[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 1 of 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 7th January 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára	Do.	250

---

[1] Frequently contains English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

pcm 1014

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárni	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
54	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
55	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
56	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
64	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
65	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	370
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
74	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
75	„ Gujarát Mitră	Sûrat	Do.	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
78	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
80	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
81	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
82	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
83	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
84	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
85	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
86	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
87	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	560
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
96	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,242
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
108	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	600
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
112	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
115	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
116	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
117	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Do.	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
146	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The social and political aspects of moral rectitude and the conduct of the British Government in India.

1. The *Satyă Mitră* (55), in its issue of the 3rd January, writes as follows on the topic of "rectitude":—Moral rectitude, looked at from the social point of view, assumes a strange form. Killing is absolutely wrong, yet it is not wrong when it is resorted to in self-defence or in defence of one's religion or kingdom, for which purposes bloodshed is considered to be heroic. To take away anything without the knowledge of its owner is theft, which if committed in broad daylight or torchlight and with the assistance of a large number of people assumes the form of robbery, which again is styled a rebellion if the perpetrators of it plunder villages one after another. So far moral wrong has retained its character. But if the rebels, in defiance of the ruler, subjugate a province and establish their sway over it, the original character of the wrong entirely vanishes, and now if the former ruler of the conquered province or his subjects utter a single word against the new ruler, he or they are styled wrong-doers, robbers or dacoits and the new ruler becomes, as it were, moral rectitude incarnate. See what a preposterous form moral rectitude has here assumed! Those Burmese people who, after their king was deported, bravely rose in the interests of their country were termed dacoits by the English, who were properly speaking the real trespassers. This is political rectitude, which is worse than a moral wrong. This political rectitude has had immense play in India. Take the instances of the Berárs, the Panjáb and the annexed territory of Sátára, in all of which provinces political rectitude has had its scope. The present financial arrangements are also instances of the same kind of rectitude. The Natives are low-paid and therefore the Finance Committee reduced their pay and in some cases even dismissed them. But this draught of retrenchment has not touched the salaries or pensions of high-paid Europeans, not to speak of their dismissal.

Dr. Hunter's articles in the London *Times* on "The India of the Queen" approved.

2. The *Svadharmanishth* (128) of the 1st January thanks Dr. Hunter for his suggestions in favour of India in the last article on "The India of the Queen" contributed by him to the London *Times*, and says that endeavours should be made to have them carried out. Dr. Hunter is, continues the paper, the very man who proved that one-fourth of the people of India went to bed every night without their supper. Do not Lords Lytton, Salisbury, Randolph Churchill and Dufferin, and Sir Michael Grant Duff, who daily pore over official documents, know the real condition of the Indian public? Undoubtedly they do. But it is very difficult to give up self-interest and deceit and to become philanthropic. The persons who really act according to the precepts of Christ are Dr. Hunter, Lord Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Lord Reay, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Smith and others. If good is to be done to England and to India, Dr. Hunter's suggestions should be carried out and the blessings of the people of India earned thereby. [Several other papers write in terms of approbation of Dr. Hunter's contribution to the *Times* under the heading of "The India of the Queen" and praise him.]

Approval of the acceptance by the Government of India of the proffered remedy for bettering the condition of the Indian finances.

3. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 1st January, refers to the statement made by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* to the effect that a private gentleman has made an offer to the Government of India to suggest a remedy for bettering the condition of the Indian treasury provided he is given a reward of ten lákhs of rupees and His Excellency Lord Dufferin is inclined to accept it, and remarks that the Supreme Government ought to accept it. It adds that before doing so care should be taken that the money given as reward can be recovered in case the remedy does not prove efficacious and that full particulars regarding the offer ought also to be published for the information of the public. [The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 1st January also favours the acceptance of the proffered remedy, and observes that India will thereby be much benefited. The *Suryodayă* (62), in its issue of the 2nd January, asks what this surprising suggestion means, what are the powers

the gentleman is asking for to enable him to fulfil his promise and what hopes have led the Government of India to comply with his request, and says that God alone knows the doings of Englishmen.]

A suggestion to Government to issue copper coins of the value of one kror of rupees, as copper is very cheap now.

4. A correspondent over the signature of "Need" writes to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) of the 1st January to suggest that Government should strike copper coins of the value of one kror of rupees, as they would thereby make a profit of 50 per cent. owing to the low price of copper now. He adds that a commission of half-an-anna per rupee should be offered for the sale of these copper coins in the same way as vendors of stamps receive it and that they would thereby be speedily disposed of.

An exhortation to India to imitate the Irish nation to secure her rights.

5. In a leading article headed "The Welsh Land League," the *Svadharmanishth* (128) of the 1st January says:—We sincerely sigh and weep for our poor starving ryots and are horrified at the miserable condition of the poor labourers. Looking at the wretched state of our artisans we impulsively say that it is better to die than to live in this state. Our opulent men are given to pleasure, and the educated class is trying numerous schemes for the sake of the wicked belly and flatters worthless men to get titles. Fie to this painful condition of the A'ryas! Out of a population of 25 krors, 20 krors daily beseech the rich and educated classes to sacrifice themselves for the purpose of relieving them from distress. The poor make this demand of the rich, but those blinded by riches, authority and learning do not attend to the sufferings of the poor population. A'ryans, it does not befit us now to depend upon the rich and the educated classes and to be idle and die of starvation; it is our duty to procure our true rights at the cost of our lives. Brothers, look here. Take an example from your brethren the Irish and the Welsh people, who are in the same condition as yourselves under the British Government, and make an effort. Though the leaders of the Irish are sent to prison, they sincerely and fearlessly declare that they will continue their efforts till their countrymen are freed from hardship, heedless of imprisonment or death. We cannot but cry "bravo," "bravo," on hearing these words. The people of Wales have established a "Land League," not minding the firing of guns, the laying on of sticks, the damage caused by dynamite and the Moonlighters, the tyranny of the landlords, the severity of Government or similar other things. Really this is an imitation of the proceedings of the Irish. When will the people of India do the same? When will persons ready to suffer execution for their sake be born? When will the people be prepared to establish leagues in this country, to raise funds and to relieve themselves from distress? O God, how long are you going to make the A'ryans suffer excruciating tortures? The readers should not think that we say that the people should act against the law by establishing leagues and raising funds. We simply say that lawful means ought to be taken till the very end for the welfare of their brethren. They should be prepared to suffer hardship in adopting this remedy.

Review of the events of the year 1887 and His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy.

6. In a review of the events of the year just ended, the *Gujarát Mitră* (75) of the 1st January says that during the past year a good deal of unfavourable criticism has been made in India upon His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy, that the joy which prevailed in the hearts of the people of India during Lord Ripon's *régime* has entirely disappeared and made room for sorrow and that they wish for his return to England. His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy has in all respects, continues the *Mitră*, proved a failure and unsatisfactory and not even a single expectation out of the many formed of him has yet been realized. His policy has all along been in accordance with the proverb "Preaching and not doing," and this has caused much sorrow and disappointment. The annexation of Burmah to India and the reimposition of the odious income-tax have made him quite unpopular in India. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (110) of the 2nd January says in a review of the events of the last year that the poverty of India has increased instead of diminishing during the year, that India has not been benefited by the Conservative

Ministry, that the hopes held out in His Excellency Lord Dufferin's speeches have not been realized, that it is the misfortune of India that Parliament does not care for her, and that no return has been made to India for the loyalty displayed by her on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.]

Recommendations said to have been made by the Public Service Commission.

7. With reference to certain proposals said to have been made by the Public Service Commission, as telegraphed from Allahabad on the 2nd January, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 4th January, says:—The Commission is said to have proposed the raising of the age-limit for the Covenanted Civil Service from 19 to 22, and if this be true one of the great hindrances now standing in the way of Indian candidates will be removed and it is to be hoped that the Home authorities will adopt the recommendation. The other proposal is said to be for dividing the Civil Service into imperial and provincial sections. This suggestion is by no means appropriate, inasmuch as the very division of the service into two sections bespeaks the absence of equality between them and as such would be no improvement whatever on the existing Covenanted Civil Service and the Statutory Civil Service. It is also very material to know whether admission to the provincial section is made dependent on the passing of a certain examination or is to be made without an examination of any kind, as is the case with the admission to the Statutory Civil Service, and whether the natives of India alone or they as well as domiciled Europeans and Eurasians are to be admitted into it. The examination, if one is to be exacted, ought to be so prescribed as to make the education necessary for it easily accessible. If domiciled Europeans and Eurasians are allowed admission into this branch it will be an act of injustice to the Natives, because, the latter being excluded from the imperial section, the former will enjoy an advantage over them by being eligible for both the branches of the public service. The best course to avoid all such complications is to keep only one door of entrance to the Covenanted Civil Service and to remove all hindrances that stand in the way of Natives desirous of entering it. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the same date says:—The proposed division of the service into imperial and provincial sections is not likely to be sanctioned by the Home authorities, since the proposal is such as, if sanctioned, will deprive Europeans of a number of posts reserved for the provincial section. If the proposal be sanctioned, admission to the provincial branch should be left open to the successful candidates at a competitive examination. The suggestion for raising the age-limit is also good. It is however to be hoped that His Excellency the Viceroy will at once publish the Commission's report, which is very anxiously awaited by the public, and pass his decision on the subject after ascertaining public opinion.]

Sir Alfred Lyall's farewell minute and his praise.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 2nd January, writes:—Sir Alfred Lyall's Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces will be associated with the inauguration of more than one great political reform, and therefore possesses no ordinary interest. The extension of local self-government, the foundation of the local Legislative Council and of the University belong to his rule, and any one of them would have sufficed to make a *régime* famous. Another noticeable work of the *régime* is a great extension of railways, canals and other public works. The minute recorded by His Honor on the eve of his retirement mentions many other points of interest. But there is one thing which it does not mention, and which is of far greater importance to the future historian than all the rest, and that is that Sir Alfred Lyall earned the contentment and affection of his people such as is the lot of few Anglo-Indian administrators to do. He will always be gratefully remembered as one of the trusty Lieutenants of Lord Ripon, and his rule was marked by the same sympathy and good will which distinguished the reign of that great master. Sir Alfred Lyall leaves India amidst universal regret.

The retirement of the Honourable Sir T. C. Hope and his praise.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 1st January, writes:—It is hard work, we believe, more than anything else that tells with posterity; and judging by this standard, the career of one of the most successful Anglo-Indian administrators that has just closed needs little outside

aid to perpetuate it in India. Through the long series of years in which he has served this country Sir Theodore Hope has known no respite from work. Whether as Educational Inspector, Collector, or the head of a vast department like that of the Public Works, he has left behind the impress of honest work carried out coolly and in a business-like manner. These characteristics of Sir Theodore are well known in Upper India. On this side we know him better as Municipal Commissioner, in which capacity his reforming zeal has scarcely yet been forgotten. But Sir Theodore Hope is best known of course in Gujarát. He loved the province dearly, however stern his policy in some respects. With a cold exterior he had a heart which throbbed for the public weal. And barring the victims of his paternal rule, we think the Gujarátis will always remember him as a father of the people. [Several of the papers published in Gujarát write in praise of Sir Theodore Hope. The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 1st January notices approvingly his career as an educationist in Gujarát and remarks that by the retirement of the Honourable Sir Theodore Hope, whose name is a household word in Gujarát, India loses one of her chief supports and the British Government a very good adviser.]

Comments on the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin at Gwalior.

10. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 1st January, writes:—In the garb of friendship Sir Lepel Griffin has thought it prudent to throw off all restraint and to speak out his mind. Never a well-wisher of the people of this country, he has hitherto had the good sense to conceal his real intentions. He has now openly declared his faith in the unchristian maxim of *divide et impera*. In his speech at Lashkar (Gwalior) he confessed that he was no advocate of the education of the masses, that representative government in India was all moonshine, that the Congress was a snare and a delusion, the union of the Indian people as a nation an utopian impossibility, and that the safety of Hindu society lay in firmly clinging to castes. He tickled the pride of the Marátha nobles by alluding to the valour of the followers of the great Shiváji and abused the Bengalis downright. These views must confound the most thorough-going anti-Native Anglo-Indians and keenly hurt all true Englishmen, whose noble instincts must receive a severe shock on hearing such sentiments from one of their own countrymen.

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior condemned.

11. Referring to the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of a library at Gwalior, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 1st January, says:—From the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin it seems that the activity shown by the people of India in holding the National Congress and other assemblies is a great eyesore to him. It is but natural that statesmen like Sir Lepel who have acquired notoriety in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* should not like the action of Government to be commented upon by Native newspapers or public bodies like the National Congress. By praising the Maráthas he has made an indirect attempt to set one class against another. But he should well remember that the Hindus will not be deceived by such tricks in these days. Now the Hindus are very cautious in considering who are their true friends among the Anglo-Indians and so the attempts of Anglo-Indians to create dissensions among the different sects of them will not be very successful. In his speech referred to above Sir Lepel Griffin has recklessly criticised the Native press in general and the Bengal press in particular. But looking to the disclosures made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and other like Bengal newspapers about his doings in the Bhopál State it seems natural that he should speak ill of the Bengal press. It is the height of shamelessness for Sir Lepel to speak at random about the Hindus instead of refuting the charges brought against his administration. He should bear in mind that until he satisfactorily proves that the charges brought against him are false, the people will believe them to be true. The articles disclosing his doings were commenced while he was in England. But as he has not yet taken any steps to disprove them although it is a long time since he arrived in India, people are partially led to believe that the charges are well founded. We are greatly surprised to see Sir Lepel Griffin delivering such speeches at grand ceremonies while retaining the burden of dirty charges on his head.

said to have [illegible] the [illegible]. Thereon [illegible] posed [illegible] Welcome [illegible] the [illegible] cannot [illegible] people [illegible] Bishop of Calcutta [illegible] been [illegible]. This [illegible] Reverend the [illegible] with a cold [illegible] for the [illegible] ring the virtues of his personal [illegible] the *Englishman* will always [illegible] him [illegible] of the [illegible] notice [illegible] to the *Englishman* and remarks [illegible] whose name is a household word [illegible] and [illegible] British Government very [illegible].

10. The [illegible] writes:—In the [illegible]

Comments on the [illegible] [illegible] Lepel Griffin [illegible] [illegible].

liberal intentions. [illegible] nation of [illegible] ment in India was [illegible] that the Congress [illegible] the [illegible] of the Native press [illegible] and that the safety of [illegible]. He [illegible] the [illegible] by [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] thorough [illegible] Anglo-Indians [illegible] of the English, whose [illegible] from one of their own countrymen.

11. Referring to the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin [illegible] of the

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech [illegible].

[illegible] writer, [illegible] and *Native Opinion* (?) [illegible] of Sir Lepel Griffin it seems that the activity shown by the people of India in [illegible] the National Congress and other [illegible] has given [illegible] to him. It is but natural that statesmen like Sir Lepel who have [illegible] in the *Indian* [illegible] should not [illegible] newspapers or [illegible] the National Congress. By [illegible] the [illegible] he has [illegible]. But he should well remember that the Hindus will not be deceived by such tricks in these days [illegible] the Hindus are [illegible] their true friends among the Anglo-Indians and so the [illegible] of Anglo-Indians to create dissensions among the different sects of them will not be very successful. In his speech [illegible] Sir Lepel Griffin has recklessly [illegible] the Native press in general and the Bengal press in particular. But looking to the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and others like Bengal newspapers [illegible] in the [illegible] it seems natural that he should speak ill of the Bengal press. It is [illegible] for Sir Lepel to speak [illegible] about the Hindus instead of refuting the charges brought against his administration. He should bear in mind that until he satisfactorily proves that the charges brought against him are false, the people will believe them to be true. The articles [illegible] his doings were commenced while he was in England. But as he has not yet taken any steps to disprove them, although [illegible] in India, people are [illegible] that the charges are well founded. We are greatly surprised to see Sir Lepel [illegible] such speeches [illegible] while [illegible] the burden of dirty charges on his head.

12. In commenting upon the same speech of Sir Lepel Griffin, the *Satyă Shodhak* (57), in its issue of the 1st January, severely takes him to task for slandering the Bábus of Bengal and exalting the Maráthas, and remarks that his speech is such as to excite one section of the Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to rise against another and that therefore he deserves to be dealt with like an ordinary man committing the same offence under the Indian Penal Code in the same manner in which members of the Irish National League have been hastily put in prison one after another.

Approval of the action of Captain Hearsay in the matter of the confiscation by Government of 3 lákhs of rupees set apart for the maintenance of certain Hindu temples in Benáres founded by Amrutráo, ex-Peshwa of Poona.

13. The *Svadharmanishth* (128) of the 1st January is glad at Captain Hearsay having come forward in the cause of the Hindu public, religion and truth to show that Government was not justified in confiscating Government loans of the value of 3 lákhs of rupees set apart for the maintenance of the temples of Annapurna, Ganesh and Shiva and the Annasatra (house in which food is distributed to Bráhmans and others) established in Benares by the ex-Peshwa of Poona, Mahárája Amrutráo, at the time when a large amount of money belonging to Vináyakráo, his grandson, was seized by it in 1857, as Vináyakráo had joined the mutineers. It remarks that the Indian public will never forget Captain Hearsay's good deeds, that Government does not attend to the matter though a petition has been forwarded to it, that no Hindu devoted to his religion will fail to be excited on hearing this, that it is the duty of Government to publish the real facts, that unless Government do so the people will consider it to be dishonest, and that it has meanly avenged itself for the Mutiny of 1857, being blinded by riches.

Englishmen and their attitude towards the Indian National Congress.

14. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—The English have as much, if not more, reason to be grateful to the natives of India as the latter have to be so to the former. England was formerly a poor country and it is by its connection with India that she has grown so prosperous. The English are therefore bound to exert themselves in the interests of this country instead of zealously trying to injure it as some of them are doing by questioning the representative character of the Indian National Congress.

Successful termination of the Indian National Congress held at Madras.

15. The *Pársi Punch* (111), in its issue of the 1st January, contains a cartoon representing Mr. Punch, dressed as a gardener, watering with a watering-pot bearing the words "Union is Strength" the plant of the third National Congress on which a beautiful rose has blossomed forth and which Indiana is tending. The editors of the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* look threateningly upon the scene. The letter-press runs thus:—The choicest rose in India's garden. A fit offering. *Indiana*—Dear, how pretty! Won't loving Britannia like it? Gardener, have a nice bouquet made for a New Year's Gift to her. [Several other papers pronounce the third National Congress recently held at Madras to be a success.]

The Indian National Congress and a suggestion to it to secure the sympathy of villagers.

16. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 1st January, says:—It need not be said that the National Congress is one of the remedies for the regeneration of India after the fashion of civilized nations. But in order that it may command respect from the civilized nations it is necessary that its delegates should be elected by the people. Though many of the gentlemen who assembled at the Congress recently held at Madras were elected by the people, yet there were many who were not so elected. The people of some villages do not even know the meaning of election, the National Congress and its aims. Next year the leaders should secure the sympathy of villagers by agitating this subject in every village. Then the Congress will really become a national one and foreigners will have to pay due respect to it. If, in spite of all this, Government fail to respect it on the strength of their authority, the people in towns and villages

will be easily convinced that Government do not in the least heed the oppression practised upon their subjects and the difficulties under which they labour. Even such an impression on the minds of the people is sufficient for the present. Many Englishmen are gnashing their teeth at the constitution and the aims of the National Congress; yet it will be beneficial to us only if it confine its deliberations to political subjects.

Allegorical New Year's presents to Britannia, Hind and the heads of Government.

17. In a paragraph headed "New Year's Presents," the *Pársi Punch* (111) of the 1st January says:—

To Britannia—A bouquet of the roses of the "National Congress," from Hind.

To Hind—"Political reform and advancement," from the public.

To Lord Dufferin—"Dishonour and disgrace," from every quarter.

To Lord Reay—"Butter and sweetness," from foolish Gujarát.

To Sir Steuart Bayley—"Turn out what you have first appeared to be," from the Bengali Bábus.

To Sir Lepel Griffin—"Strong adverse comments (shoes) from every quarter," from the Native press.

New Year's honours.

18. In a notice of the list of the New Year's honours, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 3rd January, says:— The public wishes that these honours should be bestowed particularly on those who are well-known for having rendered conspicuous services to it in their official or non-official character. Government do not altogether forget such individuals, but bestow the highest honours on the 1st class Native princes who have done no service to the public, and on Government officials for their long service even when their administration has proved unfavourable to the advancement of public interests. The Honourable Mr. Peile was an able and useful Government servant, but he did nothing worth noticing, and yet one of these honours has been conferred on him. It is, however, no wonder that he should get it when officials who have done positive injury to the public and were unpopular have been favoured with it. The Honourable Syad Ahmed Khán Báhádur is a member of the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and a leader of the Mahomedan community of that part, but has been keeping himself aloof from all movements for the advancement of the general public, and yet he has received one of these honours. The same may be said of the Honourable Syad Amir Husein, an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council and a Magistrate at Calcutta. Sir Charles Turner is a well-wisher of the Natives and appears to have received one of these honours for his services on the Public Service Commission, but it would have been better had he been favoured with it after the result of the Commission's labours was published. The favours bestowed on His Highness the Nizám's new minister Asman Jah and on Naváb Khursed Jah appear to be rewards more for the part taken by them in the offer of sixty lákhs of rupees made by His Highness the Nizám in aid of the frontier defences than for any other service. It is very gratifying that Mr. Edwin Arnold and the Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam have received honours on the present occasion, as they have rendered distinguished services to the country. Mr. Nulkar has, it appears, received an honour more for the service done by him as a member of the Forest Commission than for the praiseworthy work of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha of which he is the chairman, because Government do not seem prone to acknowledge the services rendered by public associations. The bestowal of an honour on Colonel Ward, the Diván of Bhopál, does not seem to be timely as he has not been able to effect an improvement in the State, which continues to be a hot-bed of chicanery. Some provinces are more favoured than others in the bestowal of these honours. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the same date repeats most of the above remarks, observing that by the creation of the titles of Mahámahopádhyáya and Shams-ul-Ulama for the Hindus and the Mahomedans respectively, Lord Dufferin has done injustice to the Pársi and other communities. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (81) of the same date

complains that certain provinces have been lavishly favoured at the expense of the others, and that the selection of the recipients of the honours has not been discreetly made.]

19. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—A new order of honours ought to be founded for India in commemoration of the Royal Jubilee, and distributed on the 16th of February every year, as on this day last year the Jubilee was celebrated throughout this country with heartfelt loyalty and great *éclat.* It is much to be regretted that at the recent distribution of the New Year's honours the Bombay Presidency, compared with the other presidencies and administrations, has not received due attention. Among its distinguished citizens are Diván Báhádur Manibhái Jasbhái, Messrs. Pirozsháh Mervánji Mehta, Káshináth Trimbak Telang, Nánábhái Haridás, Ráo Sáheb Motilál the Diván of Kutch, Mr. Haridás Vihára̍idás the Diván of Junágad, Mr. Bejanji Mervánji the Diván of Gondal, and Messrs. Gatulál, Mansukhrám Suryarám and Ranchodbhái Umedrám, whose conspicuous services to the public are well-known and ought to have received due recognition. [The *Satyavakta* (120) of the 6th January considers the list of the New Year's honours to be unsatisfactory. It says that the people of this presidency will be glad at the title bestowed upon Ráo Báhádur Nulkar, the President of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, and the Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that the Bombay public will be disappointed at the omission of the President and the Secretaries of such an important body in Western India as the Bombay Presidency Association from the list, and that it is to be regretted that the Bombay and Madras presidencies are not so well represented in the list as the other presidencies. It adds to the list of omissions given by the *Akhbáre Sodágar* the names of Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji, Badrudin Tyebji, Syámji Krushnavarma the learned Diván of Rutlam, Nánshankar Tuljáshankar and Chhotálál Sevakrám, and observes that Bombay and the province of Gujarát regret their omission. The same paper and the *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad of the 5th January are glad at Gondal being raised to the status of a 1st class Native State. The *Rájyabhakt* (115) of the 5th January considers the honours list to be disappointing. It expresses joy at Munshi Naval Kisor of Lucknow being granted a title, as proprietors of printing-presses are seldom thus favoured, hopes that the well-known Pandit Gatulálji will not be forgotten in the next Honours Gazette, and remarks that titles should be equally distributed among non-officials and Government officers.]

Congratulation of Ráo Bahádur K. L. Nulkar and H. R. Chiplunkar of Poona on the honours conferred upon them.

20. The *Kesari* (38), the *Dnyán Chakshu* (6) and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 3rd, 4th and 5th January, respectively, congratulate Ráo Báhádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar, Chairman of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, and Ráo Báhádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar of Poona on the honours conferred upon them by Government on the New Year's day and observe that both these gentlemen have well earned them.

Rumour of a Gagging Act for the vernacular press being under contemplation and comments thereon.

21. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 1st January, writes:—A Calcutta contemporary, who may be trusted for its general accuracy of information, has given currency to the rumour that a cut-and-dry scheme of a fresh Vernacular Press Act is now ready in the office of the Secretary of State for India, and that it may be expected shortly to be launched upon the Indian world. In some quarters the rumour is declared to be unfounded as all other rumours commonly are, and possibly the present information may equally be ill based; but, for all that, we cannot afford to forget that a system of despotic government, though tempered with justice, is often disposed to favour such measures. Our political horizon is not more clouded at present than it was in the time of Lord Lytton, and if His Lordship, with the help of the Beaconsfield Ministry, could pass a Press Act, setting aside all public opinion, the same Conservative Ministry now in power may adopt a similar measure. But is the Government justified in passing it or are its grounds sufficient to offer it a basis for the adoption of the measure, are questions deserving very serious consideration. Lord Lytton adopted it in the face of strong public opinion, both Native and European, we

believe, but what did subsequent events show? They showed that the measure was a reproach to the name of the British Government, and instead of repressing, for which purpose the measure was meant, the supposed spirit of hostility towards Government, it intensified it pretty considerably. Under its cover Lord Lytton governed the country according to his own sweet will, impoverished the public treasury for an unholy war, and rendered the populace almost helpless by the introduction of an Arms Act, and what was the result? The best feelings of respect and loyalty for an official-ridden Government were snapped asunder, and everywhere the sound of bitter reproach only could be heard. To root out this spirit and restore confidence among the people the Liberal Ministry, when it succeeded to power, sent out no less a personage than Lord Ripon, and its expectations were fully realised. If a Press Act was the fruitful source of such universal mischief then, a politician of Lord Dufferin's calibre will not be easily moved to take the step. No, we cannot believe that His Lordship can afford to commit such a grave blunder. The officialdom may look upon the press as an obstacle in its way as it did in Lord Lytton's time, but Lord Dufferin will have to consult his own mind before giving consent to such a *proposal*. And what are the difficulties of Government which a Press Act is supposed to remove? Financially, Government is almost on the verge of bankruptcy, but for that it has to thank itself. We do not believe that the writings of the press are so mischievous to the well-being of Government as they are often represented to be. If the administration is too exacting, all that a subject nation can do is to complain about its burdens to Government, and it is unjust,—nay, most impolitic,—to accuse its organs of sedition where the expression of a grievance is intended to call for a remedy. A Press Act may silence the public expression of grievances, but it cannot suppress the intensity of feeling for all that. We look upon the public press as a safety-valve for letting off excess steam. Expression is more safe than repression, and we believe that the thoughtful section of the governing body take the same view of the matter. If expression is dangerous, is repression safe, we ask in all seriousness. For ourselves we look upon the latter as dangerous and leading to serious consequences. Expression is a call for the rectification of an evil which the Government, as in duty bound to take cognizance of every evil, must try to remove. And what are the writings of the press after all but a reflection of what the generality of people think and feel? We cannot bring ourselves to believe that His Excellency the noble Viceroy looks upon the Native press in any other light. A second gag upon the Native press may silence a howl against every act of Government, but that will neither enhance the credit nor the prestige of the rulers among the people—a thing which a Governor-General like Lord Dufferin can ill afford to do under any circumstances. We know that the conduct of an administration is of far greater importance than a mere popular complaint; but then the people's grievances and those who represent them cannot be denied due consideration. If they are often harsh, that harshness proceeds from the keenness of their feeling and is not the result of any perverse motives. It is neither a harsh tone on one side nor an attitude for repression on the other that can really check the evil. Let Government be considerate, let it be prepared to meet all reasonable demands of the people, and the so-called discontent will efface itself. A Press Act is the last thing we look for from a far-sighted statesman like Lord Dufferin, but if he be forced to take the step, we beseech His Lordship first to weigh the *pros* and *cons* of the situation before adopting it.

22. The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 1st January, says:—When will Government have confidence in the natives of India? May God bless the day when no distinction will be made between Natives and Englishmen. How sweet was the speech of His Excellency Lord Dufferin on the occasion of the Jubilee! In the sentiments expressed by him on that occasion there is no foundation for such a calamity as the Vernacular Press Act. If there is no law in England for gagging the thousands of newspapers published there which sometimes write very strongly, why should there be a gag on the mouths of the people who are very righteous and calmly submit to any law passed by Government? Such acts of Government will change the opinions of other foreign nations about the

[illegible] ? They showed that the [illegible] the name of the British Government, as regards [illegible] the people was [illegible], the supposed [illegible] considerably. [illegible] Government were [illegible] the press [illegible]

[illegible]

25. The *Friend* [illegible] illustrative of the [illegible] of India [illegible] the press [illegible] His Excellency [illegible] on the occasion [illegible] England [illegible] and calmly submit to any [illegible] other foreign [illegible]

people of India and the latter will have ultimately to suffer for nothing. Though we are perfectly loyal to Government and both love each other, yet the Russians are under the false impression that they will receive assistance from the people of India. What will be the impression on their minds if a Vernacular Press Act be revived? If His Excellency the Viceroy entertains any such proposal, we only request him to fully consider the matter and to act in a manner that will make the people of India feel proud of him and sing his praise like that of Lord Ripon.

Approval of Government action in taking measures for defending the ports of Bombay and Karáchi.

23. The *Sind Sudhár* (149), in its issue of the 10th December, says:—The people will be very glad to hear that Government have taken measures for defending the ports of Bombay and Karáchi. It is absolutely necessary to protect such important ports as these. If they are left unprotected, there is every fear of danger. It is more necessary to protect the port of Karáchi than that of Bombay. Although no signs of war appear now and although the British navy is powerful on the sea, yet one does not know when war may break out. A slight occasion is enough to impel nations to declare war. It is therefore an act of policy and wisdom to make effective arrangements beforehand and to be prepared against critical times. We are very glad to see that Government have realised the necessity for defending the above-named ports and have taken measures accordingly.

Request to His Excellency Lord Reay to visit Kánara.

24. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 3rd January, recommends His Excellency Lord Reay to pay a visit to Kánara, the only part of the presidency not visited by His Excellency, and to hear the forest grievances of the people there and ascertain how the local officers treat the *rayats*.

His Excellency Lord Reay's tour in Gujarát and the accident to Mr. Lee-Warner's carriage caused by want of good roads.

25. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 1st January, says that the searching tour of His Excellency Lord Reay in the province of Gujarát, which has been termed the "Lombardy of India" for its fertility, will do much benefit to it, and that no Governor of Bombay has travelled so much in it as their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay have done, regardless of the want of railway lines or the inconvenience of sandy roads; and that it is to be hoped with Lord Reay that His Excellency will not be the last Governor who has thus moved about in Gujarát. All the towns visited by Lord Reay have, continues the paper, brought their wants to his notice. The chief of them is that regarding good roads and it is important that Lord Reay has experienced discomfort therefrom. It is a matter for joy that the carriage of Mr. Lee-Warner broke on the way to Lunáváda owing to the bad condition of the road, for the personal experience of great men of the inconvenience suffered by the public tends to remove it. The *Rást* regrets the omission of Kapadvanj from His Excellency's tour, for by a visit to that town he would have seen the old and thriving soap and glass industries there, approves of Lord Reay's liking for walks and adds that it is meritorious that he should have undertaken this sacred mission of observation in Ahmedabad.

His Excellency Lord Reay and Mahomedan education.

26. The *Káside Mumbai* (104) of the 23rd December is surprised at the sentiments expressed by His Excellency Lord Reay at Ahmedabad in his reply to the address presented to His Excellency by the Anjumane Islám of that place that the backwardness of the Mahomedans in education was not due to their poverty and that the condition of the people of Scotland was an instance in support of his view, maintains that the poverty of a large portion of the Mahomedans in the Bombay Presidency stands in the way of their education and remarks that Lord Reay must be well aware that no comparison can be instituted between the people of India and those of any portion of Great Britain. It adds that if His Excellency wishes to do good to the Mahomedans, he should make arrangements for their free education in Government schools, and should establish scholarships for deserving poor students and Hindustáni classes in High and Anglo-vernacular schools for their benefit.

people of India and [illegible] to suffer [illegible]. Though we are [illegible] loyal to Government [illegible] each other, yet the [illegible] of Lord [illegible].

23. The [illegible] says:—The [illegible] would be very glad [illegible] the [illegible] of Bombay and Ahmedabad [illegible] to [illegible]. If the [illegible] necessary [illegible] more than [illegible] of the [illegible]. We are [illegible] and have [illegible] accordingly.

24. The [illegible] commends His Excellency Lord Reay [illegible] His Excellency [illegible] the people [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible].

25. The [illegible] says that the [illegible] of His Excellency Lord Reay in the [illegible] Gujarat, which [illegible] of India, for [illegible] will do much [illegible] lines of the [illegible] and that it [illegible] Lord Reay that His Excellency [illegible] about in Gujarát. All the [illegible] by Lord Reay have [illegible] the people brought their wants to [illegible] roads and it is [illegible] that Lord Reay [illegible] way to [illegible] of the [illegible] personal experience of [illegible] to remove it. The [illegible] also [illegible] of [illegible] from His Excellency's tour, [illegible] and [illegible] Lord Reay's [illegible] that it is [illegible] of observation in Ahmedabad.

26. The Rást Goftár (15th) of the 2nd December is surprised at the sentiments expressed by His Excellency Lord Reay at Ahmedabad in his reply to the address presented to His Excellency by the Mahomedans of that place, that the backwardness of the Mahomedans in education was not due to their poverty and that the condition of the people of Scotland was an instance in support of his view. [illegible] the poverty of a large portion of the Mahomedans in the Bombay Presidency stands in the way of their education and remarks that Lord Reay must be well aware that no comparison can be instituted between the people of India and those of a country so prosperous as Scotland. It adds that if His Excellency wishes to do good to the Mahomedans, he should make arrangements for giving free education in Government schools, and should establish scholarships for deserving Mahomedan students, and Hindustani classes in High and Anglo-vernacular schools for their benefit.

The recent investiture Darbár at Ahmedabad and the Native-shoe question.

27. The *Rewa Kántha Samáchár* (117), in its issue of the 1st January, says that if it be true that some of the respectable Seths of Ahmedabad who had Native shoes on when going to the investiture Darbár held recently by His Excellency Lord Reay in that town had to return home without attending it, great annoyance must have been caused to them. It remarks that when Her Majesty Queen Victoria asks foreign visitors to appear before her in their native costume there is no reason why the same practice should not prevail in her dominions, and that Government should know that these orthodox gentlemen consider it disrespect to be subjected to comments by the people for wearing English boots.

Taxation of a mosque in Ahmedabad.

28. The *Káside Mumbai* (104), in its issue of the 30th December, refers to His Excellency Lord Reay having visited several parts of Ahmedabad on foot during his last visit to that town, complains of the manager of the Váetsháh's mosque opposite the travellers' bungalow in Ahmedabad having to pay the city survey, the local funds and the municipal taxes though by the terms of the *sanad* he possesses he is exempted from the payment of the land tax, and requests the attention of His Excellency to the matter.

Misbehaviour of some European soldiers towards some Native women at the Ahmednagar railway station.

29. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 1st January, says:—On the 27th December last, two or three soldiers belonging to the European regiment stationed at Ahmednagar, pretending that they were drunk, walked towards some respectable ladies who were sitting on the platform at the Nagar railway station. One of the soldiers even went so far as to pull a lady by her garment. The passengers who were close by ran to the rescue of the ladies, but could not overpower the assailants. A gentleman then ran to the Serjeant, who was watching some prisoners at a short distance, and informed him of the matter. He went at once to the women and rescued them from the hands of the soldiers. This took place in the presence of many persons, who are even ready to give evidence of what they saw. Our friend who gave this information also adds that the women are related to a newspaper-editor in Poona, who may, if he likes, ask Government to inquire into the matter. If European soldiers misbehave themselves in this manner at a large station like Ahmednagar and in broad daylight, we do not know where we should look for protection under the British rule. [The *Jagadádarsh* (32) of the 1st January writes about a similar assault on a Native woman by a European soldier under the influence of liquor, but says that it took place at the Dhond station. The paper then writes at some length on the duty of Government towards their subjects, and in conclusion prays that they should inquire into the matter and award exemplary punishment to the soldier in question.]

Mr. Samuel Smith on drunkenness in India.

30. In noticing Mr. Samuel Smith's speech in Hope Hall, Liverpool, on the demoralization of the native races in Africa and Asia, including India, by the liquor traffic between them and Great Britain, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 7th January, says:—India is very grateful to Mr. Smith for the interest he evinces in her welfare, and wishes that he should acquire better experience of the country before vigorously carrying on a crusade against the liquor traffic. It is not true, as Mr. Smith asserts, that drunkenness has so much increased in India that even women and children drink hard. His assertion that the Natives do not know moderation in the use of liquor and that it is impossible to reclaim them when once given to hard drinking is also beside the mark. It is however true that the ábkári policy of Government is injurious to the public interests, and that in spite of the protests of the public against it the ábkári revenues have been growing.

Comments on the new rules made by the Bombay Government for the sale of fresh toddy.

31. Writing about the new rules regarding the sale of fresh toddy, the *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 1st January, says:—Nobody can read the rules without feeling that here is an evident desire and an attempt to meet the popular demand for cheap toddy, a demand the justice of which has long since been placed beyond all doubt.

The tax is reduced to Rs. 10 per *tád* and cocoanut tree, and the license fee is fixed at Rs. 16. But there is a *proviso* added to the rule, which almost wholly renders it nugatory. If there are more applicants than one for a shop license the Collector is to see who is eligible for it, and if he thinks that all are equally eligible, he is to put up the license to auction. The vicious principle is banished from the front-door and admitted at the back-door. How is the Collector to decide between the eligibility of two rustic toddy-sellers? Is he to be guided by a note of recommendation from the A'bkári Inspector, which would at once throw a wide door open for favoritism and corruption? It would have been much better if the Collector had been authorized to select by casting lots. Under such a rule as the one made by Government, we think most Collectors would think it their duty to avoid the invidious task of selection by putting up the shops to auction. What would then become of the professed desire of Government to see that toddy is sold cheap in order to discourage the use of distilled spirits? The toddy shops would go to the highest bidders, who must try to recoup themselves for the competition price they have paid by adulterating toddy and selling it dear. Here it is important to remember that before the A'bkári Act was so ruthlessly enforced, there was no such thing as adulteration of toddy. The poorest (and they need toddy most) could obtain good, fresh toddy at a moderate cost. It is the need of these poor classes that is systematically ignored. The advantages of leaving toddy free after taxing the trees have been repeatedly pointed out, but rejected. We do not understand why there should be a limit placed by Government upon the number of toddy shops, and why a license to sell toddy is at all necessary. The new rules admit the principle that such licenses should not be put up to sale, but given out at a small fixed sum. The necessity, therefore, of cutting down by limiting the number of shop licenses, which necessarily creates a competition between rival bidders, is not at all obvious. The mischief is evident. We regret to find that the strong position unfortunately taken up by Mr. Pritchard and some other ábkári officers against fresh toddy has not yet been abandoned, and that the poor people of this presidency cannot yet have the relief which they have again and again sought with persistency hitherto unknown. The reduction of the tree-tax and the abolition of the selling rates fixed by Government are the two satisfactory features of the new rules, and we hope to see the tree-tax still further reduced. For it must be remembered that Rs. 10 per tree means a tax of 2 annas per gallon of fresh toddy, or 4 pies per bottle. This is a heavy tax compared with the means of the chief consumers of toddy, who are the labouring classes in the mofussil with wages barely exceeding 2 annas per diem. On the whole, then, although we hail the new rules as a small concession to an urgent and important popular demand, we must say that they fail to do justice to the people, and we trust that the Bombay Government will proceed in the liberal course it has entered upon and remove all the unnecessary restrictions which hamper the distribution and sale of toddy; and we do so the more confidently as we feel convinced that the financial interests of Government will not suffer thereby.

The new ábkári system introduced into the Thána and Kolába districts and complaints in connection therewith.

32. "P. B. Dántra" writes to the same newspaper to show that the new ábkári contractors in the Thána and Kolába districts must resort to illicit distillation, fraudulent measuring and adulteration to recoup themselves for loss as the cost of production, fee, &c., exceeds the selling price fixed by Government by about 8 annas per gallon. He says that Government were informed that if a commission of enquiry were appointed, the tyranny practised by the contractors would be proved. But Government know, continues the correspondent, full well that if a commission were appointed, the A'bkári Department would be exposed and their policy would be brought into disgrace. Hence their evading the nomination of a commission. Is not the public thus indirectly plundered? Is it the policy of the British Government to squeeze its subjects and thereby to fill its exchequer? The rotten A'bkári Department will never improve until Government remove the present Acting Commissioner, who is simple and ignorant, and appoint instead a permanent, farsighted and independent officer. [One Rustomji Hormasji Kaliánivála writes from Kalyán to the same paper to

[illegible] to avoid the invidious task of selection by putting up the shops to auction. [illegible] the profession [illegible] that toddy [illegible] to encourage the use of distilled liquor. The old system [illegible] they have paid by adding [illegible] toddy and [illegible] The present [illegible] shops, and [illegible] to sell toddy [illegible] The new rules [illegible] the principle that [illegible] should not be put up to sale, but given out at a small fixed sum, [illegible] the number of [illegible] competition between rival bidders, is not at all obvious. We are sorry to find that the strong protests [illegible] and some [illegible] abandoned, and that the poor people of this presidency cannot but [illegible] the relief which they have again and again sought [illegible] The [illegible] of the tree-tax and the [illegible] are [illegible] the most satisfactory features of the new rules, and we look to see the tree-tax still further reduced. [illegible] This [illegible] tax compared with [illegible] per tree. [illegible] a small concession to an urgent and important popular demand, we must say [illegible] to do justice to the people. But we [illegible] that the Bombay Government will proceed in the liberal course [illegible] the [illegible] restrictions [illegible] and the [illegible] Government will [illegible] benefit.

45. [illegible] writes to the same newspaper to show that the new [illegible] excise contractors in the Thana and Kaira districts [illegible] resort to illicit distillation, fraudulent measuring [illegible] and adulteration to make up themselves for loss [illegible] in particular [illegible] the selling price fixed by Government for about 4 annas per gallon. He also [illegible] that Government were informed that if a commission [illegible] were appointed, the [illegible] practised by the contractors would be [illegible] But Government have [illegible] the correspondent [illegible] well that [illegible] commission were appointed, the Abkari Department would be exposed [illegible] would be brought into disgrace. Hence their [illegible] the appointment of a commission. [illegible] is not [illegible] thus indirectly [illegible] Is it the policy of the British Government to [illegible] exchequer? The [illegible] Department will [illegible] until [illegible] who is [illegible] and [illegible] permanent [illegible] and independent officer [illegible] to the same paper [illegible]

complain of the amount of money fixed by the A'bkári Commissioner to be deposited under the new system by the shopkeepers in the Thána District to be very heavy, and says that the Commissioner, after having publicly asked for tenders for farming liquor for 19 months in the Kolába District, has let out the contract for 7 months only, without asking the tenderers whether they offered the same, higher or lower rates for the reduced length of time. Is this impartial justice? asks the correspondent. He approves of the contemplated introduction into the Thána and Kolába districts of the system of shop-licenses as in Bombay, as the public will thereby get good liquor and be freed from the oppression of the contractors, who charge Rs. 3-12-0 per gallon from big shops sub-let by them though the fixed selling price is Rs. 3-8-0 per gallon, and remarks that it can easily be imagined what the shopkeepers do to recoup themselves.]

Increase in the duty levied at Surat on country spirits 25° under proof complained against.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 5th January, says:—On the one hand Government deny that they are desirous of increasing their ábkári revenue, and on the other increase the heavy duty on country spirits. The ábkári farmer at Surat has protested against the recent raising of duty on spirits 25° under proof from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3¾ per gallon. This drink is a little sweet and spiced, is largely consumed by the poor and middle classes of Surat, and is used in most of the Zoroastrian ceremonies. A bottle of it could hitherto be had for 8⅔ annas, but in future it will cost nearly one rupee, which its consumers are ill able to afford, and they will therefore resort to inferior drinks. The liquor-farmer has, in praying Government not to increase the duty on this drink, suggested that an increase might be made in the duty imposed upon spirits 10° and 15° under proof that are consumed by the rich and well-to-do classes. The suggestion is not just, as a very heavy duty is already levied on these spirits. Government do not give reasons for raising ábkári duties, and hence in the absence of any explanation one is led to infer that they are desirous of increasing the ábkári revenue.

The retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, C.S.I., from the magisterial bench, Bombay.

34. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 2nd January, writes:—Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, retired from the service at the end of the last year. As a public servant, he had a brilliant career throughout. He made his mark especially as Collector of the income-tax, which drew forth the praises of the local as well as the Imperial Government. He filled the difficult office of a Presidency Magistrate with great distinction for many years, and richly deserved the confidence of Government, which has found such flattering expression in the resolution announcing his retirement. His work at the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council was also highly estimable. His one failing has been a rather studious deference to official opinion and a zealous effort to secure official favours. But this failing has been far outweighed by his sterling qualities of head and heart, and on the whole his work as a public servant and as a citizen has been worthy of all praise. His "History of the Pársis" marks him out as an author of no mean power, and in early years he did not a little in the way of giving form and shape to Native journalism in Bombay. [Many other papers write approvingly of the career of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji.]

The Huzur Deputy Collector, Khándesh, and the statements of a correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* in connection with him contradicted.

35. The *Khándesh Chitragupt* (39), in its issue of the 5th January, says:—The statements of a correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* about the Huzur Deputy Collector of Khándesh (reported at page 11, paragraph 25, of the Report on Native Papers, No. 52 of 1887) are malicious and unfounded. The sole object of the writer seems to be to lower the straightforward, just and virtuous Huzur Deputy Collector in the estimation of the public and to have him transferred by Government. The Ráo Báhádur has never made any distinction between a relative and a stranger in the administration of justice. His impartiality has been acknowledged even by European officers. He has become very popular in Khándesh and has been here only for the last 4½ years and not for 9 years

as stated by the correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh.* Government can judge of his abilities from the manner in which he has been discharging his various responsible duties. His son-in-law was never a permanent shirastedár in his own office. A Bráhman woman was run over by his horse carriage, but he was not in it at the time the accident happened. The horse got frightened on seeing a camel, and was wildly running about the street when the woman was run over. The case was then inquired into by the Dhulia police and the accused was acquitted by the then Mámlatdár and Magistrate, Mr. Sáthe.

Complaint against the Mámlatdár of Karád in Sátára about illegal cutting of road-side trees.

36. While writing about the cutting of road-side *bábul* trees in private lands in the Karád Táluka of the Sátára District under the orders of the revenue officers, the *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 2nd January, considers the Mámlatdár of the táluka, Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Vásudev Ránade, to have acted high-handedly and in disregard of the rights of the people in not suspending the operation of cutting the trees and not holding in abeyance their sale by auction while the petition made by the people in the matter was under investigation, in omitting to report the whole matter to his superiors, and in holding the auction sale at night against the law on the subject.

Steamers running between Bombay and Mauritius and other ports and the danger to passengers from the boxes of kerosine oil carried as cargo by them.

37. The *Káside Mumbai* (104), in its issue of the 28th December, points out the danger to the life of passengers who proceed on board merchant steamers from Bombay to Mauritius and other ports by an accidental fire which might break out in these vessels during the journey from the boxes of kerosine oil which they carry as cargo, and draws the speedy attention of Government to the matter. It says that it is necessary that Government should frame some rules for the conveyance of kerosine oil and other inflammable articles by passenger steamers on the lines of the rules in force on railways for the conveyance of articles of a combustible or dangerous nature, and hopes that the Bombay Government will speedily take up the matter.

Complaint against officers on board the coasting steamers of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.

38. The *Satyá Shodhak* (57), in its issue of the 1st January, says:—A police constable at Alibág, who was on leave, was going on the 15th December last from Ratnágiri to Alibág to join his post by Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s steamer "Kálinadi" when he was severely assaulted near Jaygad by the Company's employés on the steamer. Ráo Sáheb Takle, a Mámlatdár who was transferred from Vengurla, was one of the passengers by that steamer. We learn that Mr. Takle, considering the condition of the police constable, held a jury in the matter, gave money for his expenses and sent him to a hospital in Bombay. The officers on board the steamers of this Company ill-treat passengers in this manner and therefore the latter should soon draw the attention of the Company to this matter.

Cattle-disease in the Ratnágiri District.

39. A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 1st January, says that cattle-disease is doing great havoc in the Ratnágiri District and that the people are sadly in want of cattle for agriculture, for watering trees, &c., and requests the district authorities to pay attention to this matter while it is not too late.

The dismissal of some officers from the 17th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.

40. The *Pandit* (144), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—The dismissal of a Subhedár-Major, four Subhedárs and three Jamádárs from the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, with a small pension, in connection with the Mohoram disturbances in Bombay, has dissatisfied the military men, particularly the Native officers, because great injustice has been done in the case. Among the Jamádárs dismissed is Jamádár Shankapa, who was declared not guilty of the charge brought against him at the High Court Sessions. Jamádár Isák Musáji has suffered without cause. If Government commit such acts of crying injustice it will be difficult to get men to enlist themselves. It was enough that the regiment was transferred from Bombay to

Mhow. The Native officers hold a high position, and it is wrong to dismiss them from the service with such disgrace. Government have been always dispensing justice impartially, and it is a kind of sin to commit such injustice in the present case. God is sure to punish the sin if it should increase. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and His Excellency Lord Reay should consider the matter seriously.

The proposal for a reduction in the strength of the police in the Bombay Presidency.

41. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 3rd January, says:—The Inspector-General of Police for the Bombay Presidency has submitted a scheme to Government recommending a reduction in the number of the foot and mounted police of the mofussil with a view to effect an annual saving of about Rs. 29,000 and suggesting the employment of five additional Assistant Superintendents of Police whose pay will necessarily absorb a large portion of the proposed saving. It is to be hoped that Government will carefully consider the proposal before sanctioning it. No complaint has hitherto been heard that the police force is larger than actually needed, nor has it been ever represented that the number of Assistant Superintendents was smaller than the requirements of the service. Perhaps Colonel Wise has good reasons for making the proposal, and it would be well to publish them.

A request to the Bombay police to prevent the sale in Bombay of an Urdu book published in Delhi and entitled "Gulbun Janat."

42. The *Káside Mumbai* (104), in its issue of the 5th December, says that it is necessary that the Bombay police should prevent the spread in Bombay of an Urdu book published in Delhi by Munshi Abdul Gafur Sidiki Hanfi Chisti Dehlvi and entitled "Gulbun Janat," as it contains portraits of the Prophet Mahomed, his four Ashábs, the Imáms, &c., and is likely to excite the Mahomedans who consider it idolatry to keep portraits, and that the cause of a former riot in Bombay was the publication of a portrait. The *Kásid* advises the book-sellers to destroy the book in question and the Mahomedans to take legal action against its author.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Necessity for an Act to prevent adulteration in articles of food in Sind.

43. The *Sind Sudhár* (149), in its issue of the 10th December, writes:—It is greatly to be wondered at that no Act has as yet been passed for Sind to check the evil practices of adulterating articles of food. Last year the Commissioner in Sind consulted the Honourable Mr. Dayárám Jethmal as to the mal-practices carried on by shop-keepers with respect to several articles of food. The said honourable gentleman expressed an opinion that, following the example of Bengal, provision should be made in the law under which shop-keepers should be compelled to sell pure *ghee*. He was of opinion that no special Act was necessary and added that the municipal law as it stood was defective, that it required to be modified in several places, and that the addition of a few clauses empowering the municipal commissioners to prosecute such persons as may sell adulterated *ghee* would sufficiently serve the purpose. What action the Commissioner in Sind took in the matter we do not know. The suggestion of the Honourable Mr. Dayárám is, no doubt, valuable and is by no means impracticable. The members of the Karáchi Municipal Corporation should for the present set aside all other things and consider and discuss this point, and use all their influence to move Government to add the necessary provisions to the Municipal Act for the purpose of checking the frauds now practised.

Part III.—*Education.*

The Bombay University examinations and the suggestion made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás to the University authorities in the matter.

44. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 1st January, writes:—We are glad to observe that the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás has taken up the question of the University examinations and of the recent large percentage of failures therein. We fully agree with Mr. Justice Nánábhái in the belief that a large percentage of failures cannot be due to want of ability in candidates, nor again to the neglect of the teachers. As

the best proof of this, we have only to point to the standing of the teachers and the results of the school and college examinations. In neither of these has there been any sudden or important change, and yet if we look to the University results we are obliged to admit that they are, to say the least, very uncertain. And what is such a result due to? The answer is plain; for we have nothing like a fixed standard to test the candidates' efficiency. In our University, every examiner is guided by his own idea as to what a candidate ought to know, and as there is no fixed board of examiners for any subject, the standard varies from year to year though the books or subjects are fixed. Unlike the English Universities, the examiners—most of whom are generally Englishmen—are again beyond the control of the educated Native public opinion. Under these circumstances it is but natural that results should vary from year to year to the prejudice of the candidates. Nor are we surprised to find a *Pareeksha* (?) making an exhibition in the columns of the *Times of India* of the mistakes of some of the raw candidates in the last Matriculation. We do not understand what this *Pareeksha* wishes to establish, but we may assure him that if a few papers of the Matriculation candidates in an English University were examined it would not be difficult to find out "gems" more brilliant than those which he takes delight in exposing to public view. Then the fact that we have here to master a difficult foreign tongue is totally lost sight of. We do not mean to defend the ignorance or the inability of the candidates. But we deem it high time to have some standard fixed by which to test the knowledge of the candidates, and we trust that Mr. Justice Nánábhái's suggestion will be seriously taken up by the Syndicate. [The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 2nd January, says that a Committee such as that proposed by Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás would disclose many abuses that might call for a remedy. Many other papers support the suggestion made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás to the University authorities in the matter.]

The result of the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

45. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—Each Anglo-Indian newspaper gives a number different from that published by another of the successful candidates at the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and this numerical variation has created great anxiety in the minds of the candidates. Since the publication of the list of the successful candidates on the 23rd December last, attempts have been made by us from time to time to ascertain the exact number of the candidates who have passed the examination, but the University authorities have not been able to supply the information till last evening. This is evidently a great dereliction of duty on the part of these authorities. The Senate ought to take due notice of it.

Vernacular languages in the higher examinations of the Bombay University.

46. With reference to the request made by the Gujarát Vernacular Society to His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his recent visit to Ahmedabad, and since then submitted to the University authorities, that a competent knowledge of the vernaculars of the presidency should be exacted at the higher examinations of the University, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—The Society has made the prayer with good and sound reasons, particularly in the interests of the Gujaráti language which urgently needs cultivation and improvement. A similar request was made by the public press on different occasions, but it did not receive the attention it deserved. It is to be hoped that the University authorities will not delay any longer to adopt the suggestion of the Society. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 7th January and a few other papers also support the suggestion.]

The Dhulia High School and its result at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

47. The *Khándesh Chitragupt* (39), in its issue of the 29th December, regrets to state that only one boy out of 15 who appeared for the last Matriculation Examination from the Dhulia High School came out successful, says that there was never such a bad result before, and requests Government to find out the cause of it and to take care that such a result does not recur.

Disapproval of the appointment of a European as Professor of English in the Arts College, Ahmedabad, as rumoured.

48. The *Rást Goftár* (116) of the 1st January disapproves of the rumoured appointment of a European as Professor of English in the Arts College, Ahmedabad, says that it would be doing great injustice to Mr. Jamsedji Ardesar Dalál, its Principal, that no necessity has been made out for the proposed change, that the high percentage of students passed by it at the last University examination is a sufficient reply to those who advocate the change, and that they should now abstain from obstructing the success of the Native Professors of the College. [The *Rájyabhakt* (115) of the 1st and the *Samsher Báhádur* (118) of the 6th January take the same view, the former adding that if the people of Ahmedabad request such a straightforward Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay not to remove their favourite Principal he will not hesitate to comply with their prayer, and that it is very much to be regretted that indirect attempts should be made to deprive the Natives of important posts held by them. The *Samsher* regrets that the College Committee should not duly appreciate the labours of the Native Professors and adds that it thereby gives cause to doubt its good sense.]

Encouragement to Kánarese literature and a suggestion to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

49. The *Rasik Ranjani* (139), in its issue of the 5th January, requests the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to furnish the Kánarese authors, who submit works to him for approval, with the reasons for their approval or disapproval in order that they may be utilized in the improvement of Kánarese literature, which is in a very backward state.

Schoolmasters and their assistants in the Chikodi, Athni and Belgaum tálukas and the low salary they receive.

50. A correspondent of the *Chikitsak* (20), in its issue of the 4th January, says that almost all the schoolmasters and their assistants in the Chikodi and Athni tálukas of the Belgaum District are on bad terms with each other, that in some cases they receive only Rs. 4 or 5 per mensem and that too several months after they are due, and that they find it very difficult to maintain themselves on such a low salary for two or three months, and requests Government to consider this matter and to improve their condition. In a footnote the paper adds that the same thing can be said of some schools in the Belgaum Táluka.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Insanitary condition of Poona and the necessity for improving it.

51. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 30th December, in a very long article, strongly condemns the people of Poona for their inactivity, want of spirit, cowardice and neglect of duty in keeping silence while cholera is doing great havoc in the city, observes that the principal cause of the insanitary condition of the city is the Khadakvásla Canal and the sugar-cane plantations in the vicinity of the city, and earnestly requests the people of Poona to take necessary steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city and to prevent frequent outbreaks of cholera.

Public spirit displayed by the people of Nadiád in calling upon the local municipality to refund into the municipal treasury the money spent by it on the reception of His Excellency Lord Reay approved.

52. The *Deshi Mitră* (92), in its issue of the 5th January, approves of the action of the people of Nadiád in serving a notice upon the municipal commissioners of that town requiring them to refund into the municipal treasury the sum of about Rs. 2,000 spent by them in excess of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,000 for the reception of His Excellency Lord Reay on the occasion of his recent visit, and says that it remains to be seen whether the commissioners refund the amount out of their private purse. It is also glad to find that the Surat Municipality has, on the representation of the Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, given up the idea of spending Rs. 2,000 from the municipal treasury on his reception at Surat, and adds that they have out of sheer necessity thought of spending money for the purpose from their own pockets. [The *Broach Mitră* (86) of the 4th January also approves of the action of the people of Nadiád and wishes that this display of public spirit should be imitated in other towns.]

Mahomedan burial grounds at Surat.

53. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 3rd January says:—For the last two years Dr. Hewlett has been pressing the Surat Municipality to close the Mahomedan burial grounds in that city in the interests of sanitation. The cemeteries belonging to the general Mahomedan community may well be closed, but it would be unjust to do the same as regards the burial grounds attached to mosques or belonging to noble families or to the religious preceptors of the Bohra community, as they are private holdings around which high walls have been raised at great cost, and particular families alone bury in them. In 1873 a similar question arose about the Mahomedan burial grounds in Upper India, and it was decided by allowing private cemeteries to remain untouched. It is to be hoped that the Surat question will be decided on the same lines.

The Surat Municipality advised to buy bottles of Messrs. S. J. Kápadia Brothers' cholera mixture for use in cases of emergency.

54. The *Chandră Prakásh* (90), in its issue of the 2nd January, says that Messrs. S. J. Kápadia Brothers, of Kanpith, Surat, have cured many poor patients of cholera by the use of their cholera mixture given *gratis* to them and that the local municipality should buy bottles of this mixture and keep them ready for use at the different police stations. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (75) of the 1st January says that if the mixture be as efficacious as it is reported to be it should be given a trial.]

A barber as a candidate for election to the municipal board, Surat.

55. The *Rájyabhakt* (115), in its issue of the 1st January, refers to the intention of the municipal voters in the 10th ward at Surat to return to the local municipal board as their representative a barber named Nánábhái in place of Mr. H. H. Dhruv, resigned, as the board has paid no heed to their petitions, approves of the spirit displayed by them and remarks that the municipal commissioners ought to take a lesson therefrom and that if all the rate-payers were to act similarly much good would be done. [The *Deshi Mitră* (92) of the 5th January ridicules the strange conduct of the voters.]

Recommendation to abolish the municipality at Ashta, Sátára.

56. A correspondent, writing to the *Pratod* (50) in its issue of the 2nd January, says that there is no necessity for a municipality at Ashta in the Sátára District now that the Mámlatdár's Kacheri and the Civil Court have been removed from that village, that the village is principally inhabited by agriculturists who find it very difficult to bear the burden of municipal taxation, that the people do not derive any benefit from it and that the municipality intends to do great injustice to the people by levying increased taxation from them in the shape of a house-tax instead of the present tax on privies, and hopes that the Collector of Sátára will consider the state of the *rayat* and withhold his sanction to the proposed house-tax.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th January 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 7th January 1888.)

Page

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári:
  - Comments on the new rules made by the Bombay Government for the sale of fresh toddy 13
  - Increase in the duty levied at Surat on country spirits 25° under proof complained against 15
  - Mr. Samuel Smith on drunkenness in India 13
  - The new — system introduced into the Thána and Kolába districts and complaints in connection therewith 14

Administration of India:
  - Review of the events of the year 1887 and His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy 5
  - The social and political aspects of moral rectitude and the conduct of the British Government in India 4

Cattle-disease: Prevalence of — in the Ratnágiri District 16

Coins: A suggestion to Government to issue copper — of the value of one kror of rupees, as copper is very cheap now 5

Confiscation by Government of 3 lákhs of rupees set apart for the maintenance of certain Hindu temples: Approval of the action of Captain Hearsay in the matter of the — in Benares founded by Amrutráo, ex-Peshwa of Poona... 8

Darbár at Ahmedabad: The recent investiture — and the Native-shoe question 13

Harbour defences: Approval of Government action in taking measures for defending the ports of Bombay and Karáchi 12

Home Rule for Ireland: An exhortation to India to imitate the Irish nation to secure her rights 5

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: Misbehaviour of some European soldiers towards some Native women at the Ahmednagar railway station 13

"India of the Queen": Dr. Hunter's articles in the London *Times* on the — approved 4

Indian finances: Approval of the acceptance by the Government of India of the proffered remedy for bettering the condition of the — . 4

Indian National Congress:
  - Englishmen and their attitude towards the — 8
  - Successful termination of the — held at Madras 8
  - The — and a suggestion to it to secure the sympathy of villagers ... 8

Military matters: The dismissal of some officers from the 17th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry 16

New year's presents: Allegorical — to Britannia, Hind and the heads of Government 9

Police:
  - A request to the Bombay — to prevent the sale in Bombay of an Urdu book published in Delhi and entitled "Gulbun Janat" ... 17
  - The proposal for a reduction in the strength of the — of this presidency 17

Public honours:
  - Congratulation of Ráo Báhádur K. L. Nulkar and H. R. Chiplunkar of Poona and Pandit Bhimácharya of Bombay on the honours conferred upon them 10
  - New year's honours:
    - The *Akhbáre Sodágar* 10
    - The *Bombay Samáchár* 9

Public service:
  - Complaint against the Mámlatdár of Karád in Sátára about illegal cutting of road-side trees 16
  - The Huzur Deputy Collector, Khándesh, and the statements of a correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* in connection with him contradicted 15
  - The retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, C.S.I., from the magisterial bench, Bombay 15
  - The retirement of the Honourable Sir T. C. Hope and his praise ... 6

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

- Public Service Commission: Recommendations said to have been made by the — 6
- Public utterances:
  - Comments on the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin at Gwalior ... 7
  - His Excellency Lord Reay and Mahomedan education 12
  - Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior condemned:
    - The *Native Opinion* 7
    - The *Satyă Shodhak* 8
- Sir Alfred Lyall's farewell minute: Eulogy of Sir A. Lyall... ... 6
- Steamers:
  - Complaint against officers on board the coasting — of Messrs. Shepherd & Co. ... 16
  - The danger to passengers from the boxes of kerosine oil carried as cargo by the — running between Bombay and Mauritius and other ports 16
- Taxation of a mosque in Ahmedabad: Complaint regarding the — ... 18
- Tours:
  - His Excellency Lord Reay's tour in Gujarát and the accident to Mr. Lee-Warner's carriage caused by the want of good roads ... 12
  - Request to His Excellency Lord Reay to visit Kánara 12
- Vernacular Press: Rumour of a Gagging Act for the — being under contemplation and comments thereon:
  - The *Bakul* 11
  - The *Native Opinion* 10

Part II.—*Legislation*—

- Act to prevent adulteration in articles of food in Sind: Necessity for an — 17

Part III.—*Education*—

- Arts College, Ahmedabad: Disapproval of the appointment of a European as Professor of English in the —, as rumoured 19
- Bombay University:
  - The — examinations and the suggestion made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás to the University authorities in the matter 17
  - The result of the recent Matriculation Examination of the — ... 18
  - Vernacular languages in the higher examinations of the — ... 18
- High School, Dhulia: The result at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University of the — 18
- Kánarese literature: Encouragement to — and a suggestion to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay 19
- Schools: School-masters and their assistants in the Chikodi, Athni and Belgaum tálukas and the low salary they receive 19

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

- Ashta: Recommendation to abolish the municipality at —, Sátára ... 20
- Nadiád: Public spirit displayed by the people of — in calling upon the local municipality to refund into the municipal treasury the money spent by it on the reception of His Excellency Lord Reay approved. 19
- Poona: Insanitary condition of — and the necessity for improving it ... 19
- Surat:
  - A barber as a candidate for election to the municipal board, — ... 20
  - Mahomedan burial-grounds at — 20
  - The — Municipality advised to buy bottles of Messrs. S. J. Kápadia Brothers' cholera mixture for use in cases of emergency ... 20

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH JANUARY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Criticism of the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Museum and Library at Gwalior.

1. In strongly criticising the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin delivered on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Museum and Library at Gwalior, the *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 31st December, observes :—Men like Sir Lepel Griffin persistently try to prevent the union of the people of India for political and constitutional agitation. They approach us in the disguise of friends and the greatest caution is required on our part to distinguish between a real friend and a disguised one. "Divide and rule" is the creed of these disguised friends and let us pray God to save us from such friends.

Approval of the circular issued by Colonel Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, Amráoti, regarding the rates at which the officers should pay for the things supplied to them by the Patel or the Bania, while on tour.

2. The same newspaper writes :—Colonel Bullock, the popular Deputy Commissioner of the Amráoti District, has issued a circular, dated the 24th December, in which he gives the rates at which travelling officers in his district should pay for things supplied to them by the Patel or the Bania direct. A request has also been made to the officers to see that their people pay the bills of the Patel or the Bania properly. We do not flatter ourselves that this is an outcome of our articles on 'Sarbarai.' We humbly commend the circular for the consideration of the other Deputy Commissioners and hope that they will find their way to its adoption in their districts.

Failure of the proposal of Colonel Van Someren for the transfer of his office to Chiculda.

3. The same newspaper is glad that the proposal of Colonel Van Someren, late Conservator of Forests, that the office of the Conservator of Forests should be again transferred to Chiculda on the ground of the chief jungle of the province being very near the place and it being very convenient to the officer, has fallen through mainly for want of support from the Provincial Government.

Subjects proposed to be taught in the Government Industrial Schools in Berár.

4. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 2nd January, writes :—The subjects proposed to be taught in the Government Industrial Schools to be opened at Akola and Amráoti are well chosen except that of shoe-making. Shoe-making will be strongly objected to by all the

classes of Hindus except shoe-makers: nay, the people will conceive wrong ideas about the motives of Government in establishing these schools, and the efforts to give and popularize industrial education among all the classes of the people will be frustrated if shoe-making be one of the subjects specified. Similarly the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Fuller over the institutions will render them unpopular. As both the Director of Public Instruction and the Resident are men of education and experience and have full knowledge of Berár, we hope that they will not ignore public opinion and the scheme will then meet with approval from the people.

Disapproval of the increase in school-fees in Bassein.

5. A correspondent, writing to the same paper, disapproves of the increase in school-fees in the Bassein District, and says that as yet the people in the district having no taste for education the increase in school-fees will only check the spread of education and deprive many poor boys of its benefits.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th January 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 2 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 14th January 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

con 1016

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
54	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
55	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
56	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
64	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
65	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
74	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
75	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	160
104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,270
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
106	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
107	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
108	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
109	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
110	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
113	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
117	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Saurásthtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
146	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Aruńodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Lord Salisbury's speech at Derby on Home Rule for Ireland and the best course to preserve India to England.

1. The *Rájyabhakt* (116), in its issue of the 12th January, refers to the speech made by Lord Salisbury at Derby on the 19th December last, and observes :—Lord Salisbury must be mad to think that he can keep India under subjection by withholding Home Rule from Ireland. The Irish will oppose coercion and unjust measures will be taken to crush them down. The world will know of this and England will thereby lose respect. Really, Lord Salisbury appears to have lost his brains. He has forgotten history. If he had taken the trouble to reflect upon the past history of America, France and England herself, he would have found that the people display much opposition when the tyranny exercised over them by the State is great. If Lord Salisbury continues long in office and expresses such sentiments, England will perhaps follow France (in the matter of the form of government). What connection is there between India and Ireland? Would there be anything wrong if India were to learn to ask for self-government in case Ireland got it? The concession of self-government lightens the burden on Government and lessens public complaints, and it is strange that such a high officer as Lord Salisbury should not know this. Really, his attitude towards Ireland is a curious one and hence so are his ideas (on the subject of Ireland). The people of England are concerned about their own state in the event of their losing India, but they do not think of the true cause whereby she will be lost. The first thing to do is to stop the injustice hitherto done to her, and to place confidence in her people. The idea of enriching England at the cost of India ought to be abandoned. Until this is done India is not unlikely to fight for the redress of her wrongs. India does not care whether Ireland gets Home Rule or not, but she watches carefully the movements of the Irish nation only with the view of knowing whether justice is done. If justice is done to the Irish, India will be satisfied, otherwise she will be displeased. The Home authorities do not appear to be anxious to do impartial justice to India. The greater the negligence shown as regards India (Indian interests) the quicker will she be lost. If attention is paid to the complaints and comfort of her people, she will never be willing to go from under the British yoke to that of any other power. We do not think that the people of India will ever give cause for the loss of the country by its present masters; the attack on India will be from (foreign) foes. The best course to oppose them is to secure the confidence of the subject people. The European officials in India always look to the happiness of the people of Europe and do injustice to India in order to benefit them. These men must know well that England's welfare consists in retaining India in her possession and that she can never maintain her dignity without India. Hence it is necessary that all distinctions should be done away with, greater confidence placed in the people of India and more affableness shown to them.

The giving of a bonus to Dr. Leitner disapproved.

2. The *Shubh Suchak* (61), in its issue of the 6th January, disapproves of a bonus of £15,000, which at the present rate of exchange would amount to Rs. 2,10,000 and which the Secretary of State for India is said to be inclined to give to Dr. Leitner, asks what he has done to deserve such a bonus and says that the Government which deprived thousands of Natives and their wives and children of their livelihood under the pretext of effecting retrenchment in public expenditure is showing such liberality to one who is already in receipt of Rs. 5,000 per annum as pension, and that what is called *Mougláí* (the *régime* of the Mogul Emperors) is nothing more than such acts of recklessness.

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans and the conduct of Government in the matter.

3. The *Jagad-hitechchu* (33), in its issue of the 7th January, says :—There is no limit to the boldness of Europeans! Hitherto they have been using criminal force on the wives of coolies in Assam, but recently one of them assaulted His Highness the Mahárája Scindia whom he found in the act of chewing betelnut and made him expectorate it. Shooting a man mistaking him for a bird, violating poor coolie women and such other offences are frequently heard of. The coolies being poor cannot take steps against them with a view to have their grievances redressed and so the blue-eyed European roughs are, by want of punishment, encouraged to repeat such terrible acts. The mis-

behaviour of a few tarnishes the fair name of all, and if they are not frequently punished by Government the public peace will be endangered and the confidence of the people in Government will be shaken to some extent. When the safety of the life of a Native Prince is uncertain, nothing need be said about that of an ordinary person. We shall be convinced of Government having undertaken to protect our lives only if they punish such rude fellows.

Removal of Theebaw, ex-king of Burmah, from Ratnágiri to Sátára disapproved.

4. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 8th January, writes:—Has Government considered well the question of ex-king Theebaw's removal to the Sátára Fort? Sátára was once the seat of Marátha power, a place infested with that brood of vipers, the Poona Bráhmans. If he be once housed there, Government will find no end of stirring rumours in circulation and there will be much trouble. Let Government therefore take heed in time. [The *Gujaráti* (98) of the 8th January disapproves of Theebaw's removal to Sátára, asks whether Government think that he will have facilities to escape if he be allowed to reside in Ratnágiri and whether he will not suffer in health by his removal to Sátára, and adds that for mercy's sake Government should act with leniency towards this innocent ex-king.]

Sir Lepel Griffin's recent speech at Gwalior and the regret said to have been expressed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin to a Bengáli gentleman at it.

5. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 8th January, says that the public will regard it as weakness on the part of His Excellency Lord Dufferin if the statement made in some quarters that His Excellency expressed his regret to a Bengáli gentleman of position in the course of conversation at the speech recently delivered by Sir Lepel Griffin at Gwalior be true. The people know, continues the paper, that Sir Lepel Griffin has the support of Lord Randolph Churchill and that hence he disregards others. But that does not show that the head authorities should not take notice of defects in his career as a public servant. If an officer acts rashly simply because of the influence he possesses and if Government lag behind in noticing his conduct, the result will be very harmful. Many complaints have been made within a short time against Sir Lepel and it is inexplicable that no notice should have been taken of them by Government. He has been emboldened to deliver the speech he did at Gwalior by Government's disregard of the previous complaints against him, and if no heed be paid to the subject he may perhaps hereafter do something unpleasant. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (75) of the 8th January is glad to hear that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has expressed regret at the speech in question, and says that Sir Lepel Griffin ought to be required to tender an apology to the audience he addressed at Gwalior and that unless this be done the foreigners of depraved conscience serving as officers in India will not improve. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the 8th January observes that His Excellency the Viceroy should do something more solid than merely expressing regret at Sir Lepel's speech, which is a strong libel against the Natives, that the public will be satisfied if His Excellency publish a resolution dealing with the several complaints made against him in case he be disinclined to appoint a commission of inquiry, and that the silence of the Supreme Government is surprising and gives rise to suspicion. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74) of the 12th January remarks that mere regret expressed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin will do no good to the country.]

Scheme for supplying lady superintendents and nursing sisters for the European sick soldier in India disapproved.

6. The same newspaper disapproves of the scheme officially announced in London for supplying lady superintendents and nursing sisters for sick European soldiers in India on the grounds of its being unnecessary and imposing an additional burden on the Indian exchequer at a time when Government is thinking of retrenchment in expenditure. It observes that the salaries, privileges and bonuses to be given to these functionaries are large, that the scheme will give unnecessary indulgence to the soldiers, and that it will support the complaint latterly made about British soldiers being fondled and made delicate instead of rough and courageous, and asks why Native sepoys are not to enjoy the same favour.

Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, and his regard for the Indian National Congress held at Madras.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 8th January, writes:—Lord Connemara has shown himself a wise statesman by marking his personal sympathy with members of the National Congress in their aspirations for progress. Dignitaries of the Crown may differ from the representatives of public opinion as to all these aspirations being seasonable; but it is time they saw that the National Congress is neither a threat nor an embarrassment to British rule in India. If properly understood, this institution itself may relieve Government of much harassing thought in the disposal of administrative difficulties and may strengthen the intelligent loyalty of the nation. For this reason we should like officers of the State to make a point of following the deliberations of the Congress with an open mind.

Success of the Indian National Congress held at Madras.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 9th January, writes:—If the National Congress of 1887 has been a brilliant success in point of the number of its members, their enthusiastic reception and the elaborate arrangements made to carry out its proceedings, it was no less a success in point of the active work it performed. It passed twelve resolutions, four of which were more or less formal, but the rest excited animated debate. There was no mere registering of previously framed resolutions. There were amendments and counter-amendments and much warm discussion, and the resolutions as passed may be taken to be the deliberate opinion of united India. The Congress, composed as it was of nearly seven hundred men hailing from all parts of India, almost the very pick of the intellect of the nation, was a representative assembly in every sense of the word, and its thoroughly representative character is now recognised even by eminent Anglo-Indian officials. The presence of several civilians at the Congress, the party at Government House to the delegates, and the general attitude of sympathy observed by the Government are facts which cannot be mistaken in their significance. Among the resolutions passed by the Congress this year there are three re-affirming resolutions of past Congresses and five touching new subjects. Of the first class, the resolution on the question of the reconstitution of Legislative Councils was proposed by Mr. Surendra Náth Bánerji and seconded by Rája Sir T. Mádhav Ráo, and supported by Mr. Eardley Norton and other speakers. Mr. Surendra Náth specified the particulars in respect of which the reconstitution was prayed for, viz., that one-half the number of members should be elected non-officials, that there should be the right of interpellation, and that the annual budget should be discussed in the Council. These prayers Mr. Bánerji insists are moderation itself. They are heartily approved of by so cautious a statesman as Rája Sir T. Mádhav Ráo. This is the third time this resolution has been affirmed by the Congress, and there has been so much deliberation over it that it may be fairly considered to be ripe for action. The remarks of His Excellency Lord Dufferin on the Jubilee day and other occasions during his tour were sympathetic. Let us hope now that His Lordship will judge the time opportune for recommending the Secretary of State to initiate the reform. Now that Lord Reay and Lord Connemara will both be at Calcutta, His Excellency the Viceroy might, if necessary, take counsel with his lieutenants, and might use the opportunity for arriving at some definite policy on the subject. The Congress closed with an address from the President, in which he eulogised the spirit of moderation and give-and-take which characterized its proceedings. Mr. Badrudin showed how the Congress will eventually help us in gaining our political aspirations, and insisted that however distant may be the political results, the social benefits arising from thus meeting together and knowing each other intimately were certain. He remarked upon the co-operation of European gentlemen as an especial feature of the last Congress, and showed how they were interested in helping the Congress with their experience and advice, and hoped that they would show their interest in a greater degree in future Congresses. He referred to the necessity of rules for the conduct of business and concluded with an intimation of the wish of the delegates that in the event of frontier troubles they would enrol themselves as volunteer tax-gatherers, levy an anna per head on the population, and collect for the Government a sum of a kror and a half of rupees,—an intimation received with the loudest applause.

Resolution passed by the Indian National Congress for modifying the Arms Act supported.

9. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104), in its issue of the 8th January, supports the resolution unanimously passed by the National Congress recently held at Madras for modifying the Indian Arms Act, and observes that the resolution is so moderate and mildly-worded that His Excellency Lord Dufferin ought to pay special attention to it, that this concession ought now to be made to the people though it should have been made as a Jubilee gift last year, and that the resolution in question should be regarded as emanating from the entire Native population of India as the Congress is its representative. It adds that Government have nothing to fear from this concession, for it can be taken away at any time, and that if the Natives rise in rebellion on account of their possessing arms, Government are powerful enough to crush them down in no time. [A few other papers also support the resolution in question, while the *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 8th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (74) of the 12th January wish for the repeal of the Act.]

The New Year's day honours.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 9th January, writes:—The list of honours conferred on the New Year's day is, like all other such lists, official for the main part and indiscriminate for the rest. There are some notable exceptions, however, for which we must be duly thankful. The honour of the K.C.S.I. conferred on the Honourable Mr. Sayad Ahmed crowns a remarkably useful and honourable career of public service. The K.C.I.E. conferred on Sir Charles Turner is also a well-merited distinction for arduous services on the Public Service Commission. But few of the honours will be liked so well on this side of India as those conferred on the Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam and Ráo Báhádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar. The title of C.I.E. is probably much less than either of these gentlemen deserved. We have often had occasion to notice how these gentlemen are rendering most useful and self-sacrificing service to the public, and the present recognition by Government is, we hope, only an instalment of higher honours yet to come. It is to be noted that Ráo Báhádur Nulkar is honoured as Chairman of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha,—a circumstance which reflects not a little honour on the once "seditious" Association. Among the smaller honours, we rejoice to see the title of Mahámahopádhyáya conferred on Bhimácharya of the Elphinstone College, an honour which ought to have been conferred on the last occasion. We note that an error has been made by two of our contemporaries in respect to the Ráo Báhádurship conferred on Mr. Chiplunkar. The recipient of the title is Mr. Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar, a wealthy gentleman of Poona who has distinguished himself by considerable public spirit. The Secretary of the Sárvajanik Sabba is Mr. Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar, who too richly deserves like recognition, and we trust Government will soon make good the omission. [The *Rást Goftár* (77), in its issue of the 8th January, expresses great disappointment at the omission of Mr. F. W. Stevens, the architect of the Victoria Terminus railway station, Bombay, from the honours' list.]

A suggestion to Government to change the designation of the titles of "Rája," "Mahárája" and "Rája Báhádur."

11. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 8th January, disapproves of the use of the words "Rája," "Mahárája" and "Rája Báhádur" as titles on the grounds that they mean "King" and "Emperor," and that the dignity of the Native potentates is thereby likely to suffer in public estimation, and advises them to request Government to discontinue these titles. The paper thinks that there is some misunderstanding in the designation of these titles and hopes that Government will attend to the matter. It adds that the designation of some of the lower order of titles is also open to improvement, some of the words used to designate them being meaningless and ridiculous. [The *Broach Samáchár* (88) of the 12th January supports the above suggestion.]

Comments on the rumour of a Gagging Act for the vernacular press.

12. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—In 1857-58, when the standard of rebellion was raised in India, did any of the Native newspapers publish any disloyal article? Did they not assist Government in pacifying the country by making suggestions in the matter? Was any newspaper editor sentenced for seditious writings at the time when even some priests lost their lives on various charges? Was there a single

Resolution passed by the Indian National Congress for modifying the Arms Act supported.

9. The Kaiser-i-Hind (104), in its issue of the 8th January, supports the resolution unanimously passed by the National Congress recently held at Madras for modifying the Indian Arms Act, and observes that the resolution is so moderate and mildly worded that His Excellency Lord Dufferin ought to pay special attention to it, that this concession ought now to be made to the people though it should have been made as a Jubilee gift last year, and that the resolution in question should be regarded as emanating from the entire Native population of India as the Congress is its representative. It adds that Government have nothing to fear from this concession, for it can be taken away at any time, and that if the Natives rise in rebellion on account of their possessing arms, Government are powerful enough to crush them down in no time. [A few other papers also support the resolution in question, while the [illegible] (181) of the 8th and the Gujarát Mitra (39) of the [illegible] January wish for the repeal of the Act.]

The New Year's honours.

10. The Indu Prakásh (7), in its issue of the 3rd January, writes:—The list of honours conferred on the New Year's day is, like all other such lists, [illegible] for the rest. There are some notable exceptions, however, for which we must be duly thankful. The honour of the K.C.S.I. conferred on the Honourable Mr. Sayad Ahmed crowns a remarkably useful and honourable career of public service. The K.C.I.E. conferred on Sir Charles Turner is also a well-merited distinction for arduous services on the Public Service Commission. But few of the honours will be liked so well on this side of India as those conferred on the Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam and Rao Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar. The title of C.I.E. is probably much less than either of these gentlemen deserved. We have often had occasion to notice how these gentlemen are rendering most useful and self-sacrificing service to the public, and the present recognition by Government is, we hope, only an instalment of higher honours yet to come. It is to be noted that Rao Bahádur Nulkar is honoured as Chairman of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha,—a circumstance which reflects not a little honour on the once "seditious" Association. Among the smaller honours, we rejoice to see the title of Mahámahopádhyáya conferred on [illegible] of the Elphinstone College, an honour which ought to have been conferred on the last occasion. We note that an error has been made by two of our contemporaries in regard to the Rao Bahádurship conferred on Mr. Chiplunkar. The recipient of the title is Mr. Hari Rávji Chiplunkar, a wealthy gentleman of Poona who has distinguished himself by considerable public spirit. The Secretary of the Sárvajanik Sabha is Mr. Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar, who too richly deserves the recognition, and we trust Government will soon make good the omission. [The Native Opinion (77), in its issue of the 8th January, expresses great disappointment at the omission of Mr. F. W. Stevens, the architect of the Victoria Terminus railway station, Bombay, from the honours list.]

A suggestion to Government to change the designation of the titles of "Rája," "Mahárája" and "Rája Bahádur."

11. The [illegible] (133), in its issue of the 8th January, disapproves of the use of the words "Rája," "Mahárája" and "Rája Bahádur" as titles, on the ground that they mean "King" and "Emperor," and that the dignity of the Native potentates is thereby likely to suffer in public estimation, and advises them to request Government to discontinue these titles. The paper thinks that there is some misunderstanding in the designation of these titles and hopes that Government will attend to the matter. It adds that the designation of some of the lower order of titles is also open to improvement, some of the words used to designate them being meaningless and ridiculous. [The Broach Samáchár (55) of the 12th January supports the above suggestion.]

Comments on the rumour of a Gagging Act for the vernacular press.

12. The Indu Prakásh (7), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—In 1857-58, when the standard of rebellion was raised in India, did any of the Native newspapers publish any disloyal articles? Did they not assist Government in pacifying the country by making suggestions in the matter? Was any newspaper editor sentenced for seditious writings at the time when even some priests lost their lives on various charges? Was there a single

disloyal or seditious publication issued in the long period that elapsed after the great mutiny during which the vernacular press has been free? No. If this is all true and if no one has been punished during the last quarter of a century for disloyal writings, then where is the necessity for gagging the press now? Whatever may be the feelings of those who are in favour of a Gagging Act, we are of opinion that to pass such an Act is to give encouragement to crime. We people of India are naturally loyal. We do not know what disloyalty is. We are deeply impressed with the belief that a ruler has some divine element in him. Has any one in India ever said that because a certain king or emperor does not act according to the wishes of the people he should be deposed? Has India ever committed the sin of regicide? Have the people of India ever dreamt that a king should be done away with because he is an unnecessary burden on the people? Never. In the face of these facts, Government, it is said, is going to pass a Vernacular Press Act. Is it not waste of labour and energy? Is it not better to give people liberty to criticize the actions of Government than to force them to keep silence? If there is no such Act in England, why should there be one in India? Will not the obstacle which comes in the way of civilization in England come in the way of the regeneration of India? If England is, however, bent upon retarding our progress and obstructing our regeneration, and if she is confident of her success in this matter, let her say so plainly, so that there may be no beating with gagged mouths. In short, Government should give up the alleged policy of saying one thing and doing another. A Vernacular Press Act will serve only to betray the timidity of Government and to tarnish their noble profession of a desire to treat India generously. His Excellency Lord Dufferin should not therefore take the discredit of passing such an Act.

Effects of the rumour of a Gagging Act.

13. The same newspaper writes:—One of the pests which periodically infest the political atmosphere of British India is the rumoured renewal of the Gagging Act. It is stated in all seriousness that a cut-and-dry scheme is ready before the Secretary of State in Council, and awaits his sanction for introduction into the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Such a rumour carries its own contradiction. That a liberal statesman like Lord Dufferin, who has often expressed his desire to understand public opinion and made endeavours for the same, should countenance such a measure passes our comprehension. The rumour, when it found currency the year before last, was authoritatively set at rest by His Excellency the Viceroy himself. The scheme probably exists nowhere except perhaps in the mischievous heads of the Anglo-Indian clique who find expression to their views in the *Pioneer* and papers of that class, and in their case too it is probably the wish that is father to the thought. We think it incredible that any statesman who has a regard for his reputation will think of enacting such a measure at this day. We are glad to see that the *Englishman* has formally contradicted the rumour.

His Excellency Lord Reay's tour in Gujarát and its good result.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 8th January, writes:—In spite of its hurry and interruptions His Excellency the Governor seems to have done much solid work during his stay at Ahmedabad. Besides the public Darbár and the private interviews with the leading princes and chiefs, at which many of these had the benefit of His Excellency's advice and guidance, Lord Reay gave audience to some of the citizens and had conversation with them on special subjects. Education and sanitation took up a good deal of his time. We are glad to be able to say that on the whole His Excellency was well pleased with what he saw in the capital of Gujarát. He inspected and approved of the quarters known as the Gáikwád's Haveli for the Ahmedabad College, and is, we believe, thinking of providing better quarters for the Training College for boys. We wish the same could be said about the Female Training College, but there seem to be difficulties in the way. At Lunáváda and Idar His Excellency went through much useful work in the interests of the chiefs and their subjects, of which we have found but a faint mention in the published reports. We trust that His Excellency the Governor's visit to both these States will stimulate activity. Perhaps still more useful work was done at Dhoráji. His Excellency appears to have been very favourably impressed with what he saw at Dhoráji of the Gondal administration, especially with the large number of well-managed schools. The contented looks of the people also seem to have struck the Governor, who felt justified in complimenting His Highness

[illegible] editions [illegible] publication issued in the four period that elapsed after the great mutiny during which the vernacular press has been free? [illegible]. If this is all true, and if no one has been punished during the last quarter of a century for disloyal writings, then where is the necessity for gagging the press now? [illegible] may be the feelings of those who are in favour of a Gagging Act, we are of opinion [illegible] We people of India are rather [illegible]. We do not know what disloyalty is. We are deeply impressed with the belief that a ruler has a divine element in him. [illegible] in Hindu scriptures that [illegible] a certain king or emperor does not act according to the wishes of the people, he should be deposed. Has India ever complained of the [illegible]? Have the people of India ever [illegible] an unnecessary burden on the people? Never. In the face of these facts, Government, it is said, is going to pass a Vernacular Press Act. Is it not a case of [illegible] and hurry? Is it not better [illegible] than to force them [illegible] why should [illegible] to India? Will not the [illegible] civilisation of England come in the [illegible] of India? [illegible] Press Act will [illegible] the [illegible] of Government [illegible] His Excellency Lord [illegible] should not therefore take the [illegible] Act.

[illegible]

[illegible]

upon the general good government of his State. The assurance given to the Rána of Porbandar and others in his position has gone a good way towards taking the sting out of the joint-administration system. [The *Gujaráti* (98) of the 8th January says that the tour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay in Gujarát has been very important and will always be remembered in the province as a memorable event, and that few Governors have won the affection of the people of Gujarát and Káthiáwár so much as His Excellency Lord Reay has done. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74) of the 5th and the *Gujarát Mitrá* (75) of the 8th January write of the tour in similar terms.]

A complaint against the Forest Department.

15. The *Shubh Suchak* (61), in its issue of the 6th January, says:—While people are anxiously awaiting the resolution of Government on the report of the Forest Commission, the Forest Department is practising oppression on the poor agriculturists with a view to increase its revenue, and the wonder is that revenue officers and Government are unaware of this oppression. Considering the right of the people to free pasture lands and the position of those villages the waste lands of which have been included in the reserved forest areas, the Forest Commission has made very liberal recommendations in the matter. Notwithstanding this the Forest Department has introduced, as the *Dnyán Prakásh* says, the system of charging fees for pasturing cattle in the district which was recently the scene of Koli disturbances. Similarly people in the Jávli Táluka of the Sátára District are forced to pay fee for grazing cattle, and in case of refusal their cattle are sent to the pound and they are prosecuted. Is this a trick of the Forest Department to show Government that the *rayat* is willing to pay fee for grazing cattle in case Government should sanction the recommendations of the Forest Commission? We suspect something of the kind. Otherwise it has no reason to practise oppression in this matter before the orders of Government on the recommendations of the Forest Commission are out. The delay on the part of Government in issuing orders is considered by the people to be owing to their greater love for money than for the welfare of their subjects. At present the *rayat* is harassed in all directions and there is no hope of matters improving for the present.

Appointment of Ráo Báhádur Yeshvant Moreshvar Kelkar as Oriental Translator to Government approved.

16. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 8th January, writes:—From the last *Government Gazette* we are glad to note the confirmation of Ráo Báhádur Yeshvant Moreshvar Kelkar in his place as Oriental Translator to Government vice Ráo Báhádur Shankar Pándurang, appointed as Second Grade Deputy Collector of Ahmednagar. Mr. Kelkar has served Government in various responsible posts, and latterly his services as Secretary to the Forest Commission have been very valuable. We have no doubt that in his new official sphere he will win golden opinions, both from his superiors and from the people in general with whom he will come in contact. [The *Rást Goftár* (77) of the 8th January says that Government have found a skilled, learned, experienced and polite officer in the Ráo Báhádur.]

Disapproval of the Government resolution regarding Mámlatdárs invested with first class magisterial powers.

17. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—We regret to find that Government sometimes commit mistakes and do injustice in their attempts to effect retrenchment in their expenditure. We are of opinion that every one will consider the recent resolution of the Bombay Government in the matter of Magistrates to be very bad. They have ruled that there should be only one First Class Mámlatdár in a district and have accordingly deprived many Mámlatdárs of their first class powers. Government could have retained the former number of First Class Magistrates without incurring much more additional expenditure than they intend to incur on this account by fixing the amount of extra allowance paid to them at Rs. 40 if they had fixed it at Rs. 20 a month. If they had followed this course there would have been no necessity for depriving several Mámlatdárs of their powers. It seems that Government wanted to reduce the number of First Class Magistrates under the belief that there was no necessity for so many of them. But in this impression we must say that they are mistaken. The *rayats* find it more convenient to have Mámlatdárs invested with first class magisterial powers than to have First Class Assistant Collectors who have to look after more than one táluka. The Mámlatdárs are less costly and do more work than Assistant Collectors, and if Gov-

upon the general good government of his State. The assurance given to the [illegible] of [illegible] and others in high position has gone a good way towards taking the sting out of the [illegible] administration [illegible]. [The Gujarati (98) of the [illegible] says that the visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to Gujarat has been very pleasant and will always be remembered in the province as a memorable [illegible]. [illegible] have won the affection of the people [illegible] speeches that [illegible] Lord Reay has done. The [illegible] (75) of the [illegible] and the Gujarat Mitra (77) of the 5th January write in the same [illegible] terms.]

15. The Shri Sayaji [illegible] (?), in its issue of the 5th January, says:—While [illegible] the country is [illegible] the resolution of Government on the report of the Forest Commission, the Forest Department is [illegible] oppression on the poor agriculturists with a view to increase its revenue, and the wonder is that revenue officers and Government are [illegible] of such oppression. Considering the right of the people to free pasture lands and the position of those villages the waste lands of which [illegible] is [illegible] to the reserved forests, the Forest Commission has made very liberal recommendations in the matter. Notwithstanding this, the Forest Department has introduced, as the [illegible] says, the system of charging fees for [illegible] cattle in the district, which will certainly [illegible] out of [illegible]. [illegible] the Patels of the [illegible] district are forced [illegible] the grazing [illegible] and in case of refusal their cattle are sent to the pound and they are prosecuted. [illegible] the Forest Department to show [illegible] that the right is [illegible] to pay fees for grazing [illegible] should [illegible] the recommendations of the Forest Commission [illegible]. Otherwise it has no reason to [illegible] oppression in this matter before the decision of Government on the recommendations of the Forest Commission are out. The delay on the part of Government [illegible] is considered by the people to be owing to their greater love for [illegible] than for the welfare of their subjects. At present the [illegible] harassed [illegible] and there is no hope of matters improving for the present.

A [illegible] against the Forest Department.

16. The [illegible] (111), in its issue of the 5th January, writes:—[illegible] we are glad to note the appointment of Rao Bahadur Yashvant Moreshvar Kelkar [illegible] Oriental Translator to Government vice Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang, appointed as Second Grade Deputy Collector of Ahmednagar. Mr. Kelkar has served Government in various important posts, and latterly his services as Secretary to the Forest Commission have been very valuable. We have no doubt that in his new sphere he will win golden opinions, both from his superiors and from the people in general with whom he will come in contact. [The [illegible] (17) of the 5th January says that Government have found a skilled, earnest, experienced and polite officer in the Rao Bahadur.]

Appointment of Rao Bahadur Yashvant Moreshvar Kelkar [illegible] Oriental Translator to Government.

17. The [illegible] (40), in its issue of the 14th January, says:—We regret to find that Government sometimes commits mistakes and do injustice in their attempts to effect retrenchment in their expenditure. We are of opinion that every one will consider the recent resolution of the Bombay Government in the matter of Mamlatdars to be very bad. They have ruled that there should be only one First Class Mamlatdar in a district and have accordingly deprived many Mamlatdars of their first class powers. Government could have retained the former number of First Class Magistrates without incurring much more additional expenditure than they intend to incur on this account, by fixing the amount of extra allowance paid to them at Rs. 10, if they had fixed it at Rs. 20 a month. If they had followed this course there would have been no necessity for depriving several Mamlatdars of their powers. It seems that Government wanted to reduce the number of First Class Magistrates under the belief that there was no necessity for so many of them. But in this impression we must say that they are mistaken. They [illegible] find it more convenient to have Mamlatdars invested with first class magisterial powers than to have First Class Assistant Collectors who have to [illegible] after more than one talukas. The Mamlatdars are less costly and do more work than Assistant Collectors, and if Gov-

Disapproval of the Government resolution regarding Mamlatdars invested with first class magisterial powers.

ernment really want to reduce their expenditure they can do it by utilizing the services of these cheap servants and reducing the number of Assistant Collectors in each district whose revenue work is nothing more than transferring papers from the Mámlatdárs to the Collector and *vice versă*. It is therefore better to reduce their number, to entrust more tálukás to each of them and to increase the number of Mámlatdárs exercising first class magisterial powers. This arrangement will be most convenient to the *rayat* and at the same time economical to Government.

Comments on the decision of the District Magistrate, Sholápur, in the case of Mr. Yates, Police Superintendent, Sholápur.

18. The *Kalpataru* (35), in its issue of the 8th January, says:—Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, was tried before the District Magistrate on a charge of obstructing a public servant in the performance of his duty. The evidence for the prosecution as well as the evidence of a butler on behalf of the accused proved the facts of the case, but the accused was acquitted by the Magistrate. The prosecutor asked the Court either to order the production of the letter written by the accused, Mr. Yates, to the Judge in this matter, or to question the accused regarding it, but the Court declined to do either. There is none who will not be surprised to hear of this decision. [The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (41), in its issue of the 12th January, observes:—If the accused had been a Native, the decision would certainly not have been as in the present case. It was well that the Collector of Sholápur had mercy upon one who, though found guilty, was one of his own class. This is justice indeed! If a summons is served on a police constable, who is in debt, by his creditor, he is suspended from duty until he pays off his debt. But the constables are Natives and to them this sort of justice is done because they are not white-skinned like Mr. Yates. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 12th January, observes:—From the decisions given in several cases up to this time the people are of opinion that the trial of a European by a European is nothing but a kind of farce. There is no wonder then if they suspect the same in this case. When Government ordered the trial of Mr. Yates after receiving the report of an inquiry made by the Subordinate Judge into the charge brought against him, it looks apparently strange that the trying Magistrate should have considered the charge as not proved.]

Want of timely notice to the shipping in the harbour of Bombay and the damage done by the recent storm.

19. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—It is said that some dereliction of duty occurred in giving timely notice to the shipping in the harbour of Bombay on the occasion of the storm which recently passed over the city and caused much damage in the harbour. Government should make due enquiries into this report.

The reception given to the Honourable Sir T. C. Hope by the people of Ahmedabad and Surat and the lesson that Messrs. Reid and Mulock should take therefrom.

20. The *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 12th January, gives an account of the reception of the Honourable Sir T. C. Hope in Ahmedabad on his recent visit to it, and remarks that the officers serving in Gujarát, and particularly Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, should know therefrom how appreciative, devoted and grateful the people of Gujarát are. It regrets the absence on leave of Mr. Mulock, the Collector of Surat, as he has lost an opportunity of seeing the love the Suratis cherish for their well-wishers. [The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 8th January wishes that Mr. Mulock had gone to England two or three weeks later, for he would then have seen personally the honour done to Sir T. C. Hope by the people of Surat and perhaps changed his policy, which has made him unpopular.]

A notice to the Collector of Ahmedabad and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

21. In the *Nyáyadarshak* (111) of the 9th January Mr. Gohel Nánbha Vakhatsinghji, the guardian of the minor prince of the Gángad State, Mahárána Juvánsinghji, publishes a notice to Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, and Khán Báhádur Pestanji Jehángirji, C.I.E., Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, in which he calls upon them to dispose of the petitions made to them on behalf of his ward and which have been suppressed by them and the petitions made to them regarding the Jivái (maintenance) of Bái Jijirájba, the elder sister of his ward. He adds that otherwise he will have to take legal measures in the matter.

[illegible]rnment really wish to reduce their expenditure they can do it by utilising the services of those cheap [illegible] and retaining the [illegible] in each district whose [illegible] is nothing more than [illegible] orders from the [illegible] to the Collector and [illegible]. It is therefore better to reduce their number, [illegible] and to increase the number of [illegible] living [illegible]. This Government will be [illegible] and at the same time [illegible] to Government.

18. The [illegible], in its issue of the [illegible] January, [illegible] Yates [illegible] tried before the [illegible] Magistrate [illegible]. The evidence for the prosecution as well as the defence [illegible] proved the [illegible] of the case, but the accused was acquitted by the Magistrate. The prosecution asked the Court [illegible] to order the production of the letter written by the accused Mr. Yates to the Judge on this matter, [illegible] question [illegible]. There [illegible] who will not [illegible]. (The [illegible] dated 14th [illegible]) A Native [illegible] and certainly would have been [illegible] prosecution. It was said that the Collector of [illegible] guilty [illegible] of his own class. This is justice indeed. If a summons is served on a police constable [illegible] he is suspended [illegible] until [illegible]. But [illegible] because they are not white-skinned like Mr. Yates. The [illegible] in its issue of the [illegible] —From the decisions given in several cases [illegible] of opinion that the [illegible] of a European by a European is nothing but a farce. [illegible] the trial of Mr. Yates [illegible] the report of an inquiry [illegible].

19. The [illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] of the [illegible] and that [illegible] in [illegible] this report.

20. The [illegible] of the 17th January, [illegible] of the Honourable Sir P. [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] should know [illegible] voted and [illegible] it regrets the absence [illegible] has lost an opportunity [illegible] the [illegible] January [illegible] people [illegible] and perhaps changed the [illegible].

21. In the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] have to take legal [illegible] in the [illegible].

Alleged exaction of forced labour from the Bhils in Dohad.

22. The *Chakravák* (90) of Dohad, in its issue of the 9th January, refers to the order issued by Mr. Motilál, District Deputy Collector, Panch Maháls, for preventing the exaction of forced labour from the Bhils, hears that his men have exacted such labour and thinks that possibly no heed has been paid by Mr. Motilál to it, as it was perhaps his private work that was done by them.

A complaint against the Sátára police.

23. The *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—Looking at the disturbances caused by thieves and other *badmashes* in the Sátára District, the police of Sátára appear to be good for nothing, and everyone will admit that they bring discredit upon their superior officers. Not a single gang of robbers is arrested or traced by the police and the people are helpless. With some exceptions most of the employés in the Sátára police are worthless men. The Jamádárs, Haváldárs and the lower subordinates are illiterate men, who, instead of doing good to the people, do them harm. The public suspects that thefts and other offences are left in the dark on account of the police being privy to their perpetration. The police are given to luxury and encourage *badmashes* with a view to the gratification of their own desires. When extorting confessions from women very indecent words are used by them. Sometimes even complainants are brought into trouble. The entire blame rests upon the District Superintendent of Police, for he does not appear to exercise proper supervision over his subordinates. Mr. Codrington, the Police Superintendent, loves such subordinates as are worthless, while good and experienced officers under him are treated with disrespect. As he is a European, he does not care much for public good. During his tenure of office as Superintendent of Police for the last 7 or 8 years he has not shown himself worthy of the post he holds. Has he ever inquired privately into the conduct of his subordinates by personally visiting the tálukás? Has he ever visited his subordinates who failed in the discharge of their duties with a fine or suspension from duty? As an instance in point, the unlawful conduct of the late Chief Constable of Válva was not even heeded by him, though we sent to him the issues of our paper in which some statements to that effect were made, till he received orders from his superiors to enquire into the matter. In short, Mr. Codrington must be replaced by some other experienced and vigilant officer who can exercise his authority properly.

Robbers on the Bombay and Coorla road.

24. A correspondent of the *Vártáhar* (66), in its issue of the 1st January, says that on the night of the 23rd December last, while he and his friends were travelling in bullock-carts from Bombay to a village near Coorla, they were attacked by about 8 Arabs, who rushed out of a thicket by the side of the road near Coorla, but that they fortunately escaped from being robbed and maltreated by them, and requests the police authorities to do something for the safety of passengers by the road and to transport as many of these troublesome people as possible.

Dacoits at Dhondba, Chándor Táluka, Násik District.

25. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 25th December, refers to a dacoity committed in the house of a Lingáyat Váni at Dhondba, Chándor Táluka in Násik, in which a Bráhman was so seriously injured that he died the next day in the hospital at Pimpalgaon, and property worth Rs. 1,200 was stolen, and says that the village pátils, who are very low paid but live luxuriously, are generally interested in the thefts and dacoities that are now-a-days committed in villages, that the person whose property has been stolen is harassed and the women in his family are made to answer questions of an obscene nature by the police, and that the superior officers being more vicious than the pátils themselves the thefts are never detected.

Part II.—*Education.*

The educational policy of the Russian Government as contrasted with that of the British Government.

26. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 11th January, says:—We do not know how Russian Government can root out the feelings of disloyalty from the minds of young men by closing the Universities and colleges. We have here Sir Lepel Griffin who holds views similar to those of the Russian Government. The latter can at once carry out its object of impeding the growth of education by engaging the services of Anglo-Indians like Sir Lepel Griffin. How happy are we in not having a conservative Government like that of Russia?

Alleged exaction of forced labour from the villagers in [illegible].

22. The [illegible] (20) of [illegible], in its issue of the 9th January, refers to the endorsement by Mr. [illegible], District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals, on a petition [illegible] forced labour on the Public Works that no [illegible] forced such labour, and thinks that possibly no [illegible] has been paid by Mr. [illegible] alluded to it, as it was perhaps for private work that was done by them.

A complaint against the [illegible] police.

23. The [illegible] (29), in its issue of the 8th January, says:—"[illegible] the [illegible] caused by thieves and [illegible] of the [illegible] against the [illegible] appears to be good for nothing, and [illegible] admit that every thing depends upon their superior officers. [illegible] a single gang of robbers is arrested or traced by the police and the people are helpless. With some exceptions most of the employés in the [illegible] are worthless men. The [illegible], the [illegible] and the [illegible] are [illegible] who instead of doing good to the people, [illegible] them. The public suspect that thefts and other crimes are not [illegible] in the [illegible] of the police [illegible] privy to their perpetration. The police are given to idleness and [illegible] with a view to the gratification of their own desires. When extorting confessions from women [illegible] even complainants are [illegible]. The entire blame falls upon the District Superintendent of Police, for he does not appear to exercise proper supervision over his subordinates. Mr. Codrington, the Police Superintendent, loves such subordinates as are worthless, while good and experienced officers under him are treated with disrespect. As far as it appears, he does not [illegible] much at public good. During his tenure of office as Superintendent of Police for the last 7 or 8 years he has not shown himself worthy of the post he holds. Has he ever inquired privately into the conduct of his subordinates by personally visiting the villages? Has he ever visited his subordinates [illegible] of their duties with a due consciousness of their duty? [illegible] point, the [illegible] conduct of the late Chief Constable of [illegible] was not [illegible] by him, though we sent to him the issues of our paper in which some [illegible] were made, till he received orders from his superiors to enquire into the matter. In short, Mr. Codrington must be replaced by some other experienced and vigilant officer who can exercise his authority properly."

Robbery on the [illegible] and [illegible] road.

24. A correspondent of the [illegible] ([illegible]), in its issue of the 1st January, says that on the [illegible] of the 22nd December last, while [illegible] and [illegible] merchants were travelling in bullock-carts from [illegible] to a village near [illegible], they were attacked by about 8 Arabs, who were found in a thicket by the side of the road near [illegible], but that they fortunately escaped from being robbed and maltreated by them, and requests the police authorities to do something for the safety of passengers by the road and to transport as many of these troublesome people as possible.

Dacoity at [illegible], [illegible] District.

25. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 25th December, refers to a dacoity committed in the house of a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] who [illegible] that he had the next day [illegible] in the [illegible] property worth Rs. 1,200 was stolen, and says that the village police, who are very low paid but live [illegible], are generally interested in the thefts and dacoities that are now-a-days committed in villages, that the person whose property has been stolen is harassed and his women and family are made to answer questions of an obscene nature by the police, and that the superior officers being more [illegible] than the police themselves the thefts are never detected.

Part II.—Education.

The educational policy of the Russian Government as contrasted with that of the Indian Government.

26. The [illegible] ([illegible]), in its issue of the 11th January, says:—"We do not know how Russian Government can root out the feelings of disloyalty from the minds of young men by closing the Universities and colleges. We have here Sir Lepel Griffin who holds views similar to those of the Russian Government. The latter can at once carry out its object of impeding the growth of education by engaging the services of Anglo-Indians like Sir Lepel Griffin. How happy are we in not having a conservative Government like that of Russia?"

Resolution of the Government of India on discipline and moral training in schools and colleges.

27. In noticing the resolution of the Government of India on discipline and moral training in schools and colleges, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—The object of the resolution is really very good, but there is a probability of its operation giving rise to much criticism and grumbling. Government appear to have made at the commencement of the resolution an assertion to the effect that no disciplinary and moral training is given to boys and girls attending schools and colleges, but this is a misconception, though it must be admitted that the education imparted in this direction is to a certain extent incomplete, and Government deserve thanks for drawing attention to the shortcomings and for showing anxiety for making proper arrangements on the subject. The work of prescribing the mode of giving a disciplinary and moral training, of making a code on the subject, and of issuing orders to the teachers is likely to be entrusted mainly to Europeans, whose ignorance of the Native character and mode of thought on account of their not freely mixing with the Natives, and whose persistence in sticking hard to the mistakes they may happen to make, would lead to the work being executed in a manner unsuited, and therefore unpleasant, to the Natives. It is desirable for the early attainment of the praiseworthy object aimed at by Government that due weight should be given to the views of experienced Native gentlemen on the subject and that Natives should be given a large share in the performance of the entire work. If this is omitted the good object of Government will not fail to create dissatistion among the Native population. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the same date expresses approval of the resolution.] The *Bombay Samáchár*, in its issue of the 12th January, says:—With regard to religious and moral training, Government have expressed a desire that a text-book containing general sentiments suitable to the different communities should be prepared and taught in all schools. Of course the view is quite sound, but difficulties lie in the way of giving effect to it. Are these general opinions to be based on European or Eastern ideas on the subject? However clear and lucid the doctrines of one side may be, they are not acceptable to the other. There exists a difference of opinion in such important matters as the existence of God and His creation. If people find that an attempt is made to teach schoolboys such religious sentiments as are contrary to the opinions entertained by themselves, they will at once withdraw their children from the schools. There is also a difference of opinion between the West and the East in moral sentiments. Each entertains quite the contrary opinions about the social intercourse between man and woman, which are not acceptable to the other side, and the Native parents will not like to see the minds of young girls imbued with western ideas on the subject. Under these circumstances the safest course would be that in the matter of religion the different communities should be left to make their own arrangements for the necessary instruction, Government only giving them due encouragement and help. In regard to moral instruction, the western and eastern ideas on the subject should be carefully compared with each other and the least objectionable from among them should be included in the text-book, the opinions of Native gentlemen on the subject being given due weight in arriving at the final decision. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 13th January, says:—Discipline is already exacted in all schools. Bad conduct is visited with corporal punishment with the cane, or transfer to the lower form or class, or expulsion from the school according to the gravity of the offence. These punishments are meted out with sufficient severity. In the matter of insisting on respectful behaviour from Native scholars, the Europeans in India generally expect that schoolboys should act towards them in such a way as to show over-meekness or subservience in their presence, and pronounce those who do not act with such meanness as disobedient or insubordinate. Native parents would be glad to see their children taught proper respectful conduct towards superiors, but would loudly complain against any attempt to instil cringing servility into the young minds. The rising generation, trained in cowardly obsequiousness, will never be able to push forward the advancement and progress of the country.

28. In noticing the same resolution, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—The suggestion for efficient training in schools and colleges for teachers is really very good, but are Government prepared to incur the cost of such institutions? The teachers generally receive such wretched salaries that able students are not likely to be attracted to the profession of teaching under the existing circumstances, and it is desirable that the salaries of teaching staffs should be raised. Generally speaking, the Native schoolboys are timid and obedient and it is not desirable that every professor should possess authority to rusticate or fine a student. Moreover, the practice of expelling, suspending or fining an unruly student prevails in every educational institution and there was no need of repeating it in the resolution without extraordinary cause. The conduct of the students of some of the large institutions in Bengal, between whom and the professors of those institutions a misunderstanding arose, was by no means commendable. Portions of the resolution are likely to raise difficulties and evoke much unnecessary comment. The proper course to secure the object aimed at in the resolution is to teach morality from a properly prepared series of text-books on moral education, and to make every teacher and professor evince parental care and interest in his pupils both in and out of school. [The *Satyavakta* (120) of the 13th January expresses similar sentiments. The *Rájyabhakt* (116) of the 12th January disapproves of the appointment of Englishmen as teachers in the training schools and colleges for school-masters, as it thinks it will be difficult to make the standard of morality in England suitable to that in India. It says that the people of India are superior in good behaviour to those of other countries, and that the good conduct of the Hindus of high families is far superior to that of the Europeans. The resolution in question appears, continues the paper, awkward and objectionable to the people. They will think that Government thereby mean to retard the progress of education and to impress upon the minds of the students Christian principles on the pretext of giving religious training. Government resolutions ought to be very explicit and public opinion ought to be elicited before publishing such important documents.]

29. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 12th January, writes:—The Government of India has issued a resolution calling the attention of the local Governments to deficiencies in the methods of school and college education. His Excellency remarks "that it cannot be denied that the general extension of education in India on European principles and of a purely secular character has in some measure resulted in the growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation, and these require control and direction by a judicious scheme of scholastic discipline and of such moral training as our policy of a strict neutrality on religious matters enables us to apply." We are glad of even this tardy recognition of the dangers of a purely secular education, but it ought to have been recognized and acted upon at the very beginning before great mischief had been worked. It needed no wise man to prophesy that the efforts that Government took to prevent anything like Christianity being taught in the schools, and the fact that men were appointed as Professors and as Directors of Public Instruction who were of known infidel and agnostic tendencies, would result in this very condition of a rising generation, undisciplined and irreverent. The first thing Government should do is to remove its prohibition of the Bible and permit it to be taught as a text-book wherever Principals or Boards may desire its use. It must amount to but little practically for Government to sanction moral text-books and prohibit, under pain of displeasure, the use of the Bible, which is the source of the highest type of morality. Government has yet to learn that their definition of "religious neutrality" is an incorrect one.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

30. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—In their resolution of the 17th January 1887 Government declared that they were prepared to make an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 and deliver over the Government House at Parel to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. By the liberality of Sir Dinshaw Mánekji Petit an appropriate building has been provided for the Institute. Government, however, ought not to be freed from the

28. In criticising the same resolution, the *Hind* [illegible] (101), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—The suggestion for efficient training in schools and colleges of teachers is really very good, but are Government prepared to incur the cost of such institutions? The teachers generally receive such wretched salaries that able students are not likely to be attracted to the profession of teaching under the existing circumstances, and it is desirable that the salaries of teaching staffs should be raised. Generally speaking, the Native schoolboys are quiet and obedient, and it is not desirable that every professor should possess authority to relegate or strike any student. Moreover, the practice of expelling, suspending or fining an unruly student prevails in every educational institution, and there was no need of referring to it in the resolution without extraordinary cause. The conduct of the students of some of the large institutions in Bengal, between whom and the professors of those institutions a misunderstanding arose, was by no means commendable. Portions of the resolution are likely to raise ill-feeling and evoke much unnecessary comment. The proper course to secure the object aimed at in the resolution is to secure ability than a properly prepared staff of teachers who [illegible] as the education, and to make every teacher and professor evince genuine care and interest in his pupils both in and out of school. [The *Navyuga* (120) of the 14th January expresses similar sentiments. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (116) of the 12th January disapproves of the appointment of Englishmen as teachers in the training schools and colleges for school-masters, as it thinks they will be unable to make the standard of morality in England suitable to that in India. It says that the people of India are superior in moral character to those of other countries, and that the good conduct of the Hindus of high families is far superior to that of the Europeans. The resolution in question appears contrary to the policy, [illegible] and objectionable to the people. They will think that Government is really meaning to retard the progress of education and to impress upon the minds of the students Christian principles, on the pretext of giving religious training. Government resolutions ought to be very lucidly worded and public opinion ought to be consulted before publishing such important documents.]

29. The *Dnyanodaya* (7), in its issue of the 12th January, writes:—The Government of India has issued a resolution calling the attention of the Local Governments to discipline in the institutions of school and college education. His Excellency remarks that it cannot be denied that the general extension of education in India on European methods and of a purely secular character has in some measure resulted in the growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation, and these require control and direction by a judicious scheme of suitable discipline and constant monitoring as the policy of a strict neutrality on religious matters enables us to apply." We are glad to learn this tardy recognition of the danger of a purely secular education, but it ought to have been recognised and guarded against at the very beginning before great mischief had been wrought. It needs no prophet to prophesy that the efforts that Government took to prevent anything like Christianity being taught in the schools, and the fact that men were appointed as Professors and as Directors of Public Instruction who were of known infidel and atheistic tendencies, would result in this very condition of a rising generation, undisciplined and irreverent. The first thing Government should do is to remove its prohibition of the Bible and permit it to be taught as a text-book wherever the pupils or parents may desire its use. It must amount to but little practically for Government to sanction moral text-books and prohibit, under pain of displeasure, the use of the Bible, which is the source of the highest type of morality. Government has yet to learn that their definition of "religious neutrality" is an incorrect one.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

30. The *Jame Jamshed* (30), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—In their resolution of the 17th January 1887 Government declared that they were prepared to make an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 and deliver over the Government House at Parel to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. By the liberality of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit an appropriate building has been provided for the Institute. Government, however, ought not to be freed from the

promise they have made, and they should either make over the price of the Government House or increase the annual grant by the annual rent of the building for the benefit of the technical college. The committee of management of the Institute will, it is hoped, submit a proper representation to Government on the subject. [The *Satyavakta* (120) of the 13th January also says that Government should increase the amount of their grant to the Institute.]

Technical education and a suggestion to the Mandlik Testimonial Fund Committee.

31. The *Satyă Mitră* (55), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—To expect the British Government to start technical colleges on a large scale and to spread technical education all over India is to expect trade to be carried on by filling the Sahara Desert with the water of the Mediterranean Sea. The people themselves must do what they want. The Mandlik Testimonial Fund Committee should establish a technical school on as large a scale as the fund in their hand can permit. It is no doubt true that a very large amount is necessary for a technical institution, but it is no use saying *aut Cæsar aut nullus.*

New Fellows of the Bombay University.

32. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—The eighteen individuals who have been recently made Fellows of the Bombay University are all deserving of the honour bestowed upon them, as have been those who have received the same distinction during the last three years. It must, however, be remarked that while the number of Europeans in Bombay is scarcely eight thousand and that of Natives is eight lákhs, this year as well as in previous years the Fellowships have been conferred on each of these communities without due regard to the proportion they bear to each other. Certainly, a larger number of Fellowships ought to be bestowed upon the Natives. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the same date approves of the list of new Fellows, observing, however, that it should have contained the names of one or two Gujaráti Hindus, and that in future the claims of head masters of private educational institutions should be duly considered.]

Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás and the University examinations.

33. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 8th January, refers to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nánábhái's letter to the Registrar of the Bombay University and makes the following suggestions to prevent the evil effects of the present system of University examinations in future:—It is a well-known fact that there is nothing to maintain an even standard in our examinations. In the last report of the Director of Public Instruction we find that Mr. Chatfield quotes with approbation the view of one of the Inspectors, which is to the effect that there must be a body of men appointed by the University, to whom should be delegated the duty of looking over the work of the examiners of each year, so that a uniformity of standard might be obtained. This proposal has our hearty support. There is nothing new in it. But our University from its present constitution is a conservative body, with this difference that while it has shown itself disposed to shun improvements, it has, with a fatal facility, adopted as its own almost every objectionable course introduced by any of its examiners since its foundation. If the University follows this suggestion, it will be for several years the first step in the right direction. The second measure that we recommend is that in the *Government Gazette* the results *in extenso* of each University examination be published. At present there is nothing more than the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette*. We want much more than this. Let the marks obtained by each candidate in each subject be indicated against his name or number. At the same time some opportunity must be given to a candidate through his school or college teachers to make a representation to the examiners or the University on the subject of the marks he has obtained, in case there has been *primâ facie* evidence of any injustice having been done to him. There are at various times complaints heard of a student failing in a subject in a way that arouses suspicion. This and such other things will naturally stop under the system we have recommended. It will be an efficient check on the vagaries of an examiner. Our third recommendation is that it is desirable that there should be a supervising body which would prevent examiners from acting as if they were irresponsible beings. It is yet better, however, that the examiners themselves should be

promise they have made, and they should either make over the price of the Government House or increase the annual grant by the annual rent of the building for the benefit of the technical college. The committee of management of the Institute will, it is hoped, submit a proper representation to Government on the subject. [The *Satyavakta* (120) of the 12th January also says that Government should increase the amount of their grant to the Institute.]

Technical education and a suggestion to the Mandlik Testimonial Fund Committee.

21. The *Satya Mitra* (55), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—To expect the British Government to start technical colleges on a large scale and to spread technical education all over India is to expect trade to be carried on by filling the Sahara Desert with the water of the Mediterranean Sea. The people themselves must do what they want. The Mandlik Testimonial Fund Committee should establish a technical school on as large a scale as the fund in their hand can permit. It is no doubt true that a very large amount is necessary for a technical institution, but it is no use [illegible].

New Fellows of the Bombay University.

22. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—The eighteen individuals who have been recently made Fellows of the Bombay University are all deserving of the honour bestowed upon them, as have been those who have received the same distinction during the last three years. It must, however, be remarked that while the number of Europeans in Bombay is scarcely eight thousand and that of Natives is eight lakhs, this year as well as in previous years the Fellowships have been conferred on each of these communities without due regard to the proportion they bear to each other. Certainly a larger number of Fellowships ought to be bestowed upon the Natives. [The *Jám-e-Jamshed* ([illegible]) of the same date approves of the list of new Fellows, observing, however, that it should have contained the names of one or two Gujarati Hindus, and that in future the claims of head masters of private educational institutions should be duly considered.]

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the University examinations.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (11), in its issue of the 8th January, refers to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai's letter to the Registrar of the Bombay University and makes the following suggestions to prevent the evil effects of the present system of University examinations in future:—It is a well-known fact that there is nothing to maintain an even standard in our examinations. In the last report of the Director of Public Instruction we find that Mr. Chatfield quotes with approbation the view of one of the Inspectors, which is to the effect that there must be a body of men appointed by the University, to whom should be delegated the duty of looking over the work of the examiners of each year, so that a uniformity of standard might be obtained. This proposal has our hearty support. There is nothing new in it. But our University from its present constitution is a conservative body, with this difference that while it has shown itself disposed to shun improvements, it has, with a fatal facility, adopted as its own almost every objectionable course introduced by any of its examiners since its foundation. If the University follows this suggestion, it will be for several years the first step in the right direction. The second measure that we recommend is that in the *Government Gazette* the results *in extenso* of each University examination be published. At present there is nothing more than the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette*. We want much more than this. Let the marks obtained by each candidate in each subject be indicated against his name or number. At the same time some opportunity must be given to a candidate through his school or college teachers to make a representation to the examiners or the University on the subject of the marks he has obtained, in case there has been *primá facie* evidence of any injustice having been done to him. There are at various times complaints heard of a student failing in a subject in a way that arouses suspicion. This and such other things will naturally stop under the system we have recommended. It will be an efficient check on the vagaries of an examiner. Our third recommendation is that it is desirable that there should be a supervising body which would prevent examiners from acting as if they were irresponsible beings. It is yet better, however, that the examiners themselves should be

men who can be safely trusted and who know their duty without being often reminded of it. It is thus to the last degree important that examiners should be most carefully selected. The present selections are objectionable in more ways than one. This must be reformed altogether. [The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 8th January approves of the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nánábhái to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of a large number of failures at the different examinations of the Bombay University, and requests the public and its contemporaries to support it.]

Part III.—*Railways.*

Inconvenience experienced on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

34. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company is reputed for attending to the comfort and convenience of its passengers, but in a few trifling matters the same attention is not paid. In the night trains passengers are awakened from their sound sleep in order that their tickets may be examined. The second and third class carriages are sometimes overcrowded. There are no platforms at some of the stations to the north of Ahmedabad and the public, particularly women and sick persons, experience considerable inconvenience in getting out of the carriages at those stations. His Excellency the Governor, in his recent tour in Gujarát, had occasion to get down at the Boriávi station, which has no platform, and experienced much difficulty in descending from the carriage. Now that His Excellency has himself witnessed the inconvenience arising from the absence of a platform, it is to be hoped that those stations that are without them will be at once supplied with them.

Inconvenience on the Wadhwán line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

35. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 12th January says:—The mileage charge on the Wadhwán line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway is very heavy for the intermediate class. The carriages of this class have no latrines in them and are wanting in proper protection against the sun coming through the windows. No privies are erected at the Silápur and Sábri stations, nor is any arrangement made to supply passengers with drinking water at every station on the line.

Inconvenience to passengers at the Dhond station on the G. I. P. Railway line.

36. A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 9th January, says that passengers from Nágpur and Jabalpur to Poona and Ráichur have to wait on the Dhond station at least for 12 hours for want of room in both the up and down mail or passenger trains, that the passengers who come here after travelling a great distance are consequently put to much inconvenience, and that the railway company should soon remove this complaint by arranging to attach at Dhond one additional carriage to the trains for the accommodation of these passengers.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Complaint against the Bombay Municipality.

37. The *Telagu Mitrá* (64), in its issue of the 2nd January, complains of the dirty condition of streets in Kámáthipura, Bombay, on account of the accumulation of filth and want of dust-bins, and says that the Bombay Municipality is diligent in the collection of various taxes from the people in that locality, but utterly neglects its sanitation.

Remedial measures to stop the spread of cholera prevailing in Poona suggested.

38. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 8th January, writes:—An epidemic of cholera in the cold season of the year is a surprise to many, but to us in Poona it threatens to be quite as familiar as any other epidemic diseases are. During the last seven years this is the third winter epidemic of cholera in this city, and it is quite probable that unless exceptionally strong measures are adopted to remove the causes that are making the city of Poona notoriously bad in its climate, within the next decade the town will be completely uninhabitable. We may be found fault with for writing in this alarming way at a time when cholera is committing regrettable havoc, but we

honestly believe that this is the time when an agitation against the epidemic can succeed. The memory of our relatives and friends, our poor fellow-citizens who fell victims to the ruthless and successive outbreaks of the year, is still fresh in our minds, and it is more than probable that our fellow-citizens can at this time be induced to shake off their lethargy, cast off their prejudices and put their heart in the work of stamping out the abominable disease from amongst us. If the columns of the local press can indicate the state of public feeling in the matter, we feel sure they must unmistakably point out that the people have now made up their minds and are ready to vote for any remedial measure that can be suggested. We do not absolve the municipality: the working of its health department too must be improved if matters have to be mended; but we believe that unless Government remove the nuisance which is of its creation, no efforts on the part of the municipality will be effective. The public of Poona should therefore press upon Government the necessity for making their canal staunch and upon the municipality the duty of keeping the city clean, improving public and private privies and giving the city pure water to drink. If these can be given the citizens will not grumble if they have fewer lights or less costly markets. What we want is less show and more real work.

39. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 6th January, in a communicated article, refers to the recent epidemic of cholera in Poona, and says:—Whoever has minutely marked the tactics of our British rulers will at once agree with us that when they have to accomplish anything prejudicial to our interests they seek the aid of our enemies and act at their suggestion, so that they may escape blame. Such is their policy! The people got an abundant supply of drinking water by the construction of the Khadakvásla Canal, but the result thereof is far from satisfactory. If the people had been far-sighted and shrewd enough to discern the evil consequences of brilliant designs of reforms, had they known that the English people are selfish and cunning, and that they are laughed at for their simplicity, our country would not have come to this miserable state. While krors of rupees are being devoured by Government by means of various tricks, devices and taxes and lákhs of rupees are being lavishly spent in honour of the British Government and its officers in the name of public good, did not this municipality erect the Reay Market in spite of the strong protests from the public? What could it be but a misfortune that while people were crying themselves hoarse for a supply of pure water the municipal commissioners should have brought forward the market question and left aside that of the filter? But this was not simply a misfortune. It was roguery and hyprocrisy. Have the elected commissioners done anything for the public good? Their business lies simply in contending with each other, in forming cliques for throwing off the propositions of the one or the other party, in uselessly talking on trifling matters and in exercising their brains in practising shifts. Four thousand lives have fallen victims to cholera from 1878 to 1887. What a lamentable thing it is that those in authority, instead of using it in doing good to the public, should have abused it and caused the loss of many lives. The same paper, in its issue of the 13th January, says:—When the people are once convinced that the water canal, the neglect by municipal commissioners in the discharge of their duties and the heedlessness of Government lead to the cholera epidemic and that until these are remedied the lives of their friends and relatives will be in danger, the commissioners should know that their days are numbered. They should look to the riots of the labouring classes in England and America and should take a warning therefrom in time. They should well bear in mind that the day will be a blessed one for us and of woe to them when real patriots will come into existence and lead the masses. Why should we bear the burden of the municipality if it does not do its duty? Is not Government aware of the great loss of life by cholera in this city? Of the elected commissioners, who frequently visited us at our houses, some went to Madras, some ran to their native country and some left Poona for other places when cholera prevailed in the city. This is very nice! Because there was cholera in the city the president of the municipality did not visit it!!! Why should the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner look to it? By giving local self-government to our people they have become free to move about in the districts.

Oh people! Do not die quietly. Agitate and raise a loud outcry before the cruel hand of death takes hold of you. [The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 10th January, urges the people of Poona to make a mighty effort to free themselves from the evils of insanitation by convening a public meeting and by making suggestions to Government and the municipality in the matter, and says that the people should gladly bear a little increase in municipal taxation on this account.]

Local self-government in Ahmedabad.

40. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74), in its issues of the 5th and 12th January, comments adversely on the management of the Ahmedabad Municipality after the introduction of the scheme of local self-government into it. It says that the people are not so happy now as they were when the municipal affairs were managed by Government officials, for the municipal commissioners pay very little heed to their comfort, and the works done by the latter have proved unacceptable to them. It cites the construction of drainage and water-works, of the tramway for the removal of night-soil from the town, of a vegetable market which had afterwards to be turned into a godown owing to the vegetable-sellers refusing to use it, and of a new but unnecessary road to Bhadra costing several lákhs of rupees, and remarks that these works have not benefited the people but have, on the contrary, proved harmful. The municipality wanted, continues the paper, to build shops in the Jumma Masjid, but had to give up the idea after a certain amount of expenditure had been incurred. It had to re-construct the reservoir near the Kágdi Aul after once demolishing it. It has recently demolished the two reservoirs near the Three Gates in opposition to public wishes, the rumoured reason being the accident a European connected with the municipality met near them. All the above-named works were done in opposition to the wishes of the citizens and it would not be wrong to say that the object of the grant of self-government has not been realized. If the municipality had been under the control of Government such mismanagement would not have taken place. Do Government disregard the complaints made by the citizens and the public press? Only a year back the roads were watered once every day, and if this was due to want of funds, how did the municipality find the necessary means to construct a tramway for the removal of night-soil and other works? The roads are not watered well even now. The *Gazette* refers to municipal prosecutions for throwing water on public roads and wants to know why the municipality does not prevent the nuisance near the Rájpur reservoir caused by the water running out of it.

The Ahmedabad Municipality and a complaint against Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad.

41. The *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 12th January, complains of Mr. Reid, the Collector, having exercised pressure on some of the local municipal commissioners and threatened them into accepting the issue of a loan for the construction of water-works for the city at a meeting called at his bungalow to draft the proposal to be placed before the special general meeting of the commissioners held on the 11th instant. It says that though Mr. Reid was on circuit in Viramgám, he returned to Ahmedabad for the purpose of the meeting, and that two or three commissioners who were opposed to the proposal had to abandon their opposition out of sheer necessity. The proposal was afterwards passed unanimously at the special general meeting. The paper regrets to say that local self-government in the mofussil is merely nominal and that the public voice and comfort are disregarded. Mr. Reid has openly committed an act of injustice in thus subverting the object of self-government by calling the commissioners to his residence. The *Hitechchhu* thinks that the Government officials are responsible for the evil that might result from the construction of water and drainage works and the nightsoil depôt instead of the municipal commissioners, as pressure is exercised over them by the former.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Political officers and Native Chiefs.

42. Writing on political officers and Native Chiefs, the *Maháráshtra Mitra* (41), in its issue of the 5th January, says:—We hear of a strict order having been issued that no correspondence should be conducted by the Native Chiefs with the

Oh people! Do not die quietly. Agitate and raise a loud outcry before the cruel hand of death takes hold of you." The Kesari (85), in its issue of the 24th January, urges the people of Poona to make a mighty effort to free themselves from the evils of insanitation by convening a public meeting and by making representations to Government and the municipality in the matter, and says that the people should gladly bear a little increase in municipal taxation on this account.

Local self-government in Ahmedabad.

40. The Gujarát Gazette (74), in its issues of the 5th and 12th January, comments adversely on the management of the Ahmedabad Municipality after the introduction of the scheme of local self-government into it. It says that the people are not so happy now as they were when the municipal affairs were managed by Government officials, for the municipal commissioners pay very little heed to their comforts, and the works done by the latter have proved unacceptable to them. It cites the construction of drainage and water-works, of the tramway for the removal of night-soil from the town, of a vegetable market which had ultimately to be turned into a godown owing to the vegetable-sellers refusing to use it, and of a new but unnecessary road to Bandra costing several lakhs of rupees, and remarks that these works have not benefited the people but have, on the contrary, proved harmful. The municipality wanted, continues the paper, to build shops in the Jumma Masjid, but had to give up the idea after a certain amount of expenditure had been incurred. It had to re-construct the reservoir near the Ráyeh Ark after once demolishing it. It has recently demolished the two reservoirs near the Three Gates in opposition to public wishes, the principal reason being the residence of a European connected with the municipality near them. All the above-named works were done in opposition to the wishes of the citizens and it would not be wrong to say that the object of the grant of self-government has not been realized. If the municipality had been under the control of Government such mismanagement would not have taken place. Do Government disregard the complaints made by the citizens and the public press? Only a year back the roads were watered once every day, and if this was due to want of funds, how did the municipality find the necessary means to construct a tramway for the removal of night-soil and other works? The roads are not watered well even now. The Gazette refers to municipal prosecutions for throwing water on public roads and wants to know why the municipality does not prevent the nuisance near the Raipur reservoir caused by the water running out of it.

The Ahmedabad Municipality and a complaint against Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad.

41. The Hitechchhu (70) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 13th January, complains of Mr. Reid, the Collector, having exercised pressure on some of the local municipal commissioners and threatened them into accepting the issue of a loan for the construction of water-works for the city at a meeting called at his bungalow to draft the proposal to be placed before the special general meeting of the commissioners held on the 11th instant. It says that though Mr. Reid was on circuit in Viramgám, he returned to Ahmedabad for the purpose of the meeting, and that two or three commissioners who were opposed to the proposal had to abandon their opposition out of sheer necessity. The proposal was afterwards passed unanimously at the special general meeting. The paper regrets to say that local self-government in the mofussil is merely nominal and that the public voice and comfort are disregarded. Mr. Reid has greatly committed an act of injustice in thus subverting the object of self-government by calling the commissioners to his residence. The Hitechchhu thinks that the Government officials are responsible for the evil that might result from the construction of water and drainage works and the night-soil depôt instead of the municipal commissioners, as pressure is exercised over them by the former.

Part V.—Native States.

Political officers and Native Chiefs.

42. Writing on political officers and Native Chiefs, the [illegible] Mitra (41), in its issue of the 5th January, says:—We hear of a strict order having been issued that no correspondence should be conducted by the Native Chiefs with the

Government of India otherwise than through the Political Agents. What is the object of this? If it be intended that the Supreme Government should have no knowledge of the oppression that Political Agents may foolishly practise over Native Chiefs, whence is this method of administering political affairs? Does this order mean anything else than that Native Chiefs are faithless and Political Agents faithful? If this order is meant for the stability of Government, no sensible man will believe that the object will be accomplished by this childish resolution. Instead of an extensive empire being safeguarded by such a tyrannical order, there is fear of its being brought to the opposite extreme. If political matters like those of Bhopál as they have transpired, are to go to the higher authorities through the Political Agents, the thief himself must be said to be the complainant. We have ample evidence to prove that Sir Stafford Northcote was quite opposed to this policy. He once said that the Native Chiefs must anyhow be kept pleased to ensure the permanency of the British rule in India. In the present case, however, the reverse of the above policy towards the Native Chiefs is evinced. But this is not the mistake of Government, but that of their political officers. We do not mean to say that these officers intentionally go against Government. But it must be said that their views are sometimes very limited or narrow. Look at the cause of the death of the Mahárája of Kolhápur and the political document on the subject ignoring its connection with Mr. Green, and you will clearly see the dangerous character of the prohibition of a direct hearing to Native Chiefs based upon complete confidence in Political Agents. A learned man says, "The greatness of a king must be preserved by the same means by which it was acquired." One who preserves anything deserves more praise than the one who earned it. The subject people must be affectionately treated in order that the paramount ruler may be endeared to them. But of late the officers coming out to India not being men of mature understanding and an affectionate heart, it is uncertain when the Indian *rayats* may become disaffected. If by this means India is lost, the loss will be due to the neglect of the House of Commons and the tyranny of the officers and much repentance will then be felt. India is a valuable acquisition to England and it won't do to make light of its people. Sometimes a nation may silently bear its sufferings with a view to please its ruler, but when they become excessive it will oppose and harass him—nay, will even, as history teaches, depose him. Will it then do now to treat the people of Bengal as in 1858? In the same way it must be impressed upon the minds of English officers that the present people of the Deccan are more spirited than those when the province was first conquered. We therefore conclude with a remark that they should as far as possible be treated more affectionately than by the issue of orders like the one in question.

Condemnation of the policy of Government in borrowing money from Native States and in lieu thereof giving honours to their Diváns.

43. In an article headed "Nine guns for three and a half krors of rupees," the *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—We have already acquainted our readers that the Government of India has lately sanctioned a salute of nine guns to Rája Sir Ganpatráo, Diván of Gwalior. The reason why the British Government is so much pleased with Sir Ganpatráo appears on consideration to be that it was through the instrumentality of Sir Ganpatráo that the State of Gwalior advanced to the Government of India a loan of three krors and a half to meet an unforeseen deficit in the Government of India's treasury. One cannot say what kind of honour he would have obtained if he had not given this loan. But fortunately he was not disinclined to advance the loan, and the present is evidently the fruit thereof. It is true that the embarrassment of Government is not completely removed by three and a half krors and that Government would not be free from debt even though Sir Ganpatráo were to give them a loan of the whole of the estate belonging to His Highness the Scindia; yet Government will, to a great extent, be free from their embarrassments by such a loan and Sir Ganpatráo will have some more guns added to his salute. Three krors and a half for nine guns give upon calculation one gun for 38¾ lákhs of rupees, and a salute of 21 guns being the highest honour, Sir Ganpatráo, in order to gain it, must empty the whole of the Scindia's treasury into the wallet of the begging Government. Every man wishes for more honour, and if Ganpatráo have the same wish he will become a great creditor of Government. The real creditor, poor

Government of India otherwise than through the Political Agents. What is the object of this? If it be intended that the Supreme Government [illegible]

[illegible]

Scindia, being quite impoverished, will experience the vain glory of having a very honest debtor in the English. Sir Ganpatráo will, on the other hand, become a recipient of a first class honour when he gets a salute of 21 guns, and will continue, as long as the Scindia is in existence, to be a great favourite of the English. The whole debt of the British Government amounts to 170 krors, and if Sir Ganpatráo pays off a great portion of it, the Diváns of their Highnesses the Nizám, the Gáikwád, the Holkar and such other Chiefs will contribute to the payment of the remaining debt if Lord Dufferin and other statesmen sanction by the grace of Her Majesty the Queen similar salutes to them. In this manner the British Government will be free from debt and their Highnesses the Nizám, the Gáikwád and other Chiefs will travel as pilgrims and the Diváns of them all like Sir Ganpatráo will be at ease and enjoy the honour of twenty-one guns. Though this our inference be idle, Sir Ganpatráo's salute of nine guns is not so.

The reception accorded to His Highness the Gáikwád in England.

44. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 12th January, says:— His Highness the Gáikwád has received a splendid and hearty welcome and reception from Her Imperial Majesty, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the nobility of England, and this news must prove highly gratifying to the people of India, particularly after the complaint that was made in connection with the reception accorded to the Indian princes who were present at the Jubilee celebrations in England. His Highness the Gáikwád has been long absent from his territory, and signs of uneasiness are to be seen among his subjects at his long absence. His sojourn in Europe has been also very expensive, and it is therefore to be hoped that he will soon return to India.

Complaints made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* against Colonel Ward, the Diván of Bhopál, and a suggestion to Government to dismiss him from the Divánship.

45. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74) of the 12th January says that Colonel Ward, the Diván of Bhopál, has surpassed Sir Lepel Griffin in arbitrary conduct. Several serious allegations have, remarks the paper, been recently made against him. He is strict towards those persons who are on the side of Her Highness the Begum and is very unwilling to allow Her Highness to act independently. It does not behove Government to disregard complaints regarding the great tyranny exercised in a Native State. He should therefore be speedily dismissed from the post of Diván. If this be not done the discontent at present prevailing in the State will end very badly. Such a self-willed and capricious Diván cannot make the State prosperous. Government ought to speedily notice his conduct towards Dr. Currie.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th January 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 14th January 1888.)

Page

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: Appointment of Ráo Báhádur Y. M. Kelkar as Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government approved 9
Bonus to Dr. Leitner: The giving of a — disapproved 4
Forests: A complaint against the Forest Department 9
Home Rule for Ireland: Lord Salisbury's speech at Derby on — and the best course to preserve India to England 4
Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: The conduct of Government in the matter of the — 4
Indian National Congress:
  Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, and his regard for the — held at Madras 6
  Resolution passed by the — for modifying the Arms Act supported ... 7
  Success of the — held at Madras 6
Judicial matters:
  Comments on the decision of the District Magistrate, Sholápur, in the case of Mr. Yates, Police Superintendent, Sholápur ... 10
  Disapproval of the Government resolution regarding Mámlatdárs invested with first class magisterial powers 9
Military matters: Scheme for supplying lady superintendents and nursing sisters for the European sick soldier in India disapproved ... 5
Police:
  A complaint against the Sátára — 11
  Dacoits at Dhondba, Chándor Táluka, Násik District 11
  Robbers on the Bombay and Coorla road 11
Public honours:
  A suggestion to Government to change the designation of the titles of "Rája," "Mahárája" and "Rája Báhádur" ... 7
  The New Year's day honours 7
Public service:
  Alleged exaction of forced labour from the Bhils in Dohad ... 11
  A notice to the Collector of Ahmedabad and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát 10
  The reception given to the Honourable Sir T. C. Hope by the people of Ahmedabad and Surat and the lesson that Messrs. Reid and Mulock should take therefrom 10
  Want of timely notice to the shipping in the harbour of Bombay and the damage done by the recent storm 10
Public utterances: Sir Lepel Griffin's recent speech at Gwalior and the regret said to have been expressed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin to a Bengali gentleman at it 5
Theebaw, ex-king of Burmah: The removal of — from Ratnágiri to Sátára disapproved 5
Tours: His Excellency Lord Reay's tour in Gujarát and its good result. 8
Vernacular Press:
  Comments on the rumour of a Gagging Act for the — 7
  Effects of the rumour of a Gagging Act for the — 8

Part II.—*Education*—

Bombay University:
  Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás and the — examinations... ... 14
  New Fellows of the — 14
Discipline and moral training in schools and colleges: Resolution of the Government of India on —
  The *Bombay Samáchár* 12
  The *Dnyánodayă*... 13
  The *Jáme Jamshed* 13
Educational policy of the Russian Government: The — as contrasted with that of the British Government 11
Technical education: A suggestion to the Mandlik Testimonial Fund Committee in the matter of — 14
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay: A suggestion to Government to increase their grant to the — 13

Page.

Part III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway:
- Inconvenience experienced on the— 15
- Inconvenience on the Wadhwán line of the— 15

G. I. P. Railway: Inconvenience to passengers at the Dhond Station on the—line 15

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
- Local self-government in— 17
- The—Municipality and a complaint against Mr. Reid, the Collector... 17

Bombay: Complaint against the—Municipality... 15

Poona: Remedial measures to stop the spread of cholera prevailing in—suggested:
- The *Mahrátta* 15
- The *Shri Shiváji* 16

Part V.—*Native States*—

Baroda: The reception accorded to His Highness the Gáikwád of—in England 19

Bhopál: Complaints made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* against Colonel Ward, the Diván of—, and a suggestion to Government to dismiss him from the Divánship 19

Native States:
- Condemnation of the policy of Government in borrowing money from—and in lieu thereof giving honours to their Diváns ... 18
- Political officers and Native Chiefs 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Tours a means to the end.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 7th January, writes:—There is no doubt that the tours as at present conducted conspicuously fail in keeping Government in touch with the people. But as no other effective means for that end is available at present, cannot the tours be so improved as to go a great length towards accomplishing the object? We believe they can be, if those who go on tour care to discharge their duty properly. We once more take this opportunity of telling the officers of our province that they do not do what is required of them when they go on circuit. We assure them that the tours afford them an ample opportunity of learning much that is useful and necessary, and we request them to strenuously exert themselves to acquire a knowledge of the state of the people entrusted to their care.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th January 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 3 of 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 21st January 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

con 1029

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
54	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
55	„ Satyă Mitr	Poona	Daily	200
56	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
64	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
65	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
73	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
74	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
75	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	Gujara'ti.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,240
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,281
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
106	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
107	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
108	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
109	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
110	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
113	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
117	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
146	The Khayir Khāhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Necessity for a constitutional government for India.

1. Referring to the grant of a new constitution to the people of Malta by the present British Cabinet, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 15th January, writes:—Indeed, the Maltese are fit to enjoy the benefits of a constitutional government, but an Asiatic Indian is not fit even to have any voice in the executive Government of his own country. To what can we attribute this difference? There can be no great difference between a Maltese and an Indian. At least an Indian is his equal, if not his better, and yet what is denied to the latter is given to the former. Like us Indians the Christians in Turkey were ruled without a constitution, but English statesmen paved the way and those communities are now self-governed. Their demands were extravagantly great and they have been fully responded to. Cannot Government satisfy our demands to some extent at least?

The importance of the confidence of the English in the natives of India.

2. The same newspaper refers to the mutual political relations between the leading powers in Europe and says:—The existing signs of peace in Europe, though beneficial to prosperity in general, are in one sense unfavourable to England, for on account of friendly feelings between the leading powers England must in all matters be guided by them. If England be not so guided, Russian newspapers will not fail to excite the Russians to engage in Central Asian intrigues and thereby to endanger the British rule in India. That England should always remain so handcuffed is derogatory to her greatness. Her Indian dominion being important, she must of necessity do everything for its protection. But it is better to trust the people of India and to depend upon their support than to stand always in awe of the Russians. The people of this country, by their long contact with the English, have had much experience of their qualities and rule, and though they frequently petition Government for the redress of their grievances even a boy of five years now understands that the British rule is far preferable to the Russian. Our readers should themselves imagine how unjust it would be for the English to be suspicious of people who thought so highly of them! In connection with this we have only to say that Government should fully trust the Natives and consider their grievances. When England has thus endeared herself to the people she will have no cause to be afraid of even ten Russias in Central Asia.

Comments on Lord Salisbury's speech at Derby and the administration of India.

3. Referring to the speech of Lord Salisbury at Derby in which he is reported to have said that to give liberty to the people of Ireland is to lose India from the hands of England, the *Suryodayă* (62), in its issue of the 16th January, says:—It is a great wonder that a Prime Minister should utter such words. Well done, Prime Minister!! Is this the praiseworthy policy of England in this nineteenth century? We cannot conceive what manliness there is in ruling over the people of India like an impotent man after first disarming them and in ruling Ireland along with India at the point of the bayonet.

Approval of the appointments to the India Council made by the present Secretary of State for India.

4. The *Rást Goftár* (77) of the 15th January approves of the appointment of Sir Alfred Lyall to the India Council, and writes:—Just as the best claim of Sir Philip Wodehouse to the grateful remembrance of the people of Bombay as their Governor lay in the circumstance of his having introduced into the Legislative Council of this presidency men known more for their intellectual capacity than for their possession of riches, the memory of Lord Cross's tenure of office as Secretary of State for India will be best preserved in the recollection of the people of this country by the judicious selections he has heretofore made to fill up the vacancies in his Council as they have occurred in his time. In both cases a departure had to be made from the established practice of drawing the nominees from a particular class of men, in the former the element of wealth and in the latter seniority of service having previously influenced the selection for the most part. The result of the appointments proceeding on these antiquated lines was nearly identical in both instances and loudly called for a change. Sir Philip Wode-

Part I.—Politics and the Public Administration.

Necessity for a constitutional government for India.

1. Referring to the grant of a new constitution to the people of Malta by the present British Cabinet, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 10th January, writes:—Indeed, the Maltese are fit to enjoy the benefits of a constitutional government, but an Asiatic Indian is not fit even to have any voice in the executive Government of his own country. To what can we attribute this difference? There can be no great difference between a Maltese and an Indian. At least an Indian is the equal, if not his better, and yet what is denied to the latter is given to the former. Like the Indians the Christians in Turkey were ruled without a constitution, but English statesmen paved the way and those communities are now self-governed. Their demands were extravagantly great and they have been fully responded to. Cannot Government satisfy our demands to some extent at least?

The importance of the confidence of England in the natives of India.

2. The same newspaper refers to the unequal political relations between the leading powers in Europe and says:—The existing state of peace in Europe, brought about by the persons in power, are in general unfavourable to England, for on account of [illegible] between the leading powers England must in all matters be guided by them. If England be not so guided, then an [illegible] will not fail to excite the Russians to conquer the whole of Asia [illegible] and thereby to endanger the British rule in India. That England should always remain so handicapped is derogatory to her greatness. Her Indian dominion being important, she must of necessity do everything in her estimation that is proper to trust the people of India and to depend upon their support than to stand always in awe of the Russians. The people of this country, by their long contact with the English, have had much experience of their qualities and rule, and though they frequently petition Government for the redress of their grievances even a boy of five years now understands that the British rule is far preferable to the Russian. Our rulers should themselves imagine how [illegible] it would be for the English to be suspicious of people who are [illegible] of them. In connection with this we have only to say that Government should fully trust the Natives and consider their grievances. When England has thus endeared herself to the people she will have no cause to be afraid of even ten Russias in Central Asia.

Comments on Lord Salisbury's speech at Derby about the administration of India.

3. Referring to the speech of Lord Salisbury at Derby in which he is reported to have said that to give liberty to the people of Ireland is to take India from the hands of England, the [illegible] in its issue of the 18th January, says:—It is a matter of wonder that a Prime Minister should utter such words. [illegible] Is this the [illegible] policy of England in this age [illegible]? We cannot [illegible] what [illegible] there is in ruling over [illegible] but [illegible] after first [illegible] and [illegible] ruled along [illegible] of the [illegible].

Approval of the appointment of [illegible] to the India Council [illegible].

4. The [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] the appointment of [illegible] to the India Council [illegible] [illegible] of this presidency [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Bill for India will be [illegible] in the [illegible] election of the [illegible] of this country by the [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] to be made from [illegible] a particular class of men [illegible] the element [illegible] and [illegible] of the latter [illegible] The result of the [illegible] identified in both instances and loudly called for a change. Sir [illegible] Wode-

house's quiet and somewhat unlucky rule was redeemed by what at the time appeared to be a bold step, which dispelled the notion that a seat in the Legislative Council of Western India mainly depended on the aspirant for it having at his disposal a large purse to enable him to head subscription lists. The wisdom of that course has been ere now vindicated, and the universal approval with which Lord Cross's nominations to the India Council are now greeted practically renders it improbable that the lucrative seats on that honourable board should any longer remain as preserves for broken down civilians, the success of whose careers in India depended mainly on their servility to their superiors, and whose costly ways of living in this country rendered it a pecuniary necessity for their pensions in retirement to be largely supplemented. [A few other papers also approve of the appointment of Sir Alfred Lyall to the India Council.]

The appointment of Natives to the India Council desired.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 15th January, writes:—When will the Secretary of State appoint one or two Native gentlemen to the India Council? We think that the time is overdue, and unless there is something in the constitution to prevent it, the course ought to be adopted now. It is unfortunate that our public Associations overlook questions of practical politics.

Imposition of import duties on cotton piece-goods advocated.

6. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 15th January, writes:—Talking of fresh taxation, we cannot see how the Supreme Government can conveniently let go the item of cotton import duties as an elastic and unresented source of taxation for revenue purposes. The duties were abolished on the ground that they fell heavily upon the consumer, but that ground now stands self-condemned owing to the fact that no complaint proceeded from the consumer. The alleged complaint was the evolution of the mental consciousness of Manchester cotton lords, and the then Secretary of State for India in a weak moment took the bait and Lord Ripon followed suit. But if free trade is profitable, how is it that the English traders are ready to shake it off at this very moment? Commercially India cannot pretend to be England's equal; she is an infant yet, and if giant England still thinks of returning to protection, we fail to see why our own Government should be backward in enforcing our claims to the same. Oh for a Lord Northbrook to fight our commercial battles!

Advocacy of the repeal of the Indian Arms Act.

7. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 17th January, after giving a translation of the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress held at Madras about the repeal of, or a modification in, the Indian Arms Act, remarks:—There is nothing in the resolution which Government can decline to do. British rule has at the present time obtained so firm a hold upon us and its good side has so much charmed us that we never entertain an idea of independence. There is no saying what turn affairs may take a century hence, but at any rate every sensible man at the present moment prefers British rule to any other. Government have no reason now to be suspicious about us. Perhaps they imagine that what we do not even dream of may turn up at the mere touch of arms! But the closeness of the surveillance of Government over us is not very great, and one cannot, therefore, say that Government are not convinced of our loyalty. Why then this stigma of disarmament? For want of arms thousands of men every year fall a prey to wild animals. Mercy is a Christian principle and why should not Government exercise it when foxes, jackals and other animals do great injury to crops and cattle? However, putting aside this view, what can one hundred thousand or two of military soldiers do for the Government in case there be a foreign invasion to-morrow or the Amir of Cabul should let loose amongst us a Russian army? Will not our warlike Sikh brethren, than whom more honest people cannot be conceived of, be able to oppose the Russians if they have arms? The Maráthás are also equally faithful, but for want of arms they can be of no use to Government in times of emergency. Government will repent for this hereafter and it is wise for them to be forewarned and to accede to the resolution of the Congress without hesitation. [Writing on the same subject the *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 15th January, expresses similar sentiments and adds that the British rulers of India should well bear in mind that

their subjects are contented and like their rule because it is conducive to happiness and that it is not to the want of arms that the absence of riots and disturbances is due, and asks whether if need be two hundred and fifty millions of people will require arms to crush down about one hundred and fifty thousand foreigners.]

The improbability of a Press Act being passed under the *régime* of His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

8. With reference to the rumour that a Vernacular Press Act is under contemplation and awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (33), in its issue of the 14th January, says:—Such an Act will not meet with support from His Excellency Lord Dufferin, for His Excellency is of opinion that public opinion must be formed in the country, and if newspapers, which are the means of forming it, be gagged, it will not be formed. Public opinion is necessary for a country which has yet to acquire its rights, for in its absence Government do not respect the demands of the people. Our Government is so tenacious that it directs its attention to a matter only when a hue and cry is raised about it, and before any concession is made it must be satisfied that it is urgently necessary. Lord Dufferin is a real statesman and respects public opinion. He does not and will not enact such a measure. He knows full well the merits of the Natives. There are many grounds to suppose that the rumour is merely a *canard*. There was a similar rumour current last year and His Lordship declared that Government had no intention of passing a Gagging Act. The rumour is therefore unfounded except in the imagination of some Anglo-Indians. But as long as we have His Excellency Lord Dufferin's assurance to the contrary, the Anglo-Indian papers like the *Pioneer* cannot have vernacular newspapers gagged.

Disapproval of the reply of Government to the appeal made by Captain Hearsay in the matter of certain religious endowments made by the descendants of the Peshwa.

9. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 19th January, expresses its dissatisfaction at the reply of Government to the appeal of Captain Hearsay praying for the removal of the attachment over the fund deposited with Government for the maintenance of certain temples and a boarding house for the poor in Benares by the descendants of Amritráo Peshwa, and says that it is such conduct as this on the part of foreign rulers that increases the naturally existing distrust between them and their subjects, that the breach of a promise made by Government in times of peace is as reprehensible as dishonesty or faithlessness in an individual, and that though it be immediately unpunishable on account of the powerfulness of its perpetrators, yet it is inequitable and as such deserving of punishment.

Sir Dinshaw Mánekji Petit recommended for a baronetcy.

10. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74), in its issue of the 19th January, writes:—We suggest to the Indian Government the necessity for immediately rewarding with a baronetcy the high philanthropic merits of Sir Dinshaw Mánekji Petit. Nobody deserves the honour more than he. We shall not therefore be surprised to see the knight made a baronet on the 24th of May 1888.

His Excellency Lord Reay's visit to Calcutta and the good impression it has created in the minds of the Bengalis.

11. The *Rást Goftár* (77), in its issue of the 15th January, publishes a telegram from Calcutta in which its correspondent refers to the departure of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay for Bombay, and observes that on the 11th instant His Excellency Lord Reay conferred with several Bengali gentlemen on the subjects of education, sanitation, the new constitution of the Legislative Councils, &c., and that the Bengalis were very much impressed with His Excellency's modesty, tenderness and good nature.

The principle laid down by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces regarding the act of cow-killing disapproved.

12. Referring to the decision of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces to the effect that the killing of cows is not an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code and that if necessary it may be dealt with by the municipality if it involves a breach of one of its rules, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 19th January, says:—We have more than once written on the

their subjects are contented and like their rule because it is conducive to happiness and that it is not to the want of force but the absence of riots and disturbances is due, and asks whether it need be two hundred and fifty millions of people will require arms to crush down the one hundred and fifty thousand foreigners.]

The [illegible] Vernacular Press Act and the views of His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

8. With reference to the rumour that a Vernacular Press Act is under contemplation and awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the [illegible] (?), in its issue of the 14th January, says:—Such an Act will not meet with support from His Excellency Lord Dufferin, for His Excellency is of opinion that public opinion must be formed in the country, and if newspapers which are the means of forming it, be gagged, it will not be formed. Public opinion is necessary for a country which has yet to acquire its rights, for in its absence Government do not respect the demands of the people. Government is so heedless that it directs its attention to a matter only when a hue and cry is raised about it, and before any concession is made it must be satisfied that it is urgently necessary. Lord Dufferin is a real statesman and respects public opinion. He does not and will not enact such a measure. He knows full well the merits of the Natives. There are many grounds to suppose that the rumour is merely a canard. There was a similar rumour current last year and His Lordship declared that Government had no intention of passing a Gagging Act. The rumour is therefore unfounded except in the imagination of some Anglo-Indians. But as long as we have His Excellency's assurance to the contrary, the Anglo-Indian papers like the *Pioneer* cannot have vernacular newspapers gagged.

The reply of the [illegible] Government to the [illegible] the [illegible] of certain religious endowments made by the [illegible] of [illegible]

9. The [illegible] (?), in its issue of the 9th January, expresses its dissatisfaction at the reply of Government to the appeal of [illegible] praying for the removal of the restrictions over the [illegible] with the Government for the maintenance of certain [illegible] and a boarding house for the poor in Benares for the [illegible] and says that it is such conduct as this on the part of foreign rulers that increases the naturally existing distrust between them and their subjects, that the breach of a promise made by Government by means of [illegible] is as reprehensible as dishonesty [illegible] and that though it be immediately [illegible] on account of [illegible] yet it is [illegible] of punishment.

The Dinajpur [illegible]

10. The [illegible] (?), in its issue of the 12th January, writes:—[illegible] the necessity for [illegible] the High [illegible] of the Dinajpur [illegible]. It should not therefore be [illegible] on the 26th of July 1884.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's visit to [illegible]

11. The [illegible] (?), in its issue of the [illegible] January, publishes a telegram from its correspondent [illegible] refers to the [illegible] of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin [illegible] and [illegible] that on the [illegible] His Excellency Lord [illegible] with [illegible] on the subject of education, the [illegible] and that [illegible] His Excellency's [illegible] and [illegible] will

12. The [illegible] (?), [illegible] North-Western [illegible]

unsuitability of the laws of one country to another; and as an instance pointed out that the murder of an unchaste wife by her husband should not be punishable in India, where the value of the chastity of a woman is not measured in pounds, shillings and pence, with the same harshness as elsewhere. Similarly the principle laid down by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces regarding the killing of cows is, in our humble opinion, dangerous, if offences are to be determined according to the notions of the people. Municipal rules are chiefly founded on sanitary principles and do not comprise criminal acts. That there should be no provision in a Penal Code regarding acts like the killing of cows likely to shock religious feelings is rather absurd. Such acts may be omitted from the scope of the Penal Code when the killing of a cow in front of a Hindu's house or that of a pig before a Mahomedan's does not give offence to religious feelings. But under the present condition the principle laid down by the High Court in question is not safe, and if it is acted upon by the Magistrates the riots between the Hindus and the Mahomedans will be stimulated. We do not thus write about cow-killing because we are Hindus. The argument applies also to pig-killing so far as the Mahomedans are concerned. In the North-Western Provinces there are frequent riots between these two sections of the Native community, and if Section 295 of the Indian Penal Code does not apply some other section must be made applicable. But it is a great mistake to say that such acts are the subjects of municipal rules.

Arrears of work in the Bombay High Court.

13. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—The work in the local High Court has again fallen into arrears and it is suggested that an extra Judge should be appointed to clear off these arrears. The present Judges work very hard and no more work can reasonably be expected from them. An extra Judge very often, or more properly a permanent incumbent, is required to keep the work from falling into arrears. But instead of resorting to this expensive resource it will be economical both to Government as well as to the litigants to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court by Rs. 1,000 or 1,500 and thus to make the dispensation of justice more expeditious and less expensive than it is in the High Court. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Government will take immediate steps to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Causes Court and other similar courts of the rest of the presidency.

Alleged prevalence of mismanagement and bribery in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, and a request to the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court to enquire into the complaint.

14. In an article headed "The inner working of the Insolvent Court establishment," the *Rást Goftár* (77) of the 15th January refers to the petition made to the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court by Mr. Navroji Pestanji Gajdhar in the matter of the fee paid by his son for taking the benefit of the Insolvency Act, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement and bribery among the staff of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, and remarks that the people point to houses, carriages and horses owned by the low-paid subordinates of the Court and inquire whence they got all this fortune. Many of the poor insolvents state, continues the *Rást*, as their experience that the bees flying about the Court earn money, while their creditors get nothing. What are the accounts of the insolvents and where are they kept? What do the creditors receive and when? When do insolvents get their final discharge and how? What expense is incurred in taking the benefit of the Act? These and many other topics ought certainly to be fully enquired into. The Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court will be glad to enquire into them and the public should come forward with proofs in the matter. The subject of the complaint made by Mr. Navroji Pestanji Gajdhar appears trifling when compared with graver topics. His son has had to pay Rs. 50 in advance for taking the benefit of the Act, the balance left to his credit at the time of withdrawing his schedule being Rs. 5-14-0. If he had prosecuted further his application for insolvency he would have had to spend more money, and insolvents alone can tell what amount they have to spend in fees and *dasturi* (tips). Mr. Navroji has been informed by the Honourable the

inapplicability of the laws of one country to another, and as an instance pointed out that the murder of an unchaste wife by her husband should not be punishable in India where the value of the chastity of a woman is not measured in pounds, shillings and pence, with the same hardness as elsewhere. Similarly the principle laid down by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces regarding the killing of cows is, in our humble opinion, dangerous, if offences are to be determined according to the notions of the people. Municipal rules are chiefly founded on sanitary principles and do not comprise criminal acts. That there should be no provision in a Penal Code regarding acts like the killing of cows likely to shock religious feelings is rather absurd. Such acts may be omitted from the scope of the Penal Code when the killing of a cow in front of a Hindu's house or that of a pig before a Mahomedan's does not give offence to religious feelings. But under the present conditions the principle laid down by the High Court in question is not safe, and if it is acted upon by the Magistrates the riots between the Hindus and the Mahomedans will be stimulated. We do not thus write about cow-killing because we are Hindus. The argument applies also to pig-killing so far as the Mahomedans are concerned. In the North-Western Provinces there are frequent riots between these two sections of the Native community, and if Section 289 of the Indian Penal Code does not apply some other section must be made applicable. But it is a great mistake to say that such acts are the subjects of municipal rules.

Arrears of work in the Bombay High Court.

13. The *Jám-e-Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—The work in the local High Court has again fallen into arrears and it is suggested that an extra Judge should be appointed to clear off these arrears. The present Judges work very hard and no more work can reasonably be expected from them. An extra Judge very often, or more properly a permanent incumbent, is required to keep the work from falling into arrears. But instead of resorting to this expensive resource it will be economical both to Government as well as to the litigants to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court by Rs. 1,000 or 1,500 and thus to make the dispensation of justice more expeditious and less expensive than it is in the High Court. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Government will take immediate steps to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Causes Court and other similar courts of the rest of the presidency.

Alleged prevalence of mismanagement and bribery in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, and a request to the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court to enquire into the complaint.

14. In an article headed "The inner working of the Insolvent Court establishment," the *Rást Goftár* (77) of the 15th January refers to the petition made to the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court by Mr. Navroji Pestanji Gajdhar in the matter of the fee paid by his son for taking the benefit of the Insolvency Act, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement and bribery among the staff of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, and remarks that the people point to houses, carriages and horses owned by the low-paid subordinates of the Court and inquire whence they got all this fortune. 'Many of the poor insolvents state, continues the *Rást*, as their experience that the bees flying about the Court earn money, while their creditors get nothing. What are the accounts of the insolvents and where are they kept? What do the creditors receive and when? When do insolvents get their final discharge and how? What expense is incurred in taking the benefit of the Act? These and many other topics ought certainly to be fully enquired into. The Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court will be glad to enquire into them and the public should come forward with proofs in the matter. The subject of the complaint made by Mr. Navroji Pestanji Gajdhar appears trifling when compared with graver topics. His son has had to pay Rs. 60 in advance for taking the benefit of the Act, the balance left to his credit at the time of withdrawing his schedule being Rs. 5-14-0. If he had prosecuted further his application for insolvency he would have had to spend more money, and insolvents alone can tell what amount they have to spend in fees and *dastúri* (tips). Mr. Navroji has been informed by the Honourable the

Chief Justice that an account is kept in the Court of the moneys received and that it can be inspected by him. But who inspects this account? How many insolvents are thus allowed inspection and have their balance money refunded? If the balance is not paid to them, where is it credited and what is the entire amount of such unreclaimed money? These questions ought to be examined by the Honourable the Chief Justice. This is only one subject for enquiry, there being many other misdeeds requiring to be exposed. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104) of the 15th January says that the authorities concerned ought to attend to the complaint made by Mr. N. P. Gajdhar and asks why the fee taken in advance from insolvents by the Court should not be calculated and determined at the very beginning.]

Comments on the decision given by Mr. Allen, Collector and District Magistrate, Sholápur, in the case of Mr. Yates and a request to the Bombay High Court to send for the papers connected with it.

15. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 15th January, refers to the decision of Mr. Allen, Collector and District Magistrate, Sholápur, in the case of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, who was charged with obstructing a bailiff in the performance of his duty and says:—It is said that Mr. Yates was acquitted by the Magistrate notwithstanding that the charges brought against him were proved, and this shows how much Europeans care for the honour of their race. We hope the Bombay High Court will not forget to send for the papers in this case. [The *Svadharmanishth* (128), in its issue of the 17th January, says that the decision tarnishes the sacred nature of British justice, and that though the public prosecutor applied for the production of the correspondence that had passed between the Magistrate and Mr. Yates, no heed was paid to his request. It remarks that this is an instance of how justice is administered, and draws the attention of the Bombay Government to it. Referring to the same decision the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 15th January, says:—The evidence for the prosecution as well as that of the butler on behalf of his master proved the facts of the case, and yet, we learn, the accused was acquitted. There seems to be gross miscarriage of justice here and the matter requires to be looked into. This Yates case is a scandal and Government ought to order an immediate inquiry to be made into it by an independent authority.]

The services of the column with which Surgeon Kaikushro Sorábji Nariman served in Burmah need public recognition.

16. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 18th January says:—The column with which Surgeon Kaikushro Sorábji Nariman served in Burmah rendered important services and so did the Surgeon in the particular duties of his office. The commanding officer of the column has already brought the Surgeon's valuable services to the notice of Government. By some mischance the distinguished services rendered by the column have remained unreported to the Home authorities and the officers and soldiers unrewarded with the honours and medals they deserve. It is therefore to be hoped that they will be duly acknowledged at an early date.

The transfer of Dr. Dixon, Acting Civil Surgeon, Kánara recommended.

17. The *Satyá Sudha* (58), in its issue of the 8th January, says:—Mr. Moscardi, Sessions Judge, Kánara, has in his written judgment declined to believe in the evidence given by Dr. Dixon, Acting Civil Surgeon, Kánara, in a case of murder recently tried before him in which the doctor had held a *post mortem* examination over the dead body, and has blamed the doctor. It is a very serious matter that a Civil Surgeon who is the principal witness in a murder case should be negligent in his duty. A Civil Surgeon is considered to be an officer of much importance under the British Government, and therefore it is no use having one who is negligent, careless, dishonest and partial. Though we do not mean to say that all the above qualities are to be found in Dr. Dixon, yet if he possess even one of them the result is sure to be something disastrous. He is not known as a popular officer either in Kumta or Kárwár, but, on the contrary, public opinion in this district is in favour of his transfer. We wish the Surgeon-General to pay attention to this matter and to give due respect to public opinion.

The storm that visited Bombay on 4th January.

18. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 21st January, says:— From the report made by Sir Henry Morland in connection with the storm that visited Bombay on the 4th instant, it seems that due intimation was conveyed to the shipping in the harbour as soon as the warning was received. It is therefore necessary to enquire why this warning was delayed in the quarter from which it was received. Sir Henry also states in the report that considerable damage was done to the Native craft in the harbour by the storm. On previous occasions of stormy weather Native shipping was found to be a heavy sufferer, and hence it is desirable to enquire whether the Native seamen properly understand signals of coming stormy weather, and if they exhibit an ignorance of this vital subject due steps should be taken to supply them with the necessary information.

A new sort of gambling in Bombay and a request to the Bombay Government in connection therewith.

19. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 15th January, refers to the acquittal by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, of a person charged before him by the police with gambling with a leathern strap on the ground that the Act made no mention of this sort of gambling, and says that the Bombay Government ought speedily to add a section to the Act making it a penal offence, as otherwise this new sort of gambling will spread extensively in Bombay and it will be difficult then to stop it.

Necessity for applying the Gambling Act to Vengurla in the Ratnágiri District and appointing there a Mámlatdár having first class powers.

20. The *Vengurla Vritt* (67), in its issue of the 12th January, says that there being no First Class Magistrate in Vengurla gambling is carried on on a large scale, and that consequently the number of thefts has largely increased, and requests Government to apply the Gambling Act to the town and to appoint there a First Class Magistrate without further delay.

Alleged prevalence of rottenness and bribery in the Police Department, Bombay.

21. The *Rájyabhakt* (116), in its issue of the 15th January, refers to the recent conviction and punishment of three policemen in Bombay for petty thefts, and says that much rottenness and bribery prevail in the Police Department, that people dare not expose it owing to the great risk involved in so doing, that it is the duty of the authorities concerned and the Government to enquire carefully into the matter, that Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, should act for some time in the same way as Mr. Forjett, a former Police Commissioner did, and that it is better to improve the condition of policemen.

Inefficiency of the Sátára police.

22. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 18th January, says:— Government have wisely appointed the Police Department for the protection of property and person. But we have no hesitation in saying that mismanagement and neglect of duty prevail nowhere to that extent to which they prevail in this department. There is no place where complaints are not made against the police and the municipality. The negligence of the Poona police in the performance of their duty is notorious. It is really very shameful to Government and to the police, who are the accredited guardians of the lives and property of the public, that thieves should commit thefts every night—nay, even at noon,—disfigure and wound women for the sake of their ornaments and waylay travellers. Even in Sátára the police have now become very careless in the discharge of their duty and the people will bless the day when the present state of affairs is mended. On Tuesday last an extensive theft took place in the house of one Mr. Náralekar living in Mangalvár at Sátára. The owner of the house being absent the thieves found a good opportunity, but it is strange that the policemen, whose station is so near the scene of the theft, knew nothing of it. Is there any truth in the complaint of the people that some policemen are the whole night under the influence of liquor and that some go to theatres apparently for the purpose of keeping order there but really to look at the faces of prostitutes and have no sense of duty? Why should not the people suspect that the police, instead of going on their nightly rounds, lie in their beds at home? Have the people no grounds to say that the reason of policemen in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 8 wearing gold bracelets is their complicity in

thefts? Most of the present policemen are young and inexperienced and do not properly understand their duty. Latterly a kind of plunder has been going on in the vicinity of the town and the police seem to take no notice of it. Gamblers compel wayfarers to gamble with them, and when the latter have lost all the money in their possession they are sent away. The Police Superintendent, Mr. Codrington, should therefore attend to all these matters and take effective measures to check them. [The *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 16th January, says:—Mr. Codrington is the principal cause of the inefficiency of the Sátára police. If he does not enquire how subordinates do their work, why should they be afraid of him? When he visits the town he goes through only the main roads, calls at the police stations and sees whether the costumes and badges of the constables are clean, and there his work ends. In the mofussil too his visits are confined to táluka stations, where the chief constables, most of whom are Musalmáns and Maráthás, take care to see that his shirastedár and butler are pleased and to complain that the magistrates, pleaders and newspaper editors being all Bráhmans hate them, kick up a row against them and unnecessarily retard their work. The Superintendent is thus put off his guard and led to think that his subordinates are conscientious and clever in their work and to promise to give them promotion. Under these circumstances crime is left undetected and unpunished and the public suffers. Government ought, therefore, to enquire into this state of things minutely and do what is needful in the matter. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 19th January, says that the description of the Police Department above given holds good in every district and is the consequence of the ignorance and insufficiency of the police force, and is surprised at the proposal of the Inspector-General of Police that the number of police constables should be reduced and that of the chief constables and the Assistant Superintendents increased.]

PART II.—*Legislation.*

The Bombay Municipal Draft Bill as revised by the Select Committee appointed to report upon it.

23. In noticing the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 16th January, says:—Out of the numerous important changes suggested by the Committee of the Municipal Corporation, a few trivial recommendations have been adopted and the greater portion of the Bill has been left in its original form. In this shape the Bill is as objectionable as it was before it went to the Select Committee and is therefore unacceptable. The Corporation should return the Bill to the Legislative Council, requesting it to embody all the changes suggested by its own Committee. The question about the proposed change in the name of the Corporation is immaterial and may be passed over. The increase made in the powers of the Municipal Commissioner, curtailing those of the Corporation, is highly objectionable inasmuch as it saps the very foundations of local self-government. The Select Committee have accepted the suggestion that the Commissioner should not be allowed to be a member of either the Town Council or the Corporation, deciding, however, that the Commissioner should have liberty to speak upon a subject discussed in a meeting of the Town Council or the Corporation. This amendment is certainly a retrograde step, as it allows the Commissioner to have his say as many times as he likes, while as a member he can speak upon a subject only once. To permit the Commissioner to talk on a subject after each and every member of the Corporation or the Town Council is to clothe him with a power to contradict any of them under the guise of correcting him, and this is certainly most objectionable. The Select Committee proposes to concede to the Corporation the right of calling upon the Commissioner for the production of records, with a proviso that the requisition shall not be binding upon him if he certifies in writing that compliance with it will be prejudicial to the interests of the Corporation. The qualifying clause nullifies the authority of the Corporation. The time has arrived for the public to support the objections raised against the Bill by the Corporation and the press, and a public meeting ought to be held for that purpose. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 17th January expresses similar sentiments. A few other papers also express dissatisfaction at the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and call for more changes in it.]

them? Most of the present policemen are young and inexperienced and do not properly understand their duty. Latterly a kind of plunder has been going on in the vicinity of the town and the police seem to take no notice of it. Gamblers entice wayfarers to gamble with them, and when the latter have lost all the money in their possession they are sent away. The Police Superintendent, Mr. Coddington, should therefore attend to all these matters and take effective measures to check them. [The [illegible] (59), in its issue of the 18th January, says:—Mr. Coddington is the principal cause of the inefficiency of the Surat police. If he does not require his subordinates to do their work, why should they be afraid of him? When he visits the town he goes through only the main roads, calls at the police stations and sees whether the costumes and badges of the constables are clean, and there his work ends. In the mofussil too his visits are confined to police stations, where the chief constables, most of whom are Musalmans and Marathas, take care to see that his shirastedar and butler are pleased and to complain that the magistrates, pleaders and newspaper editors being all Brahmans have taken up a rule against them and unnecessarily retard their work. The Superintendent is thus put off his guard and led to think that his subordinates are conscientious and clever in their work and to promise to grant them promotion. Under these circumstances crime is left undetected and unpunished and the public suffers. Government ought, therefore, to enquire into this state of things minutely and do what is needful in the matter. The [illegible] (24), in its issue of the 19th January, says that the description of the Police Department above given holds good in every district and is the consequence of the ignorance and inefficiency of the police force, and is surprised at the proposal of the Inspector-General of Police that the number of police constables should be reduced and that of the chief constables and the Assistant Superintendents increased.]

Part II.—Legislation.

The Bombay Municipal Draft Bill as revised by the Select Committee appointed to report upon it.

28. In noticing the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill, the *Bombay Samachar* (30), in its issue of the [illegible] January, says:—Out of the numerous important changes suggested by the Committee of the Municipal Corporation a few trivial recommendations have been adopted and the greater portion of the Bill has been left in its original form. In this shape the Bill is as objectionable as it was before it went to the Select Committee and is therefore unacceptable. The Corporation should return the Bill to the Legislative Council, requesting it to embody all the changes suggested by its own Committee. The question about the proposed change in the name of the Corporation is not material and may be passed over. The changes made in the powers of the Municipal Commissioner, excluding those of the Corporation, is highly objectionable inasmuch as it saps the very foundations of local self-government. The Select Committee have accepted the suggestion that the Commissioner should not be allowed to be a member of either the Town Council or the Corporation, declaring, however, that the Commissioner should have liberty to speak upon a subject discussed at a meeting of the Town Council or the Corporation. This amendment is certainly a retrograde step, as it allows the Commissioner to have his say as many times as he likes, while as a member he can speak upon a subject only once. To permit the Commissioner to talk on a subject after each and every member of the Corporation or the Town Council is to clothe him with a power to contradict any of them under the guise of correcting him, and this is certainly most objectionable. The Select Committee proposes to concede to the Corporation the right of calling upon the Commissioner for the production of records, with a proviso that the requisition shall not be binding upon him if he certifies in writing that compliance with it will be prejudicial to the interests of the Corporation. This proviso virtually nullifies the authority of the Corporation. The time has arrived for the public to support the objections raised against the Bill by the Corporation and the press, and a public meeting ought to be held for that purpose. [The *Jám-e-Jamshed* (14) of the 17th January expresses similar sentiments. A few other papers also express dissatisfaction at the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and call for more changes in it.]

24. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—In the revised draft of the Bombay Municipal Bill it is proposed to extend the powers of the Municipal Commissioner by curtailing those of the Corporation, but this is a retrograde step in the policy of local self-government, and it is to be hoped that the Honourable Mr. Pirozshah Mervánji Mehta will strongly oppose the wrong principle started in the Bill when the measure comes before the Legislative Council, and that His Excellency Lord Reay will not support the down-hill movement. Of late the residents of upper stories of houses on public roads even have been complaining that the water does not rise to their stories, and that complaints made on the subject to the municipality are not duly attended to. Sometimes they get a supply for two or three days consecutively and then there is scarcity of it. It is strange that scarcity of water should be felt in the cold season when in former years the complaint was heard in the hot months only.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 16th January, writes:—The report of the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill makes the Bill certainly more acceptable than it was when referred to it. It is a singular instance of the triumph of public opinion, and may be treasured as a valuable precedent showing what agitation and a strong front of opposition can achieve against an apparently determined, hostile executive. The Bill as modified by the Committee is not yet before us, but judging from the report of the Committee, and the fact that the Honourable Messrs. Mehta and Telang approve of it generally, there is reason to think that the Bill now contains little that deserves serious objection. There are some points, however, which will not fail to excite opposition, and it is to be hoped that they too will be corrected according to popular opinion before the Bill passes into law. As it is, there is sufficient reason for congratulation that the Bill which threatened to subvert our municipal liberties by setting up the executive authority of the Commissioner supreme over the Corporation and the Town Council has been converted into a more agreeable measure, and that the relations between the different municipal authorities have been more harmoniously adjusted.

The alleged law for subjecting the Bhils to police surveillance.

26. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 17th January says:—The Bombay Government are preparing a draft of a law for keeping the Bhils of this presidency under the surveillance of the police, so that no Bhil may move from one place to another without first obtaining the permission of the police. Thefts, highway robberies, dacoities and other crimes are not confined to the Bhils but are committed by individuals of this and other classes, and there seems to be no good reason for selecting for police surveillance the Bhils alone. It is feared that the proposed law might give rise to other evils. The *Bombay Samáchár* observes:—No necessity for enacting such a law has yet been shown. The great terror that the Bhils spread by their criminal propensities in times past no longer exists, and the localities surrounding their habitations are comparatively safe. Several individuals of this community are still addicted to criminal habits, but their misdeeds are trivial and far between. The existing law and the police have been strong enough to put down any appreciable increase in the crimes committed by them. Hence it does not seem justifiable that the whole community should be subjected to police surveillance. If Bhils are to be brought under police restraint, why should not other classes that are equally criminal and unruly like them be dealt with similarly? If Government are resolved to pass the alleged law, they will be pleased to publish the reasons for arriving at this resolution.

PART III.—*Education.*

Comments on the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of discipline and moral education in schools and colleges.

27. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 16th January, writes:—The resolution of the Government of India on the subject of moral education in our schools and colleges is a welcome, though an unexpected, awakening to the managers of our educational institutions. The subject was left in a rather uncertain state by the Education Commission, and though the Government of India at

24. The *Akhbâre Sodâgar* (32), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—In the revised draft of the Bombay Municipal Bill it is proposed to extend the powers of the Municipal Commissioner by curtailing those of the Corporation, but this is a retrograde step in the policy of local self-government, and it is to be hoped that the Honourable Mr. Pherozshah Mervânji Mehta will strongly oppose the new principle started in the Bill when the measure comes before the Legislative Council, and that His Excellency Lord Reay will not support the downward movement. Of late the residents of upper stories of houses on public roads have been complaining that the water does not rise to their stories, and that complaints made on the subject to the municipality are of no avail. Sometimes they get a supply for two or three days consecutively and then there is scarcity of it. It is strange that scarcity of water should be felt in the cold season when in former years the complaint was heard in the hot months only.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 21st January, writes:—The report of the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill makes the Bill certainly more acceptable than it was when referred to it. It is a singular instance of the triumph of public opinion, and may be regarded as a valuable precedent showing what agitation backed by a strong front of opposition can achieve against an apparently determined, hostile executive. The Bill as amended by the Committee is not yet before us, but judging from the report of the Committee, and the fact that the Honourable Messrs. Mehta and Telang approve of it generally, there is reason to think that the Bill now contains little that deserves serious objection. There are some points, however, which will not fail to excite opposition, and it is to be hoped that they too will be corrected according to popular opinion before the Bill passes into law. As it is, there is every reason for congratulation that the Bill which threatened to destroy our municipal liberties by setting up the executive authority of the Commissioner as supreme over the Corporation and the Town Council has been converted into a fairly acceptable measure, and that the relations between the several municipal authorities have been more harmoniously adjusted.

The alleged law for subjecting the Bhils to police surveillance.

26. A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitra* (37) of the 17th January states:—The Bombay Government are preparing a draft of a law for keeping the Bhils and such predatory tribes under the surveillance of the police, so that no Bhil may move from one place to another without first obtaining the permission of the police. Seeing that highway robberies, dacoities and other crimes are not confined to the Bhils, but are committed by individuals of this and other classes, there seems to be no good reason for selecting for police surveillance the Bhils alone. It is feared that the proposed law might give rise to other evils. The *Gujarát Mitra* adds to the above:—No necessity for enacting such a law has yet been shown. It might be said that the Bhils spread by their criminal propensities in times past no longer exists, and the localities surrounding their habitations are comparatively safe. Several individuals of this community are still addicted to criminal deeds, but their misdeeds are trivial and far between. The existing law and the police have been strong enough to put down any appreciable increase in the crimes committed by them. Hence it does not seem justifiable that the whole community should be subjected to such surveillance. If they are to be brought under police restraint, why should not other classes who are equally predatory and unruly like them be dealt with similarly? If Government are resolved to pass the alleged law, they will be pleased to publish their reasons for arriving at this resolution.

Part III.—Education.

Comments on the resolution of the Government of India on the question of the moral and religious education in schools and colleges.

27. The [illegible] ([illegible]), in its issue of the 19th January, writes:—The resolution of the Government of India on the subject of moral education in our schools and colleges is a welcome, though an unexpected, awakening to the interests of our educational institutions. The subject was left in a rather uncertain state by the Education Commission, and though the Government of India at

the time approved of that uncertainty, it was not to be expected that it would remain so for ever. What the occasion of the present awakening of the Government of India is we do not know, but an attempt at enforcing moral instruction and discipline in our schools and colleges cannot be unwelcome at any time. The Government of India seems to share in the belief that our present education is all intellectual and little moral, and to be greatly impressed with "the growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence." We do not think that this is quite a correct estimate of the effect of the present system of education. Even intellectual education cannot fail to have its moral effects in forming character and there has not been any lack of even moral education so far as it can be got by the influence of example. We do not admit the existence of any general tendency of this sort on this side of India, but we must confess we have been at times struck with individual cases of irreverence and self-conceit which have caused us to fear their wider prevalence. However, whether such tendencies exist or not, it is surely not superfluous to guard against their coming into vogue, and for this reason we hail the Government resolution as an attempt at bringing into practice new methods and appliances approved by the experience of western institutions, which will not fail to improve the tone of education in our country. The chief object of the Government of India in framing the present resolution is stated to be "to clearly define the standard of discipline at which the Government proposes to aim." Such a standard the Government recognizes in the one adopted in the highest class of schools and colleges in England. The definition is, we fear, rather indefinite and would be impracticable unless some managers of public educational institutions in England or persons trained under them were brought here to introduce and enforce the particular methods of discipline practised in England. "The English public schools and universities," says the resolution, "aim not merely at training the faculties of men for the acquisition of knowledge, but also at producing a distinct type of character well adapted for the uses of actual life. In various ways they attempt to teach practical wisdom and there is every reason to expect that a closer approximation to their methods of education may result in fitting the members of similar institutions in India to take a useful part in social business of all kinds." The Indian schools and universities are framed, we presume, on the model of institutions in England, and are, we take it, conducted with like aims on like methods. The demand by the Government of India for a closer approximation to the English methods implies that the present conductors of the institutions, who are presumably trained in the best English system, are either wanting in capacity to apply it here, or are negligent in their duties,—an imputation as uncharitable as it is undeserved. So far as English methods of discipline and instruction go, there is, we apprehend, little scope for innovation. But there is one useful purpose the resolution will serve, and that is that it will remind the local Governments and their educational officers and other conductors of educational institutions of the necessity for seeing whether the methods of discipline practised in England are not enforced here. The resolution is a valuable summary of such methods, and is an authoritative declaration of their usefulness. It is to be hoped that such an authoritative declaration will lead to some practical steps towards carrying out the reforms indicated. The resolution takes note of three recommendations of the Education Commission. It is on the recommendation regarding religious education in schools and colleges made by the Education Commission that the Government lays the greatest stress. Although religious teaching is prohibited in Government and Board schools during school-hours, Government would like such teaching to be given to the pupils out of school-hours, and would encourage such schools as give religious teaching. We trust that this latter position does not imply an undue preference of Christian missionary schools at the expense of other private schools. In the sincerity of its faith in the Christian religion, we can well understand the Government of India's eagerness to disseminate the benefits of that religion in this country, but such eagerness is, we apprehend, inconsistent with the settled policy of religious neutrality which Government does not wish to depart from even in this resolution. Any special encouragement to religious instruction is, we take it, under the present

circumstances of our country, at least in this presidency, encouragement to instruction in the Christian religion, and such encouragement, we repeat, is not allowable under the declared policy of non-intervention with religion. With regard to other matters, the directions of the Government of India are very salutary and deserve to be put into force without delay. It cannot be gainsaid that our school system stands in need of much improvement, and the sooner it is effected the better. The resolution of the Government of India points out the lines on which improvement may be made. Let us hope that the Local Government will not be slow to profit by the advice. [A few Gujaráti papers consider the resolution to be valuable.]

28. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (135), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—Looking to the tone of the Government of India's letter on the subject of moral training in schools and colleges, we very much fear that the real defects of the present system are being lost sight of. We are told that there is a "growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation," and "insubordination" and "want of respect for authority" are mentioned as the characteristics of the class of young men turned out by our schools and colleges. This suggests that Government is approaching the subject in a partizan spirit, and that the favourite theories of Mr. Lee-Warner as to the want of discipline in our young men have had a large place in their conception of the requirements of our schools and colleges. No less a gentleman than Mr. Wordsworth has justly resented the insinuation that our public schools and colleges do in any way countenance disorderly behaviour among the pupils, and the authority which attaches to that name must have shown the groundlessness of the charge, even if its own absurdity were insufficient for its condemnation.

29. The *Rást Goftár* (77), in its issue of the 15th January, writes:—We suggest the possibility, at the risk of being called partial to our own presidency, that the Government of India may have been led to take a very exaggerated view of the irreverence and insubordination of Indian students from some unhealthy intellectual manifestations which they may have been noticing nearer home. We fear Government have made the mistake so common to globe-trotters,—we beg pardon for the comparison,—of making general deductions from particular observations.

30. Referring to the same subject, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 15th January, writes:—The spirit of irreverence alluded to in the resolution, though it has assuredly its beginning in the education received in schools and colleges, is, we may add, in some cases further developed by the present methods of administration. Reverence implies ability in the object of it, and when educated men see themselves excluded from posts some of which could be better filled by them, the spirit of irreverence derives additional strength. [The *Surat Akhbár* (78) of the 16th January says that proper arrangements and supervision are needed more than money for carrying out the objects of this valuable resolution, and that Government are partly to blame for the spirit of irreverence in the present generation inasmuch as they have not cared for the position, age and length of service of men in the Educational Department.]

Suggestion to Government in the matter of admissions to the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

31. The *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 15th January is of opinion that admissions to the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, should be unhampered by any conditions and should be extended to all who can read and that there should be no competitive examination, as otherwise the Institute will be availed of by only those innumerable graduates who are seen wandering about in search of employment.

The Calcutta University and the vernaculars.

32. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 18th January, says:—At the recent annual Convocation of the Calcutta University, the Vice-Chancellor, in pointing out the desirability of giving the University education in the English language, observed that the vernaculars of India had neither permanent nor current literature, and could not consequently serve to express ideas higher than those of the everyday life of the people. It is true that none of the vernaculars are so cultivated as English, but it should be remembered that

discouragement of our country, as [illegible] in the [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

28. The [illegible] mentioned [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] figures and not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Report and the [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] have shown [illegible] circumstances of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] consideration.

29. The *Rev. Gifford* (?), in the issue of the 15th January, writes:—"We suggest the possibility of the risk of being called partial to our own predilection that the Government of India may have been led to take a very exaggerated view of the irreverence and insubordination of Indian students from some unhealthy intellectual manifestations which they may have seen not very far from home. We fear Government have made the mistake of [illegible] to globe-trotters,—we beg pardon for the comparison,—of making general deductions from particular observations."

30. Referring to the same subject, the [illegible] [illegible] (?), in its issue of the 15th January, writes:—"The spirit of irreverence alluded to in the Resolution, though it has assuredly its beginning in the [illegible] imparted in schools and colleges, is, we need add, in some cases further developed by the present methods of administration. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when [illegible] are not themselves [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] better filled by them, the spirit of irreverence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] (?) of the 14th January [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] employment are needed alone [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] valuable [illegible] and that Government [illegible] [illegible] of irreverence in the present [illegible] [illegible] the position, age and length of service of men in the Educational Department.]"

Suggestion to Government in [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] Technical Institutes [illegible]

31. The [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] January, is of opinion that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Technical Institutes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] graduates who are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

32. The [illegible] (?), in its issue of the 15th January, says:—"It was [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the Calcutta University [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the desirability of giving the university education in the English language, observed that the vernaculars of India [illegible] not current [illegible] literature, and could not consequently [illegible] ideas higher than those of the everyday life of the people. It is true that none of the vernaculars are so cultivated as English, but it should be remembered that

the Natives learn English well only after obtaining a sound knowledge of their vernaculars, and encouragement of the latter by the University leads to bringing the old literature of the country into intelligent light and to making new additions to their current literature. It is therefore to be hoped that the Calcutta University will lend due encouragement to the study of the vernaculars.

Absence of His Excellency Lord Reay from the Convocation of the Bombay University for three successive years regretted.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 18th January, says :—The absence of His Excellency Lord Reay from the Chancellor's Chair at the Convocation meetings successively for three years has been a great disappointment to the educated portion of the Bombay population, as they expected to get much useful advice from such a learned and experienced educationist as His Lordship. His Excellency's non-attendance at this year's Convocation was very dispiriting, inasmuch as everybody expected to hear from him an exposition of the policy of Government in regard to certain important educational measures, particularly in connection with technical education. Nearly a year has elapsed since the first Government resolution on the proposed Technical College was published, and yet very little material progress has been made in connection with this important subject. This has caused much anxiety to the people which His Lordship could have very easily removed. It is however to be hoped that the arrangements for the Technical College will be hereafter pushed on with sufficient vigour.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay and his Convocation speech.

34. The same newspaper says :—It is to be much regretted that the Honourable Mr. West finds himself obliged to take an early opportunity of resigning the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay on account of his being raised to the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor, as announced by the Vice-Chancellor in his Convocation speech. Mr. West has discharged the duties of the Vice-Chancellorship with great ability and tact and rendered material assistance in the settlement of important University questions. He is a conscientious officer and is to resign the office through fear of not being able to devote in future the same close attention that he has hitherto paid and for which the public is grateful to him. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 19th January, makes similar remarks, and in making observations on some utterances of the Vice-Chancellor's Convocation speech says :—Bombay deserves to be congratulated upon its having this year the first lady bachelor, but considering that India is a poor country and other circumstances, more attention should be devoted to giving Native ladies an education that will make them more useful and helpful to their husbands and their children than to their being made bachelors of arts. With reference to the observation made by the Vice-Chancellor that since the University library was declared open to the colleges two students only have taken benefit of the privilege, it may be remarked in explanation that the hours of keeping the library open fixed by the University authorities are so inconvenient to the students that the latter are prohibited from attending it. If these inconvenient hours are changed numerous students are sure to make a proper use of the library.]

Comments on the present procedure of University Convocations.

35. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74), in its issue of the 19th January, writes :—We draw the attention of the public to one feature of the Convocations which they have lately acquired, and it is simply this. They seem to disregard all the solemnity and pomp which attended our annual festivals of old. The imagination of man plays an important part in the history of his intellectual development, and something was always done on great occasions to feed or stimulate it. Anything that impressed and elevated it was resorted to and specially called into play. Nothing was omitted that through the imagination stamped ennobling and hallowing associations on the intellect. Why were particular costumes required for particular individuals? Why were processions formed to move in a particular order? Why were formal expressions and stereotyped action rigidly adhered

the Natives learn English well only after obtaining a sound knowledge of their vernacular, and encouragement of the latter by the University tends to bringing the old literature of the country into intelligent light and to making new additions to their current literature. It is therefore to be hoped that the Calcutta University will lend due encouragement to the study of the vernaculars.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (69) in its issue of the 18th January says:—

Absence of His Excellency Lord Reay from the Convocation.

The absence of His Excellency the Lord Reay from the Chancellor's chair at the Convocation meetings successively for three sessions has been a great disappointment to the educated portion of the Bombay population, as they expected to gain useful advice from such a learned and experienced educationist as Lord Reay is. His Excellency's non-attendance at this year's Convocation was very disappointing, as everyone expected to hear from him an exposition of the policy of Government with regard to certain important educational measures, particularly in connection with technical education. Nearly a year has elapsed since the first Government resolution on the proposed Technical College was published, and yet very little material progress has been made in connection with this important subject. This has created much anxiety to the people which His Lordship could have very easily removed. It is however to be hoped that the arrangements for the Technical College will be hereafter pushed on with sufficient vigour.

34. The same newspaper says:—It is to be much regretted that the Honourable Mr. West finds himself obliged to take an early opportunity of resigning the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay on account of his being raised to the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor, as announced by the Vice-Chancellor in his Convocation speech. Mr. West has discharged the duties of the Vice-Chancellorship with great ability and tact and rendered material assistance in the settlement of important University questions. He is a conscientious officer and is to resign the office through fear of not being able to devote in future the same close attention that he has hitherto paid and for which the public is grateful to him. The *Jám-e-Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 19th January, makes similar remarks, and in making observations on some utterances of the Vice-Chancellor's Convocation speech says:—Bombay deserves to be congratulated upon its having this year the first lady graduate, but considering that India is a poor country and other circumstances, more attention should be directed to giving Native ladies an education that will make them more useful and helpful to their husbands and their children than to their being made bachelors of arts. With reference to the observation made by the Vice-Chancellor that since the [illegible] [illegible] two students only have taken [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] explanation that the hours of [illegible] are so inconvenient [illegible] the University authorities [illegible] attending it. [illegible] [illegible] fail to make a proper use of the [illegible].

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay and his Convocation speech.

35. The [illegible] (14), in its issue of the 14th January, writes:—

Comments on the speech of [illegible] at the [illegible] Convocation.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the public to [illegible] the nature of the [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. They seem to [illegible] all the [illegible] being [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] annual [illegible]. The imagination [illegible] in the history of intellectual development [illegible] was always [illegible] Government [illegible]. Anything that [illegible] was resorted to [illegible]. Nothing was wanted that [illegible] through the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. Why were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]? Why were [illegible] forced to [illegible] a [illegible] formal expressions and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to? For this simple reason that the imagination stood in need of all of them. All these processes are gone through in our own day, but in a spirit that reminds one of the story of a king who went through his royal parade because he could not avoid it. It seems that the Fellows, the Registrar, the Chancellor, all compete in a race of hurry. Whoever runs to the end of his task in the shortest possible time wins the prize. Now we solemnly protest against this farce of a Convocation. We desire all the requirements to be slowly gone through in a way that most impressively chastens the mind; we desire the diplomas, and prizes, and medals to be presented on the spot with appropriate laudatory expressions. We want the Chancellor to avoid complimenting the authorities in the usual way. Above all we want not a learned scholastic lecture read out from the pulpit, but an impressive one befitting the occasion, spoken out in a loud tone. Who can hear the Chancellor as he delivers his remarks seated on his chair, scarcely attempting to make himself audible at a distance of four yards from himself? Precious words falling from precious lips ought not to go in vain. They have some effect to create. They fail in their mission because they obtain no proper delivery.

The Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

36. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 19th January, says:—The explanation rendered by the Honourable Mr. West in his Convocation speech in connection with the large number of failures in the Matriculation Examination, that a great number of the candidates were not quite prepared for the work they had to do and some of them had come to see merely what an examination looked like, cannot be gainsaid. The blame of the rawness of the candidates attaches more to the institutions that sent them to the examination than to the candidates themselves. It must also be remarked that the suggestion made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás for holding an enquiry into the mode of examination deserves to be taken up since its result will not fail to cure the evil of rawness of the candidates to an appreciable degree and to bring about other salutary reforms. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments, and adds that a final school examination should be introduced as early as possible as it will not fail to assist in removing to some extent the defects of the matriculation candidates above alluded to.]

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Providing of latrines in third-class railway carriages.

37. With reference to the resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay that the attention of Government and the local railway companies be drawn to the paragraphs in the Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1887 regarding the accommodation of the sick on the railway lines and the providing of latrines in the third-class carriages, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—There is no doubt that the third-class passengers, particularly women, suffer great inconvenience and hardship in the absence of latrines in their carriages, particularly when they are bound on long journeys. The public press has been long praying Government to have this evil removed and the latter have drawn the attention of the railway companies to it, but, it is to be regretted, to no purpose. The railway companies fear that the construction of latrines would foul the lines, and attach more value to this supposition than to the health of the passengers. There being no public opinion in India sufficiently strong to compel the companies to remove the crying evil, they have hitherto shown supreme indifference to it. It is feared that the Corporation will get from Government the usual stereotyped reply that the subject is already under their consideration or that the question has been referred to the railway companies. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 18th January and the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 19th approve of the recommendations made by the Health Officer, Bombay, and express a hope that Government will draw the attention of the railway authorities to the subject.]

The new intermediate class carriages constructed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and a request to Government.

38. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 15th January, says that the new intermediate class carriages constructed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company are nothing else than third-class carriages, save that glass windows have been substituted for wooden ones and that the outside colour has been changed. They have given, observes the paper, much general dissatisfaction, for they contain no closets and are run only with the mail trains. It is wrong to style them intermediate, as no third-class carriages are now attached to the mail trains. Government ought to require the Company to make certain changes in them. They should be similar to those on other railway lines, should have glass as well as wooden windows and closets, and should be run with all passenger trains along with third-class carriages. It is said that the new carriages have been constructed with a view to stop the complaints made by the intermediate class passengers by the Rajputana-Málwa Railway, as they were compelled to travel in the third class by the B. B. & C. I. Railway though they had paid a higher fare. If the Company has thus tried to deceive the public, Government ought to take the Company to task for it. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (75) of the 15th, the *Ahmedabad Times* (81) of the 17th and the *Suryă Prakásh* (79) of the 21st January also complain of the want of closets in these carriages.]

Inconvenience to passengers at the Dhond station on the G. I. P. Railway line.

39. A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 15th January, complains that as there are no separate waiting rooms for first and second class Native and European passengers at the Dhond station, quarrels frequently take place and sometimes the parties come even to blows, that the third class passengers are huddled up like sheep in a small enclosure for nearly three hours, that if they sit in an open place near the station they are ill-treated by Europeans as described in its last but one issue (*vide* paragraph 29, page 13, of the Report on Native Papers, No. 1 of 1888), and that notwithstanding that the oil supplied to this station from the railway store is sufficient to keep 25 lamps burning the whole night, they are lighted only for half an hour at the time of the arrival of a train, and requests the Consulting Engineer for Railways to pay attention to this matter.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Complaint against the Poona Municipality.

40. The *Poana Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 15th January, says:—One of the suggestions made by Government to the Poona Municipality in the matter of the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city was the improvement of the condition of privies. On the strength of this suggestion the municipality is practising much oppression on the people. Some privies that were in good condition and were built of stone have been pulled down, while some of those which are in the worst condition and are public nuisances have been allowed to stand. Is not this owing to the private grudge of municipal servants? But who can say this? When oppression is practised on the people we have sometimes to do the duty of an inspector of a department like that above referred to. What we have stated to-day is after personal inspection into the matter.

Local self-government in Ahmedabad.

41. In continuation of its article on the management of the Ahmedabad Municipality after the introduction of the scheme of local self-government into it (*vide* paragraph 40, page 17, of the Report on Native Papers, No. 2 of 1888), the *Gujarát Gazette* (74) of the 19th January complains of the local Magistrate acquitting very few out of the large number of persons charged before him by the municipality with municipal offences, of the failure of the municipality to stop the waste of a large quantity of water from the Sháhápur water-works, and of the utter disregard of the local sanitary officers to prevent nuisances and the sanitary committee of the municipality not making due enquiries before sanctioning prosecutions, and remarks that it does not remember the roads having been watered once every day or there being such an outcry against the municipality when it was managed by Government. It is, continues the *Gazette*, the result of the transfer of the management to the Natives. A short time ago the

municipality unnecessarily bought some land for Rs. 500 or more for widening the road in the Lákhápatel *Pol.* This was nothing but yielding to influence, as a similar convenience is wanted in other parts of the same *Pol.* Moreover, why should not the refuse be removed out of the town by means of the tramway and carts at night as is done in Bombay, Surat and other towns instead of by day as at present? The municipality ought to speedily attend to this matter. The paper advises the people to elect bold and independent men as municipal commissioners as public business cannot be well transacted otherwise, and adds that the Government are needlessly blamed by the people through ignorance for the doings of the municipalities enjoying independent powers and that it would be better if Government were to attend to these matters. [A correspondent writes to the *Nyáyadarshak* (111) of the 16th January to point out the necessity for having a lantern near the houses situated opposite the Nava Vásna Mandir in Dánápith, Ahmedabad, and complains that no heed is paid to the matter though four or five petitions have been made to the municipality and that influence prevails in it.]

The drainage scheme for Ahmedabad and the secret motive of the opposition party in connection therewith.

42. A correspondent writes from Ahmedabad to the *Rást Goftár* (77) of the 15th January to state that the matter most to be regretted and discreditable to the scheme of local self-government is that some persons make the people in Ahmedabad and outside it understand that their opposition is confined to the drainage scheme proposed for Ahmedabad, while the real fact is that the opposition is not against it but against Mr. Ranchhodlal, the municipal president. He adds that several persons have for some time past firmly resolved to oppose any work that may be undertaken by Mr. Ranchhodlál and hence no work is sanctioned by the municipality without disputation and contention and that private meetings have been held in different places in the town with a view to bring about his defeat at the municipal meeting to be held on the 10th January to consider the drainage scheme.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The policy of the Bombay Government towards the Native States condemned.

43. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—The administration of His Excellency Lord Reay does not seem to have dealt with due consideration with the Native States of Baroda, Cutch, Rájpipla, Porbandar, Dhrol and some other principalities of Káthiáwár. These States have been subjected to harsh measures of one kind or another in the matter of ábkári revenue, the manufacture of salt, and general administration. These measures appear to have been adopted on the one-sided representations of political officers and show that the Chiefs are allowed little independence in administering their respective States. The ryots of the Gáikwád have been subjected to the hardships of the ábkári policy from which they were formerly free. The Rána of Porbandar and the Rája of Rájpipla have been removed from their *gádis* and other States of Káthiáwár are about to be subjected to measures more or less severe. The Native States are not free from defects in their administration, as every government is more or less subject to them, but that is no reason for resorting to such an extreme step as the deprivation of the Chief of all his authority over his State, which extreme measure ought to be adopted only after making very careful enquiries independently of political officers. Most of the Native States have educated Chiefs with experienced Diváns and cannot therefore be supposed to be much misruled. Their present administration is certainly better than what it was two or three decades ago.

His Highness the Nizám's offer and the delay in arriving at a decision on the subject.

44. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 15th January, writes:—What is all this mystery about the Nizám's offer? Is it going to be accepted after all? Its rejection cannot take such a long time in coming. As we remarked at the very beginning, the offer, however embarrassing it may be to the Nizám's treasury, is certainly very tempting to a Government impoverished by its own imprudence, or call it

municipality unnecessarily bought some land for Rs. 500 or more for widening the road in the [illegible] Pol. This was nothing but yielding to influence, and similar [illegible] is [illegible] in other parts of the same Pol. Moreover why should not the road be improved [illegible] by means of the tramway and made as [illegible] as is done in Bombay, Surat and other towns instead of being as at present? The municipality ought to speedily attend to this matter. The paper advises the people to elect bold and independent men as municipal commissioners as public business cannot be well transacted otherwise, and adds that the Government are needlessly blamed by the people through ignorance for the doings of the municipalities enjoying independent powers and that it would be better if Government were to attend to these matters. [A correspondent writes to the Vartamán (111) of the 16th January to point out the necessity for having a lantern [illegible] opposite the Nava Vaishnav Mandir in [illegible], Ahmedabad, and complains that no heed is paid to the matter though four or five petitions have been made to the municipality and that influence prevails in it.]

The drainage scheme for Ahmedabad and the [illegible] motives of the opponent party in connection therewith.

42. A correspondent writes from Ahmedabad to the Rást Goftár (57) of the 25th January to state that the matter most [illegible] and discreditable to the scheme of local self-government is that some persons make the people of Ahmedabad and outside it understand that their opposition is confined to the drainage scheme for Ahmedabad, while the real fact is that the opposition is not against it but against Mr. Ranchhodlal, the municipal president. He adds that several persons have for some time past firmly resolved to oppose any work that may be undertaken by Mr. Ranchhodlal and hence no work is sanctioned by the municipality without disputation and contention and that private meetings have been held in different places in the town with a view to bring about its defeat at the municipal meeting to be held on the 10th January to consider the drainage scheme.

Part VI.—Native States.

The policy of the Bombay Government towards the Native States condemned.

43. The Akhbár-e-Saudágar (13), in its issue of the 17th January, says:— The administration of His Excellency Lord Reay does not seem to have dealt with due consideration with the Native States of Baroda, Cutch, Rájpipla, Porbandar, Dhrol and some other principalities of Káthiáwár. These States have been subjected to harsh measures of one kind or another in the matter of abkári revenue, the manufacture of salt, and general administration. These measures appear to have been adopted on the one-sided representations of political officers and show that the Chiefs are allowed little independence in administering their respective States. The ryots of the Gáikwár have been subjected to the hardships of the abkári policy from which they were formerly free. The Rána of Porbandar and the Rája of Rájpipla have been removed from their gádis and other States of Káthiáwár are about to be subjected to measures more or less severe. The Native States are not free from defects in their administration, as every government is more or less subject to them, but that is no reason for resorting to such an extreme step as the deprivation of the Chief of all his authority over his State, which extreme measure ought to be adopted only after making very careful enquiries independently of political officers. Most of the Native States have educated Chiefs with experienced Diwáns and cannot therefore be supposed to be much misruled. Their present administration is certainly better than what it was two or three decades ago.

His Highness the Nizám's offer and the delay in arriving at a decision on the subject.

44. The Mahratta (13), in its issue of the 15th January, writes:—What is all this hesitation about the Nizám's offer? Is it going to be accepted after all? Its acceptance cannot take such a long time in coming. As we remarked at the very beginning, the offer, however embarrassing it may be to the Nizám's treasury, is certainly very tempting to a Government impoverished by its own [illegible], or call it

political prudence, if you like. Government cannot make up its mind to reject such a splendid offer. Sixty lákhs of rupees is no joke, although to the Nizám it probably appeared to be so. The Finance Minister knows the use of such an amount, and if he had his way he would probably at once take the Nizám at his word. But there are political reasons which weigh the other way. The people are against it. The Native press has given its opinion as being strongly in favour of the offer being declined with thanks. Of course as against this we have the Anglo-Indian press, which in a body has advised the Government to accept the offer. Thus the Government of Lord Dufferin is in a difficulty and hence probably the delay in the final decision. Whatever this decision may be, we only hope that Government will bear in mind that the people have protested with all their strength against its acceptance.

Pecuniary help offered by His Highness the Mahárája of Bhurtpore for the frontier defences.

45. With reference to the statement that His Highness the Mahárája of Bhurtpore has offered nine lákhs of rupees to the Government of India for the frontier defences, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—The loyalty of the Native Princes of India to the paramount power is beyond question, but it is feared that since the offer of pecuniary help made by His Highness the Nizám for the defences of the country, they are carried away by the impression that unless they make a similar offer their loyalty will be questioned. There is no doubt that the British Government will not like to accept these offers and to put the subjects of Native States to pecuniary losses. Government should therefore at once decline the offers with thanks. The princes are, however, bound to afford help in the defence of the country against foreign aggression, and it would be advantageous to all parties to make their armies so efficient as to be properly serviceable in the field.

Alleged insult to His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda by Her Majesty the Queen.

46. The *Rájyabhakt* (116) of the 19th January learns from England by the last English mail of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda having been insulted by Her Majesty the Queen, declines to believe the news as true on the ground of Her Majesty being not likely to do so, and remarks that if it be true the people of India will be sorry for it. As the manners and customs of England and India differ, it is, says the paper, unbecoming to the greatness of Native Princes to take insult in case some disagreement takes place. An insult to His Highness the Mahárája Holkar can be compensated for by Her Majesty the Queen expressing regret for it, but there is no remedy whatever when it proceeds from Her Majesty herself. As the news in question will give rise to various conjectures among the people of this country, it is necessary that an explanation should be published. The paper hopes that the incoming English mail will supply the required explanation.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
31st January 1888.

ll

INDEX.

(For the week ending 21st January 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India:
  - Comments on Lord Salisbury's speech at Derby and the— ... 4
  - Necessity for a constitutional government for India 4
  - The importance of the confidence of the English in the natives of India 4

Arms Act: Advocacy of the repeal of the Indian— ... 5

Confiscation by Government of 3 lákhs of rupees set apart for the maintenance of Hindu temples: Disapproval of the reply of Government to the appeal made by Captain Hearsay in the matter of the—by the descendants of the Peshwa 6

Import duties on cotton piece-goods: Imposition of—advocated ... 5

India Council:
  - Approval of the appointments to the—made by the present Secretary of State for India 4
  - The appointment of Natives to the—desired 5

Judicial matters:
  - Alleged prevalence of mismanagement and bribery in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, and a request to the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court to enquire into the complaint 7
  - Arrears of work in the Bombay High Court 7
  - Comments on the decision given by Mr. Allen, Collector and District Magistrate, Sholápur, in the case of Mr. Yates and a request to the Bombay High Court to send for the papers connected with it 8
  - The principle laid down by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces regarding the act of cow-killing disapproved ... 6

Military matters: The services of the column with which Surgeon Kaikhosru Sorábji Narimán served in Burmah need public recognition 8

Police:
  - Alleged prevalence of rottenness and bribery in the—Department, Bombay 9
  - A new sort of gambling in Bombay and a request to the Bombay Government in connection therewith 9
  - Inefficiency of the Sátára— 9
  - Necessity for applying the Gambling Act to Vengurla in the Ratnágiri District and appointing there a Mámlatdár having first class powers 9

Public honours: Sir Dinshaw Mánekji Petit recommended for a baronetcy 6

Public service: The transfer of Dr. Dixon, Acting Civil Surgeon, Kánara, recommended 8

Storm in the Bombay Harbour: The recent— 9

Tours: His Excellency Lord Reay's visit to Calcutta and the good impression it has created on the minds of the Bengális 6

Vernacular Press Act: The improbability of a—being passed under the *régime* of His Excellency Lord Dufferin 6

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Bill for subjecting Bhils to police surveillance: Disapproval of the alleged— 11

Bombay Municipal Draft Bill: Comments on the report of the Select Committee on the—
  - The *Akhbáre Sodágar* 11
  - The *Bombay Samáchár* 10
  - The *Indu Prakásh* 11

Page.

Part III.—*Education*—

Bombay University:
  Absence of His Excellency Lord Reay from the Convocation of the — for three successive years regretted 14
  Comments on the present procedure of the — Convocations ... 14
  The Matriculation Examination of the — 15
  The Vice-Chancellor of the — and his Convocation speech ... 14
Calcutta University: The — and the vernaculars 13
Discipline and moral education in schools and colleges: Comments on the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of —
    The *Indu Prakásh* 11
    The *Kannadă Suvarte* 13
    The *Mahrátta* 13
    The *Rást Goftár* 13
Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay: Suggestion to Government in the matter of admissions to the — 13

Part IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: The new intermediate class carriages constructed by the — Company and a request to Government 16
G. I. P. Railway: Inconvenience to passengers at the Dhond station on the — line 16
Third class railway carriages: Providing of latrines in — 15

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
  Local self-government in — 16
  The drainage scheme for — and the secret motive of the opposition party in connection therewith 17
Poona: Complaint against the — Municipality 16

Part VI.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Alleged insult to His Highness the Gáikwád of — by Her Majesty the Queen 18
Bhurtpore: Pecuniary help offered by His Highness the Mahárája of — for the frontier defences 18
His Highness the Nizám's offer: Delay in arriving at a decision on the subject of — for the frontier defences 17
Native States: The policy of the Bombay Government towards the — condemned 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to attend to the prayers of the Indian National Congress.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 13th January, says that His Excellency Lord Dufferin will highly oblige the people of India by encouraging the Indian National Congress by attending to its prayers.

Omission of Berár from the New Year's day honours.

2. The same newspaper draws the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Berár to the strange fact of no men from the province having been honoured with titles conferred on the New Year's day.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
31st January 1888.

CON 1030

CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 4 of 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 28th January 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta[1]	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1029

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
54	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
55	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
56	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
64	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
65	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
74	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
75	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
78	„ Surat Ákhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
101	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
102	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
103	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
104	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,297
105	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
106	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
107	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
108	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
109	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
110	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
111	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
112	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
113	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
114	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
115	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
116	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
117	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
146	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Goodness of the British rule as compared with that of Russia.

1. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—Do the Anglo-Indians who say that if the people of India had had experience of the Russians they would have duly appreciated the true worth of the British rule over them, ever consider how low an opinion they form of their own Government? If the goodness of the British rule is to be proved by comparing it with the Russian rule, then let it go to the devil. We consider it a sin to make a comparison between a nation, the atmosphere of whose country has been proudly described by poet Cowper as possessing the power of breaking the bonds of slaves, with the Russians. We do not and shall never praise or condemn Englishmen by comparing them with the Russians, but we shall judge of them by the light of their love of independence and of their past history.

Ignorance, carelessness and bribery in the administration of India by the English.

2. The *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 23rd January, reproduces from some English paper a conversation said to have taken place between Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, Sir James Gorst and His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and in which Lord Cross is represented as being utterly ignorant of the religion, nationality and the status of His Highness the Mahárája and of the position of his dominion in India, and says:—One is disagreeably surprised to see that such a deep ignorance about the people of India should prevail in the office of the Secretary of State to whom God has entrusted their destinies. Such a state of things might have been pardonable a century ago, but under the present circumstances it is certainly discreditable to the India Office. Before the Press Act was passed, Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy, asked by telegraph the sanction of Lord Salisbury, the then Secretary of State for India, and the latter, though he had received no communication on the subject from the former, gave the sanction, also by telegraph, without much inquiry. That the Secretary of State, who is such an important member of Parliament and who receives his pay from India, should deal with Indian questions in such an offhand manner and thereby do injustice to the country is much to be regretted. The business in his office is entirely done by Anglo-Indians and sometimes by a clever agent appointed by him and he only signs his name. These mercenary men sometimes inconsiderately reverse important resolutions of Government and spoil their fair name, as in the case of Shámráo *vs.* Wilson. In this way the Secretary of State for India transacts business in a very careless and unjust manner. If there had been no difference of opinion in his Council he would have doubtless reduced India to a very wretched condition. So far about the India Office. As regards the state of things with the Government of India it is also noteworthy. Petitions and papers intended for His Excellency the Viceroy are sometimes not even seen by him. Once a dismissed clerk, being hopeless of obtaining redress in other quarters, made a petition of appeal to His Excellency the Governor General, but it was returned with the endorsement that the Governor General could not interfere in the matter. Not to speak of such ordinary men like clerks, even a Native Prince, if he writes direct, is informed that he should write through the subordinate political officers, and when a communication is thus sent nothing is known where it is suppressed. A *Kharita* sent by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopál was similarly returned. In the same manner reports of murders are disregarded, and if ever attended to, they are referred to subordinate officers whose communications are implicitly believed in. As in former *régimes*, bribes are required to be paid even now before notice is taken of any complaint. Bribery has found its way even to the most honest people, the English. Mámlats were formerly farmed out and the system obtains even now, only with this difference that before they are obtained some days must be passed by the applicants in Government service, and when this is done they can be obtained in no time and in supersession of other men's claims, provided money is spent. Mismanagement and corruption in Native States are beyond all description. If a Chief fills the pocket of the Political Agent or his lady he is safe. Even though he be unable to administer his State, he is declared to be able if he

adopts monetary means and in some cases even independent powers are given without much ado. In short, our people should remember that all is not gold that glitters and that this state of things will not be removed unless they take measures to have their grievances properly brought to the notice of the Home and India Governments.

Unity among the English and the want of it among the natives of India.

3. In writing upon "Industry and self-respect," the *Satya Mitra* (55), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—This country is overcrowded with lazy, cowardly and pleasure-seeking people. There is not one of them who is aware of the impoverishment of his country and of the people having been deprived of everything by foreigners. Nobody attends to the patriotic outcries of newspapers, which are slighted as being uninfluential with Government and only intended for the maintenance of their conductors. Compared with the adventurous Europeans our people are impotent and worthless and talk high only at home. Look at the patriotism of Europeans! Whether good or bad, just or unjust, they will not fail to tear out the entrails of those who act in opposition to their interests. How great is their respect for the white skin! In public matters they forget their trifling mutual differences and unite into one body. No sooner was the Ilbert Bill brought forth than all the Anglo-Indians assailed it on all sides. The Anglo-Indian newspapers attacked it without looking to the great authority of Lord Ripon, and some misguided Anglo-Indians went even so far as to burn an effigy of the Viceroy. When a European is charged with an offence the whole community is in a flutter. How unanimously and without minding distinctions of superiority and inferiority they strive their utmost to protect and shield him! The complaint against Mr. Wilson by Mr. Laud, Diván of Cambay, supplies a good instance in point. In order to acquit Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of State for India quashed the decision of the Bombay Government and shielded him with a cover of injustice.

The release of Mr. O'Brien, M. P., from jail and expression of sorrow at the want of patriots like him in India.

4. The *Rájyabhakt* (116), in its issue of the 26th January, refers to the release of Mr. O'Brien, M. P., from jail and the great enthusiasm and rejoicing displayed over it by those people of Ireland who refused to take part in the Jubilee celebrations, and remarks:—We sincerely praise Mr. O'Brien and shed tears of love, but at the same time our heart sighs at the thought that not a single person of everlasting glory like Mr. O'Brien is to be found in India, past or present. Bravo! O'Brien, for thy love of thy country and thy courage. If the adoption of the strongest coercive measures in Ireland by the Conservative party has produced any effect, it is that the Conservatives, and some of their leading men, have for ever lost the affection of the Irish nation and incurred its hatred. The Government is openly insulted. Government orders forbidding meetings in honour of Mr. O'Brien have been given to the flames. Several other arrests have been made since that of Mr. O'Brien. In course of time the jails of Ireland will be full of such men and Government will be brought into exceedingly heavy distress! If, however, the Conservative party continues its tyranny, we think that in the event of some serious disturbance in Europe Ireland will declare itself a free nation.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration of India.

5. The *Vártáhar* (66), in its issue of the 22nd January, says:—It is a matter for regret that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has not acted up to the promise given by him that he would water and tend the plant of mild government the seeds of which were sown by Lord Ripon. His Excellency has imposed a heavy burden of expenditure upon us by the unnecessary annexation of Burmah, taxed our incomes and discountenanced local self-government. There is also fear of the Press Gagging Act resuming its stern attitude. The duty on salt which was reduced by Lord Ripon has been again brought by this sweet-talking Viceroy to its level in the time of Lord Lytton. We at least do not know how Lord Ripon's plant will grow into a tree during the present administration if the burden of taxation on our heads is on the increase, and how to reconcile Lord Dufferin's words with his actions.

Sir Pertábsing of Jodhpore made an honorary Colonel in the British army.

6. With reference to the report that Mahárájádhiráj Sir Pertábsing Báhádur of Jodhpore has been made an honorary Colonel in the British army, the *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—Sir Pertabsing may feel glad at this announcement, but the event does not benefit in the least the Indian subjects of the British Crown. A few years ago two Native Princes were made colonels in the British army, but after some time, it is said, their names ceased to appear in the Army List. The Natives were not benefited in the least by the honorary military rank bestowed upon these princes, and the same is likely to occur in the case of the honour conferred on Sir Pertábsing. India wishes that the educated young men of good families should be admitted to the higher posts of the military service, and should get advancement in rank according to their merits. These young men, in course of time, are sure to be useful military officers.

The Indian National Congress and its chances of success.

7. The *Dnyán Ságar* (26), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—Have the heads of the Natives become so dull as to be unable to realize the character of Englishmen after having been so long in contact with them? Their co-religionists and neighbours, the Irish, have been fighting with them for Home Rule for many centuries past and yet they have not only not succeeded in their attempts but are on the contrary treated by them in a highhanded manner. The Irish National League has been suppressed, freedom of speech has been taken away and great Irishmen and members of Parliament are being put into prison. Are not the promoters of the Indian National Congress aware of these recent occurrences? In the face of these things it is hoping against hope for the natives of India to expect new privileges from the British Government.

The duty of Government towards the Mahomedans.

8. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 18th January, writes:—The British, in ruling over so vast a country as the semi-continent of India, should always bear in mind the maxim of *divide et impera*, and not place the keys of every branch of the public service into the hand of one particular portion of a community, however highly educated and however numerous. We need a few more Syed Ahmed Kháns, Syed Ameer Allys and Hassan Allys who have the amelioration and improvement of the condition of their co-religionists at heart. These philanthropic gentlemen have strongly entertained the policy of advancing Mahomedan education, but the Government has not yet given them the encouragement they should receive. It would be too tedious to narrate in detail the many obstacles thrown in the path of the Mahomedans who supported and countenanced these gentlemen in establishing Madressas (schools).

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd January, quotes the following lines from a letter it has received from a most thoughtful Bengali gentleman residing at Benares about Lord Reay:—I do envy you a Governor like Lord Reay. It is needless to speak of his manners, those of a perfect gentleman……What one most likes in him, and what one should like to see in all our proconsuls, is that he takes such real, earnest interest in questions that occupy the thoughts of our educated classes and that he knows how to have access to such thoughts—a thing we have sadly lacked in the North-West and perhaps in every other province where a Governor is taken from the Covenanted ranks.

Comments on the deficit in the Indian Treasury.

10. The *Shubh Suchak* (61), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—The conference of heads of several departments under the Bombay Government recently held in the New Secretariat, Bombay, seems to have been held with a view to increase the revenue of the presidency. We think that Government themselves are ashamed of the deficit in the Indian Treasury every year. What administrative work can be done by those who do not know how to cut their coat according to the cloth? If an ordinary person can keep his expenses in proportion to his income, should not the Government of a country do the same

hing ? Do the clever Anglo-Indian statesmen ever consider this ? The people ave no voice in the matter. Government servants spend as much money as hey like, and when there is a deficit in the treasury taxes are increased. The Government of India and the English Government will not open their eyes ntil the whole income of India is spent in giving salaries and pensions to Europeans and in payments of interest and India becomes a bankrupt nation.

A justification of the increase in the duty on salt.

11. The *Surat Akhbár* (78), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—Having regard to the advance of Russia nobody can deny the necessity for money for the defence of the country, save those miserable persons who may be waiting for disorder. It is conceded on all hands that not only should India be prepared for her defence but that the preparations should be so grand that Russia may not venture to wage war. How is money to be got then ? The British Government can never resort to plundering the people in a crooked way like Russia and the Native Rájás. Reduction in expenditure and increase in taxation are the only two means available. Expenditure is being reduced and the duty on salt has been increased by half a rupee per maund after consulting Government officers in the three presidencies. We see no objection to the increase in the duty on salt at the present time. A few years ago we ourselves wrote strongly against the dearness of salt. But the time then was different. The duty on salt, which was reduced a few years ago to Rs. 2, has now again been raised to Rs. 2-8 ; otherwise the rate of the income-tax would have had to be raised. This would have been bad. Poor merchants would have had to pay it. The additional burden of from ans. 8 to Re. 1 per annum on each family caused by the increase in the salt duty is not very heavy. There is nothing wrong in postponing the re-imposition of the import duties to a more critical period.

Dissatisfaction at the recent increase in the salt duty.

12. Almost all the papers of the week write more or less indignantly about the increase in the salt duty recently directed by the Government of India and are of opinion that Government could have better met the financial deficit either by raising the rate of the income-tax, by imposing import duties on cotton piece-goods or by reducing the salaries of European Government servants by about one-fourth. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (104), in its issue of the 22nd January, suggests that the zamindárs who are rich and have hitherto been exempted from the income-tax should now be made amenable to it. The *Káside Mumbai* (105) of the 23rd January says that it would have been better if Government had increased the duty on liquor, gánja, toddy, opium, tobacco and other intoxicating drugs instead of that on salt, for the persons addicted to their use would thereby have been reclaimed and the deficit in the treasury adequately met.

13. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 24th January, writes very sarcastically on the subject. It says:—Salt being one of the necessaries of life both to the poor and to the rich and an insufficient supply of it being detrimental to health, it appears at first sight to be cruel in the extreme to make it dear by taxing it and His Excellency Lord Dufferin appears to have betrayed his indifference to the well-being of the people of India by increasing the existing tax on that commodity. But on mature consideration it will be seen that Lord Dufferin has much sympathy for the natives of India, but that in the enhancement of the salt duty he has been actuated by the hard necessities of administration. If His Lordship had resorted to import duties on cotton piece-goods from Manchester it would have created consternation among the manufacturers of Manchester. Rough cloth being produced in India is sold cheaper and only fine fabrics of Manchester have a market in India among the rich people, and if they also are made dear by imposing a duty on them they will have a very limited demand and the English labourers in the manufactories at Manchester will be starved. Will the kind British Government prove faithless to those who render good assistance during the elections for Parliament ? If the income-tax be increased its burden will mostly fall upon the high European officers and traders and the rates of exchange being already high they will find it very crushing and will

ing? Do the clever Anglo-Indian statesmen ever consider this? They could have no voice in the matter! Government servants spend as much money as they like, and when there is a deficit in the treasury taxes are increased. The Government of India and the English Government will not open their eyes until the whole income of India is spent in giving salaries and pensions to Europeans and in payments of interest, and India becomes a bankrupt nation.

The enhancement of the salt duty.

11. The *Som Prakash* ([illegible]), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:— Having regard to the advances of Russia, everybody says there is necessity for money for the defence of the country, and these miserable persons who may be waiting for disorder. It is admitted on all hands that not only should India be prepared for war but the preparations should be so good that Russia may not venture to wage war. How is money to be got then? The British Government has never been in the habit of plundering the people in a crooked way like Russia and the Native States. Reduction of expenditure and increase of taxation are the only two means available. Expenditure being reduced, the duty on salt has been increased by half a rupee per maund, after reducing Government officers in the three presidencies. We see no objection to the increase in the duty on salt at the present time. A few years ago we objected strongly against the dearness of salt; but the time then was different. The duty on salt, which was reduced a few years ago to Rs. 2, has now again been raised to Rs. 2-8; otherwise the rate of the income-tax would have had to be raised. This would have been bad. Poor men would have had to pay it. The additional burden of [illegible] per annum on each family caused by the increase in the salt duty is not very heavy. There is nothing wrong in postponing the re-imposition of the import duties to a more critical period.

The agitation against the increase in the salt duty.

12. Almost all the papers of the week write more or less indignantly about the increase in the salt duty recently imposed by the Government of India, and are of opinion that Government could meet the charges and the financial deficit either by raising the rate of the income-tax, or imposing import duties on cotton piece-goods, or by reducing the salaries of European Government servants by about one-fourth. The *[illegible]* ([illegible]), in its issue of the 22nd January, regrets that the zemindars who are rich and have hitherto been exempted from the income-tax should now be made amenable to it. The *[illegible]* ([illegible]) of the 23rd January says that it would have been better if Government had increased the duty on liquor, ganja, chandu, opium, tobacco and other intoxicating drugs instead of that on salt, for the persons addicted to their use would thereby have been reclaimed and the deficit in the treasury adequately met.

13. The *Bangavasi* ([illegible]), in its issue of the 28th January, writes very sarcastically on the subject. It says:— Salt being one of the necessaries of life next to the [illegible] and its [illegible] supply of it being detrimental to health, it appears at first sight to be cruel in the extreme to make it dear by taxing it, and His Excellency Lord Dufferin appears to have betrayed his indifference to the well-being of the people of India by increasing the existing tax on that commodity. But on mature consideration it will be seen that Lord Dufferin has much sympathy for the natives of India, but that in the enhancement of the salt duty he has been actuated by the hard necessities of administration. If His Lordship had resorted to import duties on cotton piece-goods from Manchester it would have created consternation among the manufacturers of Manchester. Rough cloth is not produced in India is sold cheaper and only fine fabrics of Manchester have a market in India among the rich people, and if they also are made dear by imposing a duty on them they will have a very limited demand and the English labourers in the manufactories at Manchester will be starved. Will the Lord [illegible] Government prove faithless to those who render good assistance during the elections for Parliament? If the income-tax be increased its burden will mostly fall upon the high European officers and traders, and the rates of exchange being already high they will find it very grudging and will

rise in rebellion. When Lord Ripon foolishly proposed that crafty Natives should have the power to try innocent Europeans they raised a tremendous outcry. Will a wise man like Lord Dufferin ever venture to have his fair reputation sullied by rousing such opposition? In short, Lord Dufferin was wise in rejecting both these alternatives and in having recourse to an increase in the salt duty, remembering that the disarmed and the loyal people of India will not, as long as they are alive, say "no" to any demand, and that they need not be very strong in body as Government has graciously undertaken to protect them. Looking to all these circumstances the people of India must bless Government and with a view to fill their coffers increase their consumption of salt though it be at the cost of other things.

14. The *Shubh Suchak* (61) of the 20th January fearlessly interprets the increase in the salt duty to mean an intention of Government to enfeeble and cause the death of the poor and labouring classes of India, and is surprised to see a Christian and civilized Government bent upon doing the dirty and cruel task of raising the salt duty. The paper considers this to be one of the acts of injustice that have followed in the wake of the unrighteous Burmese war. [The *Satyă Shodhak* (57) of the 22nd January is grieved to see that by the hasty resolution regarding the increase in the duty Lord Dufferin should have shown his contempt of public opinion and the arbitrary character of his Government, and thinks that the resolution will pierce the hearts of the people like a sharp arrow. If Government anticipates no disturbance of the public peace in consequence of this oppressive impost, it is, adds the paper, not mistaken; but well-known as the people of India are for their loyalty and aversion to wrong ways, it is certain that the crime of theft will increase and the people will suffer therefrom, the discontentment of the people being the ultimate result of the whole affair.]

15. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 25th January, writes:—The Government of India, in spite of their vast resources, appear to be at their wits' end in keeping their expenditure within the limits of their income. The insanity which has completely overtaken them as regards their North-Western Frontier defences and the recklessness with which the interested alarmists are working upon their fears of a Russian invasion of India have so warped their judgment that the Indian Government appear to be blinded to the impropriety of the measures which they are now adopting for making the two ends meet. The prodigality with which the people's money is recklessly wasted upon the frontier defences and military operations in Burmah has nearly emptied the Government treasury, and the first action taken by the amazed and the bewildered Viceroy for raising the extra funds is the universally condemned increase in the salt duty. We never dreamt that His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who is considered to be the wisest statesman of his time, would commit such an unpardonable blunder as to tax the poor for the express purpose of pleasing the rich and the powerful party in England and thus render his name hateful to the people of India. It is certainly strange to find the Government of India deliberately increasing the already oppressive duty on salt, especially as there are other means available for raising the extra revenue without any inconvenience to the people. The import duties upon cotton goods from England used to bring in nearly 5 krors of rupees to the Indian exchequer without inflicting undue hardship upon any one concerned. This impost was just and proper and there were no complaints about it from any quarters except the greedy Manchester merchants, whose cupidity knows no bounds and who are the very incarnation of the most abandoned and shameless selfishness and dishonesty. The cry raised by them struck terror into the hearts of the then Government of India and the levy of the import duty on piece-goods was discontinued by an order of the Government of India hastily passed at one sitting of the Council. The protests of the Native press and the public at large were entirely disregarded and thus the revenues of India were sacrificed upon the altar of party government in England. The appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty of India and his reputation as a wise, cautious and independent statesman of the first water gave hopes to the people of India that the gross injustice thus done to this country as a tempting sop to the Manchester *Cerberus* would be soon redressed when occasion might arise for increasing the revenues of India to meet unforeseen charges. Unfortunately the occasion came and

ant in rebellion. When Lord Ripon foolishly proposed that crafty Natives should have the power to try innocent Europeans they raised a tremendous outcry. "Will a wise man like Lord Dufferin ever venture to have his fair reputation sullied by rousing such opposition?" In short, Lord Dufferin was placed in a fix between these alternatives and, in having recourse to an increase in the salt duty, remembering that the dumb and the loyal people of India will not, as long as they are alive, say "no" to any demand, and that they need not be [illegible] to bully as Government has cunningly undertaken to protect them. Looking to all these circumstances the people of India must have Government [illegible] with a view to fill their coffers increase their consumption of [illegible] though it be at the cost of other things.

14. The *Hindi Bandhu* (67) of the 30th January [illegible] the increase in the salt duty to mean the [illegible] of the [illegible] the destruction of the poor and labouring classes of [illegible] Christian and civilized Government [illegible] raising the salt duty. The paper concludes [illegible] that have followed [illegible] of the [illegible] Burmese war. [The *Sind Sudhar* (57) of the 22nd January is [illegible] regarding the increase in the salt duty Lord Dufferin should have shown his contempt of public opinion and the [illegible] character of his Government and thinks that the resolution will pierce the hearts of the people like a [illegible]. If Government still takes no [illegible] of the public voice in [illegible] of this oppressive impost, it adds, the paper [illegible] as the people of India [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] that the crime of [illegible] and the people will suffer [illegible] the discontentment of the people being the ultimate result of the whole thing.]

15. The *Hindi Samachar* (?) in its issue of the 30th January, writes:— The Government of India, in spite of their [illegible] to be at their wits' end in keeping their expenditure within the limits of their income. The [illegible] which has completely overtaken them [illegible] their North-Western frontier and the [illegible] with which the interests [illegible] [illegible] of a Russian invasion of India [illegible] their judgment that the Indian Government appears to be blind to the impropriety of the measures which they are now adopting for [illegible]. The prodigality with which the people's money [illegible] upon the [illegible] and military operations in Burma [illegible] the Government treasury, and the [illegible] taken by the Government [illegible] Viceroy in raising the [illegible] the universal [illegible] increase in the salt duty. It never [illegible] that His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who is considered to be the wisest statesman of his time, would commit such an unpardonable blunder as to tax the poor for the express purpose of pleasing [illegible] the powerful party in England [illegible]. It is certainly strange [illegible] the Government of India [illegible] the [illegible] duty on salt, especially [illegible] able for raising the extra revenue [illegible]. The import duties upon cotton goods from England used to bring [illegible] krors of rupees to the Indian exchequer without inflicting [illegible] upon any one concerned. The impost was just and proper and there were no complaints about it from any quarter except [illegible] merchants whose cupidity knows no bounds and who [illegible] of the most [illegible]. The cry raised by them struck terror into the hearts of the then Government of India and the levy of the import duty on piece-goods was [illegible] by an order of the Government of India [illegible] of the Council. The protests of the Native press and the public [illegible] entirely disregarded and thus the interests of India were sacrificed upon the altar of party government in England. The appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty of India and his reputation as a sure, cautious [illegible] statesman of the first water gave hopes to the people of India that [illegible] justice [illegible] to this country [illegible] would be soon redressed when occasion [illegible] for increasing the revenues of India to meet unforeseen charges. Unfortunately, the occasion came and

revealed to the people of India the most vulnerable point in the armour of Lord Dufferin. The recent increase in the existing salt-tax will remain as an enduring monument of the deep disgrace upon the otherwise fair reputation of the present Viceroy and will make his rule extremely unpopular with the poor classes of the people. The existing burden of the general taxation in India has already become unbearable and oppressive and this addition thereto will break the camel's back. The Government of India have, by this mistake, committed themselves to an unjust policy, the ultimate results of which will be extremely disastrous to the people of this country. The present addition is but the thin edge of the wedge and its introduction into the mortal wounds of India is fraught with great danger to contentment and peace among the masses of the people. We therefore earnestly request Lord Dufferin and his chosen advisers to pause for a while on their mad course and to reconsider the action taken by them in raising the salt duty. They should read the signs of the times, realize the abject condition of the people, and show to the world that they prefer justice, fairness and equality to sordid considerations and that they are above the dictates of party interests and racial feelings in the conscientious discharge of their responsible duties. It is an open secret that India is feeble and helpless and lies at the mercy of the conqueror. It has tamely to submit to every act of insult, oppression and tyranny which the cupidity and arrogance of the conqueror may suggest and therefore there is no real glory in trampling upon the protests of the conquered race. But it would certainly reflect much credit upon the conquering race if they respected the manifest feelings of the conquered people and redressed their grievances in the manner in which they would like to have their own grievances redressed under similar circumstances.

16. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 22nd January, writes :—After all Government has been forced to increase the tax on salt. There was the income-tax; it could have been increased. But no! The Government would not do it, because the Anglo-Indian community would have raised a howl against it. The poor Hindu does not grumble and may therefore be taxed to any extent. In the meantime the Government goes on adding to the public debt and to the taxation of the country, utterly reckless of the breaking back which has to bear it all.

17. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd January, writes :—The former rate of the salt duty was heavy enough. Those who know anything of the debate in the Viceregal Council at the time the Ripon-Baring administration insisted upon giving some relief to the masses by a reduction in the salt tax will bear us out. The righteousness of the step taken by that Government has been justified by results. And yet, here we have a sudden reversion which is sure to cause widespread distress, especially amongst the agricultural classes, without bringing any material accession to the finances of the Empire. We are convinced that this enhancement, seemingly so slight but apt to be made the most of by retail dealers, will tell ultimately on the consumption of salt. It has been urged by way of excuse that Government had no alternative to fall back upon. This is at best but negative justification, and even as such we can attach no value to it. As a taxing agency the Government of India are as fertile in resource as they are recklessly lavish in the character of a spending agency. We know not if they have thought of an increase in the import rate of foreign liquors, or in the rate of the income-tax for the class that make the largest incomes. Perhaps they hold such alternatives in reserve. Or perhaps they are afraid of "public opinion." For, it is certain that in the case of such an increase in the taxation of the rich classes, Government would have a bad time of it from "representatives of the two hundred and fifty millions," whereas these two hundred millions and odd have no voice to protest against the enhancement of the duty on salt. Whatever may be said of their sense of justice, it cannot be denied that the Government of India are wise in their generation. But it is wisdom after a fashion that ignores the appalling probability of thousands of families and their cattle having to go without an article essential to health. If Bombay and Madras are true to their traditions, they ought to mark their displeasure publicly both of the increase in the salt tax and the manner in which it has been brought about.

revealed to the people of India the most vulnerable point in the armour of Lord Dufferin. The recent increase in the existing salt-tax will remain as an enduring monument of the deep disgrace upon the otherwise fair reputation of the present Viceroy and will make his rule extremely unpopular with the poor classes of the people. The existing burden of the general taxation in India has already become intolerable and oppressive and this addition thereto will break the camel's back. The Government of India have, by this mistake, committed themselves to an unjust policy, the ultimate results of which will be extremely disastrous to the people of this country. The present addition is but the thin edge of the wedge and its introduction into the fiscal grounds of India is fraught with great danger to contentment and peace among the masses of the people. We therefore earnestly request Lord Dufferin and his chosen advisers to pause for a while in their mad course and to reconsider the action taken by them in raising the salt duty. They should read the signs of the times, realize the abject condition of the people, and show to the world that they prefer justice, fairness and equity to sordid considerations, and that they are above the dictates of party interests and racial feelings in the conscientious discharge of their responsible duties. It is an open secret that India is feeble and helpless and lies at the mercy of the conqueror. It has tamely to submit to every act of harsh oppression and tyranny which the cupidity and arrogance of the conqueror may suggest, and therefore there is no real glory in trampling upon the [illegible] of the conquered race. But it would certainly reflect much credit upon the conquering race if they respected the tenderest feelings of the conquered people and redressed their grievances in the manner in which they would like to have their own grievances redressed under similar circumstances.

16. The *Mahratta* (?), in its issue of the 22nd January, writes:—After all Government has been forced to increase the tax on salt. There was the income-tax; it could have been increased. But no! The Government would not do it, because the Anglo-Indian community would have raised a howl against it. The poor Hindu does not grumble and only the rich are benefited to any extent. In the meantime the Government goes on adding to the public debt and to the taxation of the country, utterly regardless of the breaking back which has to bear it all.

17. The *Indian Spectator* (?), in its issue of the 23rd January, writes:—The former rate of the salt duty was heavy enough. Those who know anything of the debate in the Viceregal Council at the time the Ripon-Baring administration insisted upon giving some relief to the masses by a reduction in the salt tax will bear us out. The righteousness of the step taken by that Government has been justified by results. And yet here we have a sudden reversion which is sure to cause widespread distress, especially amongst the agricultural classes, without bringing any material accession to the finances of the Empire. We are convinced that this enhancement, seemingly so slight but sure to be made the most of by small dealers, will tell ultimately on the consumption of salt. It has been urged by way of excuse that Government had no alternative to fall back upon. This is at best but a negative justification, and even as such we can attach no value to it. As a taxing agency the Government of India are as fertile in expedients as they are recklessly lavish in the character of a spending agency. We know not if they have thought of an increase in the import rate of foreign liquors, or in the rate of the income-tax for the class that make the largest incomes. Perhaps they hold such alternatives in reserve. Or perhaps they are afraid of public opinion. For, it is certain that in the case of such an increase in the taxation of the rich classes, Government would have a bad time of it from representatives of the two hundred and fifty millions," whereas these two hundred millions and odd have no voice to protest against the enhancement of the duty on salt. Whatever may be said of their sense of justice, it cannot be denied that the Government of India are wise in their generation. But it is a wisdom after a fashion that ignores the appalling probability of thousands of families and their cattle having to go without an article essential to health. If Hindus and Musalmans are true to their traditions, they ought to mark their displeasure publicly both of the increase in the salt tax and the manner in which it has been brought about.

18. The *Jagan Mitră* (34), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—Lord Dufferin's career will be memorable in the annals of India only for commissions, taxes and pecuniary gifts by Native Princes for the defences of the North-Western frontier. The war with Burmah was fought in the interests of English traders at the sacrifice of Hindu soldiers and at the expense of the Indian treasury, which being emptied the people of India are taxed! Why? Because Burmah is adjacent to India! The magnanimous Lord Ripon, seeing that the people of India were starved, reduced the tax on salt, which is a necessary of life, as much as lay in his power. It was hoped on the authority of Lord Ripon that the condition of the people of this country would improve to some extent on the arrival of the present Viceroy. But in the light which his successor shed the Indian subjects have been scorched so much that they say that they may perhaps bear the full heat of the sun but not the oppression of Lord Dufferin. Poor people of India! Their salvation is possible only if God personally assists them. Otherwise the nation will go to the bottom of the earth in a short time. But in the present age it will not do simply to depend upon God. The people also must make some exertions according to their power and seek redress from the Viceroy. There were many other alternatives besides the tax on salt. An increase in the duty on imports from England or other countries would have yielded double or treble the revenue accruing from the salt duty. But the imposition or removal of such duties depends upon principles of free trade and protection. These principles are favourable to the filling up of the coffers of the English with Indian money. To-morrow a principle will be started on which the staple foods in India will be taxed! On account of the Forest Act fuel has already become dear. Salt is taxed. Land revenue is always increased by the Revenue Survey people. Cloth is taxed, and so, in fact, everything required by the people is taxed. It is very unfortunate that principles when applied to India should be reversed. We hope that this crooked policy will soon come to an end.

19. The *Gujarát Mitră* (75), in its issue of the 22nd January, says that the poor will be crushed down by the increase in the salt duty, that the injustice done to the other parts of the country by the duty being lighter in Lower Burmah and in that portion of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab which lies west of the river Indus is insufferable, and that the dealers in salt have greatly increased the price and begun to plunder the poor. Poor Lord Dufferin! Since his arrival in India not a single good deed has, continues the *Mitră*, fallen to his lot; on the contrary, such unpleasant things crop up and he has to incur blame. These actions have brought him into much disrepute. Surely he will never be able to secure praise hereafter in India; he will leave the country with disrepute and will be hissed instead of cries of hurrah being raised on the occasion of his departure. By the will of God may he leave India early! [A few other Gujaráti papers say that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has not fulfilled the expectations formed of him and that his career as Viceroy is a failure.]

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—It seems strange that the Punjab should have been excluded from the enhancement of the salt-tax that is held applicable to the rest of India. It is equally inexplicable that the salt duty in Burmah should be fixed at one rupee per maund when Rs. 2½ will be levied on the same quantity in India. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Condemnation of the increase in the duty on salt and expression of fear at something serious resulting therefrom.

21. In an article headed "Zulum! Zulum! Zulum! Increase in the salt duty," the *Rájyabhakt* (116) of the 22nd January says:—The salt-tax is worse than the oppressive poll-tax levied under the Mogul *régime*, and which has been considered by the English and the Indians to be the chief cause of the downfall of the Mogul rule. Women and children were exempted from the poll-tax, but neither they nor beasts are exempt from the oppressive salt-tax. What else can be termed gigantic *zulum*? It is true that the financial condition of Government is bad and that it should be remedied, but the remedy is not

the sacrifice of women, children, birds, beasts and the poorest of nations. We once wrote that one advantage resulting from the acceptance by Government of His Highness the Nizám's offer of sixty lákhs of rupees was that no more oppressive taxes would be imposed upon the poor people, but our expectations have not been realized. Have not Government thought of their promise given at the time of the imposition of the odious income-tax that no more taxes would be levied? Can Sir Syed Ahmed still maintain that we should depend upon the wisdom of Government? Can any sensible person still say that the statement that affairs in Burmah will speedily be settled is true? Can Sir Syed Ahmed now say that the prayer of the Indian National Congress for the separation of Burmah from India is useless? It is very much to be regretted that Government should have been unable to reduce their huge expenditure. The whole of India will sigh over the increase in the salt tax and will with one voice run down this policy of Government. The matter more to be regretted is that the Governors of Bombay and Madras have given their assent in the matter. Time does its work, and this policy is likely to produce a bad effect upon the public mind. Government ought not to forget the fact when constructing defence works and thereby making themselves strong that the sincere love of the people is stronger than all defences. Can Government maintain that the love of the people will continue unabated even though 5 krors of men die of starvation? Really Government is in want of good advice. The people of India ought to raise an outcry with one voice. The rich folks in India may give money to Government by raising a subscription, but Government must be prevented from levying such taxes from the poor. We cannot understand in what trade Government suffer such losses every year. There is no wonder that the Government of Lord Dufferin will do something new and wonderful in India. Really India now lacks persons who can relieve her from distress. With the object that the British Government may be perpetuated in India we say in the discharge of our duty that the people are quite unable to bear such taxes and that a bad effect will be produced upon their mind by them. Safety consists in Government acting with wisdom.

Condemnation of the approval expressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of the enhancement in the salt duty.

22. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 26th January, says:— In his speech at the recent annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Honourable F. Forbes Adam observed that the enhancement in the salt-tax was undeniably well suited to the existing condition. Such a remark as this was never expected from the president of the Chamber as the prosperity of the merchant and the well-being of the agriculturist are linked together. The agriculturist and his cattle will fare ill by the absence of salt in their food. The high price of salt caused by the recent enhancement in the tax has given rise to much complaint among the poor classes. Government could certainly avoid increased taxation if they were so minded by curtailing the administrative expenses which have grown luxuriantly on account of the enormous salaries of the Viceroy, Governors of presidencies, Judges and the Covenanted Civil Servants in general. It is much to be regretted that the Chamber of Commerce should have indirectly expressed approval of the enhancement in the salt-tax. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (101) of the 27th January expresses similar sentiments.]

A suggestion to Government to reduce the rate of the duty on opium exported from Bombay.

23. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74), in its issue of the 26th January, says that Government ought to speedily find out the cause of the falling off in the opium revenue in the current year, that the reason of the deficit in the revenue derived from opium exported from Bombay is its inability to compete in the market with the Chinese and Persian opium owing to the heavy export duty, that if the duty levied in Bombay were reduced its sale would be greatly increased, and that there would be no decrease in the revenue therefrom.

Cow-slaughter in India and the necessity for preventing it by a legislative enactment.

24. The *Rájyabhakt* (116), in its issue of the 26th January, approves of the resolution adopted by the people of Allahabad in a public meeting assembled to petition Government to prevent the slaughter of cows and of the part taken in it by Europeans, dwells on the necessity for Government stopping cow-slaughter by an Act with a

the sacrifice of women, children, birds, beasts and the poorest of nations. We once wrote that one advantage resulting from the acceptance by Government of His Highness the Nizam's offer of sixty lakhs of rupees was that no more oppressive taxes would be imposed upon the people, but the expectations have not been realised. Have not Government [illegible] of their promise given at the time of the imposition of the income-tax that no more taxes would be levied? Can Sir Syed Ahmed still maintain that we should depend upon the wisdom of Government? Can any [illegible] that the statements that affairs in Burmah will speedily be settled is true? Can Sir Syed Ahmed now see that the [illegible] of the Indian National Congress for the separation of Burmah from India is useless? It is very much to be regretted that Government should have been unable to reduce their huge expenditure. The whole of India will weep over the increase in the salt-tax and will with one voice cry down this policy of Government. The [illegible] to be regretted is that the Governors of Bombay and Madras have given their assent to the measure. Time does its work, and this policy is likely to produce a bad effect upon the public mind. Government ought not to ignore the fact that in constructing defence works and thereby making themselves secure, that the sincere love of the people is a stronger bulwark of defence. Does Government maintain that the love of the people will be [illegible] even though lakhs of men die of starvation? Really Government is in want of good advice. The whole of India ought to raise an outcry with one voice. The rich folks in India may give money to Government by way of subscription, but Government must be prevented from levying such taxes from the poor. We cannot understand in what light Government raise such taxes every year. There is no wonder that the Government of Lord Dufferin will be [illegible] and wonderful in truth. Really India [illegible] these persons who can preserve her from distress. With the object that the [illegible] may be [illegible] in India we say in the discharge of our duty that the people are quite unable to bear such taxes, and that a [illegible] will be [illegible] by them. [illegible] complaints of Government [illegible].

22. The *[illegible]* [illegible], in its issue of the 22nd January, says:— In his speech at the recent annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Honourable Mr. [illegible] observed that the enhancement in the salt-tax was not [illegible] existing condition. Such a remark as this was never expected from the president of the Chamber [illegible] of the merchant and the well-being of the agriculturist. The agriculturist and his cattle will fare ill by the absence of salt in [illegible]. The high price of salt caused by the recent enhancement in the tax has given rise to much complaint among the poor [illegible]. Government [illegible] increased taxation if they were so [illegible] expenses which have grown [illegible] the Viceroy's Government [illegible]. It is much to be regretted that the [illegible] should have expressed approval of the enhancement of the salt-tax. The [illegible] (161) of the 27th January expresses similar sentiments.

Condemnation of the approval expressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of the enhancement of the salt-duty.

23. The [illegible] of the 26th January says that Government ought to [illegible] [illegible] in the current view [illegible] of the [illegible] opium exported from Bombay is [illegible] to compete in the market with the Chinese and Persian opium owing to the heavy export duty, that if the duty levied at Bombay were reduced the sale would be greatly increased, and that there would be no decrease in the revenue therefrom.

A suggestion to Government to reduce the export duty on opium exported from Bombay.

24. The [illegible] (1101) in its issue of the 28th January, [illegible] the resolution adopted by the people of [illegible] in a public meeting to petition Government to prevent the slaughter or removal of the [illegible] by Europeans, [illegible] on the necessity for Government stopping cow-slaughter by an Act with a

Complaint [illegible] cow-slaughter [illegible] by [illegible].

view to increase the prosperity of the country and to protect the Aryan religion and on the advisability of the different towns and villages in India supporting he prayer of the people of Allahabad, refers lamentingly to the recent export rom Bombay of 6,000 cows in addition to sheep, oxen and buffaloes for the se of the Italian expedition against Abyssinia, and remarks that if the eligious enthusiasm of the people be excited by wounding their feelings t is feared that some disturbance might take place. Cow-slaughter was, bserves the paper, one of the causes of the Mutiny of 1857 and it is inexplicable that Government should not prevent it. It is also necessary that pasture lands for cows should be set apart. If cow-slaughter is prevented by a legislative enactment, the Hindus are not likely to fail to have establishments for the protection of cows.

25. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (37), in its issue of the 22nd December, says that milk, the principal article in the food of the Hindus, and bullocks which are required for agricultural purposes have become very scarce owing to a large number of cows being slaughtered for food, and requests Government either to prevent the killing of the cow or to slaughter the Hindus all at once and relieve them from the difficulties which they now suffer on this account.

Appointment of Ráo Báhádur M. G. Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act approved.

26. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16), in its issue of the 23rd January, says that it is a matter for joy that the Bombay Government has at last obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for India to the appointment of Ráo Báhádur M. G. Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, notwithstanding that the Secretary of State for India was opposed to it.

Alleged prevalence of mismanagement and bribery in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, and the necessity for looking into the working of the whole department.

27. In an article headed "The inner working of the Insolvent Court Establishment," the *Rást Goftár* (77) of the 22nd January says:—The suggestion made in our last issue that the mismanagement in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, should be brought to light has, we find, been gladly supported in many quarters. It is stated on all sides that nobody knows anything of the working of this department; even the insolvents themselves who have to dance attendance on the low-paid clerks know nothing of it. How are the accounts of the insolvents settled? When are dividends paid and who get them? When do insolvents get their final discharge? How many of them have not obtained it? Nobody appears to care for all this. The creditors of insolvents are so tired of the clerks putting them off from time to time that they give up their claims and innumerable cases of this sort must have happened. But the question is why should such be the case? Why should the clerks thus harass the public? From a superficial enquiry it appears that the whole department ought to be looked into. We hinted in our last issue about the scandal in connection with some of the employés owning houses, horses and carriages. This scandal is an old one. [The *Satyă Mitră* (119) of Bombay, in its issue of the 22nd January, says that the complaint made by Mr. Navroji Pestanji Gajdar is meant for the public good and the Government authorities ought to attend to it. The *Mitră* advises Mr. Navroji to draw up a petition about the mismanagement prevailing in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, to have it signed by several other men and to forward a copy thereof to the Hon'ble Mr. West and to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and expresses its confidence that the former gentleman will not fail to enquire into it and to suggest a remedy if the complaint be well founded.]

Government resolution on the police administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1886-87 approved.

28. In noticing the Government resolution on the report on the state of crime and the working of the police in the Bombay Presidency for 1886-87, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 25th January, says:—Government have rightly pointed out to several District Superintendents of Police that they are not right in mani-

festing the feeling of irritation they have shown for the criticisms made by the Magistrates on the conduct of the police, since it is the duty of the latter to make fair and considerate remarks on the work of the police whenever they think it right to do so. The advice given in the resolution to the Superintendents not to find fault with the Magistracy for its decisions of acquittal without studying the reasons on which those decisions are based is also appropriate. The satisfaction expressed by Government with the general police administration is quite justifiable, but it must be observed that there is much room for improvement in the working of the police, not only in this presidency but throughout India, and it is to be hoped that Government will soon direct its particular attention to the subject.

A suggestion to the postal authorities in connection with the value-payable parcel post.

29. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 22nd January, points out the risk run, and the loss sometimes incurred, by persons sending parcels by post according to the value payable system owing to the post office giving no receipt for the parcels received, and says that there is no reason why it should not give receipts in the same way as it does in cases of money orders, registered letters, &c.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

No law ought to be passed for placing the aboriginal races of the country under police surveillance.

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 28th January, says:—From information received from Broach it appears that with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India the Supreme Government are preparing an act for bringing under police surveillance not only Bhils but also Dublás, Talávias, &c. If this be true, the liberty hitherto enjoyed by the aboriginal races of India may be held to be very short-lived. These people are barbarous and live a wretched life, but if they lose the little personal freedom they now enjoy their condition will be worse than that of beasts, and this will throw a great slur on the humanizing and progressive British rule. In consequence of their illiterateness and the barbarous life they lead these people sometimes disturb the public peace, but it is not a sound policy to curtail their personal liberty by bringing them under the restraint of a legal enactment. The humanizing influence of education and civilization should be set to work to make them peaceful and law-abiding subjects. Many men belonging to these aboriginal races are either agriculturists or agricultural labourers and are capable of satisfactorily following other occupations. Lawlessness breaks out among them generally when they are unemployed and the remedies for this evil are not difficult to adopt. But a law for holding them under restraint would make them more wretched and unhappy than they are now. It appears that the Talávia riots at Broach in 1885 have induced the authorities to resort to a legal enactment of this kind. Because a few persons of a particular class created a disturbance it is not proper to bring all aboriginal races under police surveillance. The rioters have been adequately punished and the criminal classes have been sufficiently warned as to the consequences of lawlessness. Should Government insist upon passing the law in question the political associations of the country and those interested in the welfare of the aborigines ought to submit to Government a respectful protest against the proposed measure. [The *Broach Samáchár* (88) of the 26th January says that the proposed measure will bring the British Government into disgrace.]

The new Municipal Draft Bill for Bombay.

31. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd January, writes:—The publication of the amended draft of the Bombay Municipal Bill is a distinct step in advance, and it shows the desire of the Government to meet public opinion. This does not, of course, mean that the Bill is unexceptionable in every detail. But we have no doubt that the Honourable Mr. Naylor will meet all reasonable objections and try still further to bring his important work into closer harmony with the views of the Municipal Corporation and the outside public. For the future there must be an end to the wild talk about the

Government of Bombay intending to deprive the city of its municipal rights, and the rest of it.

Powers given to the Municipal Commissioner by the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill regarding posts above Rs. 100.

32. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 22nd January, writes:—With regard to appointments, all posts above Rs. 100 (and not Rs. 300 as provided for in the present Act and the new Municipal Draft Bill,) ought to require the sanction of the Town Council and the Municipal Corporation. The present provision leaves room for the creation of numerous little berths, which are a severe drain on the resources of the Bombay Municipality. High salaries, quick promotions and new appointments are the order of the day and there is urgent need for the constant application of the scissors. Our municipal revenue of nearly half a kror is not adequately controlled by the Corporation. An Elliot or a Hope is wanted at this crisis, now that poor Navroji Fardunji has gone away from the scene. In Government establishments the local Government cannot create an appointment above Rs. 250 without obtaining the sanction both of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. If such restrictions are considered wholesome in this case, we do not see why such large powers should be conferred on the Municipal Commissioner, which since 1865 have not been always carefully or wisely exercised. As the new Bill will soon be passed and remain in operation for another 15 years, we earnestly hope that the Bombay Presidency Association, the Ratepayers' Association and the public press will lose no time in examining all its provisions, and offering suggestions whereby it may prove a blessing rather than a curse in these days when trade is slack and when people are groaning under heavy and oppressive taxes of all kinds.

PART III.—*Education.*

Prays for a scholarship for imparting agricultural education in England for the benefit of the Bombay Presidency.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 25th January, approves of the resolution of the Government of India on the practical training of Native Engineers in England and says:—The want of Natives who have received agricultural education in England is much felt in India, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, and it is to be hoped that the Supreme Government will allot sufficient funds for sending annually a student from this presidency to England to receive such education. On the return of these stipendiary students to India after passing successfully the requisite examination they should be drafted into the Government Agricultural Department and put to the work of giving practical advice to agriculturists, who are sure to improve by the intelligent advice placed within their reach.

Draft of the Bombay University Bill.

34. The same newspaper of the 27th January says:—The changes recommended by the Special Committee appointed by the Senate to report upon the draft of the Bombay University Bill are very appropriate and certain to meet with approval from the public. The Committee has evidently taken great pains in considering the draft and deserves the thanks of the public.

The petition of the unsuccessful candidates at the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

35. With reference to the petition presented by the candidates who failed to pass the recent Matriculation Examination to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 25th January, says:—There is little chance of the prayer made in the petition being granted, but the alleged grievances represented therein are worth noticing and it is to be hoped that the University authorities will enquire into them. The petitioners allege that they have been plucked in the subjects in which they passed at the previous year's examination and pray that their replies to questions in those subjects may be re-examined. Their request is reasonable and ought to be granted, and the committee of enquiry proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás will, if sanctioned, solve this and other similar questions. The system of giving grace marks that was abolished in 1885 should be revived, as injustice

Government of Bombay intending to [illegible] the [illegible] of the municipal [illegible] and the rest of it.

[illegible] respecting posts and salaries.

32. The [illegible] (27), in its issue of the 22nd January, writes:—"With [illegible] appointments [illegible] above Rs. 100 (and not Rs. 500 as provided for in the present Act and the new Municipal Bill) ought to require the sanction of the Town Council and the Municipal Corporation. The present provision leaves room for the creation of numerous [illegible] posts which are a severe drain on the resources of the Bombay Municipality. High salaries, quick promotions and [illegible] are the order of the day and there is [illegible] the constant application of the [illegible]. The [illegible] but a [illegible] is not adequately controlled by the Corporation. An [illegible] for a [illegible] would at this crisis, [illegible] has gone away from the [illegible]. In Government establishments the local Government cannot create an appointment above Rs. 250 without obtaining the sanction both of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. If such restrictions are considered necessary in this case, we do not see why such large powers should be conferred on the Municipal Commissioner, which since 1888 have not been always carefully or wisely exercised. As the new Bill will soon be passed and remain in operation for another 10 years, we earnestly hope that the Bombay Presidency Association, the Ratepayers' Association and the public press will lose no time in examining all its provisions and offering suggestions whereby it may prove a blessing rather than a curse in these days when trade is slack and when people are groaning under heavy and oppressive taxes of all kinds."

Part III.—Education.

Plea for a scholarship for [illegible] agricultural education in England for natives of the Bombay Presidency.

33. The *Jame Jamshed* (101), in its issue of the 28th January, approves of the resolution of the Government of India on the practical training of Native engineers in England and says:—"The want of Natives who have received agricultural education in England is much felt in India, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, and it is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will, after sufficient [illegible] with the similar [illegible] to England to [illegible] education. [illegible] students to [illegible] passing successfully [illegible] should be drafted into the Government [illegible] Department and put on the work of [illegible] practical [illegible] to agriculturists, who will [illegible] by the intelligent [illegible] within their reach."

[illegible] on the Bombay University Bill.

34. The [illegible] of the 27th January says:—"The changes recommended by the Special Committee appointed by the Senate to report upon the draft of the Bombay University Bill are very satisfactory and [illegible] with approval from the public. The Committee has evidently taken great pains in considering the draft and deserves the thanks of the public."

35. [illegible] the petition presented by the candidates who failed to pass the recent [illegible] Examination [illegible] of the University [illegible] in its issue of the 25th January [illegible]—There is little chance of the prayer made in the petition being granted [illegible] and it is [illegible] the University [illegible]. The petitioners complain that they have been placed in the [illegible] and pray that their [illegible]

is often done to candidates who answer well in all the subjects of examination but fail to pass because of the total number of marks being short of the passing limit by a few marks only.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Mismanagement on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line.

36. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 22nd January, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line after the amalgamation of the Rajputana-Málwa Railway with it, dwells on the grievances of the third and second class passengers, male and female, and the necessity for providing merchants with goods waggons in time and reducing the rates for the conveyance of goods, and observes that along with the decrease in the public convenience the Company has suffered a loss, as was the case last year. The paper also complains of the heavy charges levied by the railway carting agent and of his practice of levying half the carting charge even when parcels have been taken delivery of by the owners or their servants, and says that the old rules of contract with the carting agency should be revived.

Thefts on the Southern Maráthá Railway line.

37. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—The theft of ornaments belonging to Mr. Rámchandraráo, Shirastedár of the District Court, Belgaum, committed at the Nágargáli station remains yet undetected. The thief was allowed to escape by the police on the Londha station from their custody. Mr. Rámchandraráo would have certainly recovered the stolen ornaments if he had been provided with a trolly by the Londha station-master as asked for. The station-master and the way inspector committed a serious mistake in refusing to supply him with a trolly. It was the duty of the police to manage all these things, but when they are interested in the theft how is it to be traced? Many thefts are now-a-days committed in railway carriages, but they are never detected owing to the mismanagement of the Railway Company. We therefore request the Traffic Manager to minutely inquire into this theft.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Complaint against the Bombay Municipality.

38. The *Vártáhar* (66), in its issue of the 22nd January, says that notwithstanding that the people residing in the Borbhát Lane, Bombay, have made frequent complaints for the last 5 years about the nuisance from privies and cesspools in that locality, the Bombay Municipality has not yet removed the causes of nuisance, and requests the Municipal Corporation to duly consider the petition recently forwarded to it by the people in this matter.

Complaint against the managing committee of the Sátára Municipality.

39. A correspondent, writing under the signature of "Karháda, friend of the public," in the *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issues of the 11th, 18th and 25th January, complains of want of care and discernment on the part of the rate-payers of Sátára in returning their representatives to the local municipal board and of the indifference of the members of the general and managing committees in municipal work. He is thankful to Lord Ripon for the boon of local self-government to the people of India, but fears that municipal boards like that at Sátára are likely to bring the scheme into discredit. Of the managing committee of the Sátára Municipality and its principal members he speaks as follows in its issue of the 25th January:—If the measures taken by the managing committee in transgression of the limit of its powers had been exposed in time it would have been checked in its mismanagement and would not have incurred the odium of the people as it has done now. The reason why the whole blame rests upon the head of Dádásáheb Ágte is that he, by his abilities, is the most influential member of the committee and ought to pay special attention to the work undertaken by him. Khán Sáheb Valli Sáheb is born of a very high family and possesses presence of mind in a high degree though he is not highly educated. Being a Government

nominee he is always on the side of Government officers. Formerly he used to do his work as a member of the board with considerable carefulness and zeal, but at present he is said to be not so attentive. This is much to be regretted. Ráo Sáheb Báburáo Rangoba has long been a member. He has the well-being of the people at heart and wishes to be ranked as one of the clever and statesmanly Bráhmans, but he has not yet found the way to it. He has now become very unpopular and people wish that he should not continue on the board. The reason of this is that he does not possess the qualities necessary for public business. Now as regards Mr. Wásudevráo Thatte, who is the greatest man on the board, he is an object of much public criticism and hatred. He is highly irritable and wanton in the use of his tongue. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Local Funds Board and the chairman being his own casteman he does not find it difficult to insult and threaten others. Though it is natural that there should be men of different temperaments in a committee and that they should be liable to err, yet it is necessary that they should try to correct each other. Why should it not be said that the useless expenditure incurred by the managing committee on the markets in contempt of the authority of the general committee is due to the weakness and indifference of the members of the latter body? I should rather say that the managing committee was wrong in drawing money in large sums. It ought to have drawn it in small instalments. Nothing would have then attracted so much attention and excited so much discussion. It is really very strange that a committee composed of able and educated men should be unable to give an account of the moneys spent by it. The mismanagement in the committee has led to the loss of its respect and influence and has been harmful in various ways. A wrong impression leads to serious consequences and it is therefore desirable that the members of the committee should set the public right if the latter is wrong in blaming it.

40. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 11th January, writes:—

Complaint against Ráo Báhádur Káshináth Mahádev Thatte, late chairman of the Sátára Municipality.

We do not think that Ráo Báhádur Thatte fully realized the true extent of the responsibilities attaching to his appointment as chairman of the Sátára Municipality or adopted the most effective measures for mitigating the harshness of the steps which the municipality had to adopt in spite of popular opposition and discontent. The very idea of reconciliation did not find favour with Mr. Thatte and the people became hopeless of leniency at the hands of the chairman and the members of the managing committee. This august body lost the confidence of the people in consequence of its inability to redress the grievances of the rate-payers and to conduct the affairs of the municipality in a conciliatory manner so as to avoid the infliction of unnecessary hardship upon the residents of the town. It was therefore the bounden duty of Mr. Thatte particularly to see that his confidence in the individual members of the executive committee was not misplaced and abused and that the latter did not usurp a portion of his legitimate powers. The popular complaint was that too much was left to the members of the managing committee, while the chairman did not trouble himself very much with the necessarily tedious process of going deep into details. The disgraceful muddle which the managing committee has made of the accounts kept by it of the entire expenditure on the market buildings reflects no credit whatever upon all concerned and peremptorily demands a thorough and exhaustive enquiry into the whole affair by an independent officer, not at all connected with the municipality. This nasty business was from the beginning a tissue of blunders, confusion and carelessness and a little more firmness and a little less confidence in others on the part of the chairman would have prevented the public scandal and obloquy which the subject has irresistibly succeeded in casting upon the municipal administration generally and upon the chairman and the members of the managing committee in particular. On the whole, therefore, his supervision over the expenditure of municipal funds and his management of municipal affairs in his capacity as chairman have been far from satisfactory to the people of Sátára and have not added much to his reputation as an administrative officer. His inability to brook opposition, his impatience of argument, his naturally hot temperament, his

nominee he is always on the side of Government officers. Formerly he used to do his work as a member of the board with considerable carefulness and zeal, but at present he is said to be not so attentive. This is much to be regretted. Ráo Sáheb Báburáo Rangoba has long been a member. He has the well-being of the people at heart and wishes to be ranked as one of the clever and statesmanly Bráhmans, but he has not yet found the way to it. He has now become very unpopular and people wish that he should not continue on the board. The reason of this is that he does not possess the qualities necessary for public business. Now as regards Mr. Wásudevráo Thatte, who is the greatest man on the board, he is an object of much public criticism and hatred. He is highly irritable and wanton in the use of his tongue. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Local Funds Board and the chairman being his own casteman he does not find it difficult to insult and threaten others. Though it is natural that there should be men of different temperaments in a committee and that they should be liable to err, yet it is necessary that they should try to correct each other. Why should it not be said that the useless expenditure incurred by the managing committee on the markets in contempt of the authority of the general committee is due to the weakness and indifference of the members of the latter body? I should rather say that the managing committee was wrong in drawing money in large sums. It ought to have drawn it in small instalments. Nothing would have then attracted so much attention and excited so much discussion. It is really very strange that a committee composed of able and educated men should be unable to give an account of the moneys spent by it. The mismanagement in the committee has led to the loss of its respect and influence and has been harmful in various ways. A wrong impression leads to serious consequences and it is therefore desirable that the members of the committee should set the public right if the latter is wrong in blaming it.

Complaint against Ráo Báhádur Káshináth Mahádev Thatte, late chairman of the Sátára Municipality.

40. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 11th January, writes:—We do not think that Ráo Báhádur Thatte fully realized the true extent of the responsibilities attaching to his appointment as chairman of the Sátára Municipality or adopted the most effective measures for mitigating the harshness of the steps which the municipality had to adopt in spite of popular opposition and discontent. The very idea of reconciliation did not find favour with Mr. Thatte and the people became hopeless of leniency at the hands of the chairman and the members of the managing committee. This august body lost the confidence of the people in consequence of its inability to redress the grievances of the rate-payers and to conduct the affairs of the municipality in a conciliatory manner so as to avoid the infliction of unnecessary hardship upon the residents of the town. It was therefore the bounden duty of Mr. Thatte particularly to see that his confidence in the individual members of the executive committee was not misplaced and abused and that the latter did not usurp a portion of his legitimate powers. The popular complaint was that too much was left to the members of the managing committee, while the chairman did not trouble himself very much with the necessarily tedious process of going deep into details. The disgraceful muddle which the managing committee has made of the accounts kept by it of the entire expenditure on the market buildings reflects no credit whatever upon all concerned and peremptorily demands a thorough and exhaustive enquiry into the whole affair by an independent officer, not at all connected with the municipality. This nasty business was from the beginning a tissue of blunders, confusion and carelessness and a little more firmness and a little less confidence in others on the part of the chairman would have prevented the public scandal and obloquy which the subject has irresistibly succeeded in casting upon the municipal administration generally and upon the chairman and the members of the managing committee in particular. On the whole, therefore, his supervision over the expenditure of municipal funds and his management of municipal affairs in his capacity as chairman have been far from satisfactory to the people of Sátára and have not added much to his reputation as an administrative officer. His inability to brook opposition, his impatience of argument, his naturally hot temperament, his

opinion he is always on the side of Government officers. Formerly he used to do his work as a member of the board with considerable carefulness and zeal, but at present he is said to be not so attentive. This is much to be regretted. Rao Saheb [illegible] has long been a member. He has the well-being of the people at heart and might be regarded as one of the [illegible] members, but he has not yet found the way to it. He has now become very unpopular and people wish that he should not continue on the board. The reason of this is that he does not possess the qualities necessary for public business. Now as regards Mr. Wasudevrao Thatte, who is the greatest man on the board, he is an object of much public criticism and hatred. He is highly irritable and violent in the use of his tongue. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Local Funds Board and the chairman being his own caste man he does not find it difficult to insult and threaten others. Though it is natural that there should be men of different temperaments in a committee and that they should be liable to err, yet it is necessary that they should try to correct each other. Why should it not be said that the useless expenditure incurred by the managing committee on the markets in contempt of the authority of the general committee is due to the carelessness and indifference of the members of the latter body? I should rather say that the managing committee was wrong in drawing money in large sums. It ought to have drawn it in small instalments. Nothing would have then attracted so much attention and excited so much discussion. It is really very strange that a committee composed of able and educated men should be unable to give an account of the moneys spent by it. This mismanagement in the committee has led to the loss of its respect and influence and has been harmful in various ways. A wrong impression leads to serious consequences and it is therefore desirable that the members of the committee should set the public right if the latter is wrong in blaming it.

Complaint against Rao Bahádur [illegible] Thatte, late chairman of the Sátára Municipality.

40. The *[illegible]* (17), in its issue of the 11th January, writes:—We do not think that Rao Bahádur Thatte fully realised the true extent of the responsibility attaching to his appointment as chairman of the Sátára Municipality or adopted the most effective measures for mitigating the harshness of the steps which the municipality had to adopt in spite of popular opposition and discontent. The very idea of reconciliation did not find favour with Mr. Thatte and the people became hopeless of justice at the hands of the chairman and the members of the managing committee. This august body lost the confidence of the people in consequence of its inability to redress the grievances of the rate-payers and to conduct the affairs of the municipality in a conciliatory manner so as to avoid the infliction of unnecessary hardship upon the residents of the town. It was therefore the bounden duty of Mr. Thatte particularly to see that his confidence in the individual members of the executive committee was not misplaced and abused and that the latter did not usurp a portion of his legitimate powers. The popular complaint was that too much was left to the members of the managing committee, while the chairman did not trouble himself very much with the necessarily tedious process of going deep into details. The disgraceful muddle which the managing committee has made of the accounts kept by it of the entire expenditure on the market buildings reflects no credit whatever upon all concerned and peremptorily demands a thorough and exhaustive enquiry into the whole affair by an independent officer, not at all connected with the municipality. This nasty business was from the beginning a mass of blunders, confusion and carelessness and a little more firmness and a little less confidence in others on the part of the chairman would have prevented the public scandal and obloquy which the subject has irresistibly succeeded in casting upon the municipal administration generally and upon the chairman and the members of the managing committee in particular. On the whole, therefore, his supervision over the expenditure of municipal funds and his management of municipal affairs in his capacity as chairman have been far from satisfactory to the people of Sátára and have not added much to his reputation as an administrative officer. His inability to brook opposition, his impatience of argument, his naturally hot temperament, his

stern conduct which though natural and unstudied appeared to the people as somewhat defiant, and his weakness in the government of his tongue materially injured his prospects of success and popularity in the management of municipal affairs and rendered the period of his chairmanship pretty generally void of good results to the municipal tax-payers. It must be admitted here with perfect candour that his honesty was unimpeachable, and like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion; but, in other respects, his connection with the local municipality has been a painful failure and a fruitful cause of much dissatisfaction and ill-feeling amongst a great portion of the residents of this place.

A request to the Bombay Government to extend the municipal franchise in Ahmedabad.

41. The *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 26th January, points out the claims of Ahmedabad, which it considers next to Bombay in point of population, commerce, &c., to being allowed to elect three-fourths of the total number of municipal commissioners in the same way as Poona, and observes that Government is doing great injustice to Ahmedabad by withholding that boon from it, that His Excellency Lord Reay has thrice expressed his opinion that it is fit in all respects to enjoy this privilege and that it is the duty of Government to bestow it upon it before the approach of the general election in September next. The paper advises the people of Ahmedabad to call a public meeting for the purpose and to petition the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay on the subject in time, lest their prayer should not be complied with on the ground of its being late, as was the case on the occasion of the last general election in the town.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Native Princes and their stay out of their States.

42. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—His Highness Sayájiráo Gáikwád of Baroda having been made a Maháràja when he did not even dream of becoming one, is not expected to possess the natural qualities of a Maháràja. To him Mr. Elliott's word is everything. Under these circumstances it is but natural that he should have a desire to travel over Europe for the purpose of enjoying all sorts of pleasures and should not much care for his subjects. His Highness owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Northbrook and the British Government for the position he now holds, and so there is no wonder if he considers it the only business of his lifetime to pay off that debt by pleasing the British Government. Our Rájás will not be able to look to the welfare of their subjects and the latter will not love them if they stay away from their States for a long time. They must bear in mind that they are dependent on their subjects for timely assistance. It is true that Government have given them permission to adopt sons, but they should remember that Government have not pledged themselves not to annex their States even though they be misgoverned. Looking to the history of the Native States of Ayodhya, Nágpur, &c., and particularly to that of Keravli it seems that the British Government could not have dared annex the States to the British territory if the rulers of those States or their subjects had shown sympathy for each other. When the Rájás stay away from their States their subjects have less sympathy for them. Should not the present Native Princes bear in mind this fact? It is said that the Native Princes are taken to England with a view to their improvement. But who is to look to the evil resulting from their absence from their States? Why should the people who take them to England or the British Government care for it? It is said that the result is favourable and is desired by the British Government inasmuch as it paves the way for their annexing their States to the British territory and for asking them to retire from their States on pension like Dhulipsing, the son of the lion of the Punjab. It is much to be regretted that His Highness the Maháràja of Baroda should be blinded by the desire for enjoying pleasure and should not see the evil result of leaving the administration of his State in the hands of his Diván, however good and able he may be, thereby increasing the power of political officers in the administration of the State. [The *Satya Sudha* (58), in its issue of the 22nd January, refers to the long stay of His Highness Sayájiráo Gáikwád of

Baroda in foreign countries and to the large amount of money which he has spent on his personal amusement and enjoyment, and says that almost all Native Princes are in the habit of spending large amounts of money on their personal enjoyment and of making up that amount by extortions from their subjects, and that if they do not soon give up this habit the British Government will have to take in their hands the administration of the few surviving States.]

Request to Government to stop the practice of *mosal* (fines) followed by Political Agents.

43. The *Rewa Kántha Samáchár* (117), in its issue of the 8th January, expresses disapproval of the practice followed by Political Agents of levying fines (*mosal*) from Native Princes for failing to comply with their orders, and remarks that it is illegal, unbecoming to the British Government and degrading to the Native Princes, and that Government should stop it.

Mr. Lely as Administrator of the Porbandar State.

44. The *Rájyabhakt* (116), in its issue of the 22nd January, publishes a news-letter from Porbandar, in which the correspondent says that Mr. Lely's administration of the State has not benefited the people, that it is his duty to publish for the information of the public the annual administration report of the State, and that the people quietly suffer the oppression practised by him, and gives instances of his mismanagement.

Substitution of the British for State police in Jámnagar disapproved.

45. The *Ahmedabad Times* (81), in its issue of the 24th January, disapproves of the introduction of the British police into Jámnagar, thinks that they will not be able to secure the desired object and to suppress the Káthiáwári outlaws, who will not fail to fight to the very last, and remarks that the better course would have been to put the State police force under British supervision instead of doing away with it altogether, and that some good result would have accrued therefrom.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th February 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 28th January 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India:
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin's — 5
  Ignorance, carelessness and bribery in the — by the English ... 4
  The duty of Government towards the Mahomedans ... 6
  Unity among the English and the want of it among the natives of India 5
Appointments: Appointment of Ráo Báhádur M. G. Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act approved ... 12
British rule: Goodness of the — as compared with that of Russia ... 4
Cow-slaughter in India: Necessity for preventing — by a legislative enactment:
  The *Kárwár Samáchár* 12
  The *Rájyabhakt* ... 11
Governor of Bombay: Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay,— ... 6
Home Rule for Ireland: The release of Mr. O'Brien, M. P., from jail and expression of sorrow at the want of patriots like him in India ... 5
Indian National Congress: The — and its chances of success ... 6
Indian treasury: Comments on the deficit in the — 6
Judicial matters: Alleged prevalence of mismanagement and bribery in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, and the necessity for looking into the working of the whole department 12
Military matters: Sir Pertábsing of Jodhpore made an honorary Colonel in the British army 6
Opium: A suggestion to Government to reduce the rate of the duty on — exported from Bombay 11
Police: Government resolution on the — administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1886-87 approved 12
Postal matters: A suggestion to the postal authorities in connection with the value-payable parcel post 13
Salt duty:
  A justification of the increase in the — 7
  Condemnation of the approval expressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of the enhancement in the — ... 11
  Condemnation of the increase in the — and expression of fear at something serious resulting therefrom 10
  Dissatisfaction at the recent increase in the — 7
    The *Bodh Sudhákar* 8
    The *Bombay Samáchár* 10
    The *Gujarát Mitrá* 10
    The *Indian Spectator* 9
    The *Jagan Mitrá* 10
    The *Kesari* 7
    The *Mahrátta* 9
    The *Shubh Suchak* 8

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bill for subjecting the Bhils to police surveillance: No law ought to be passed for placing the aboriginal races of the country under police surveillance 13
Bombay Municipal Draft Bill:
  Powers given to the Municipal Commissioner by the — regarding posts above Rs. 100 14
  The new — 14

PART III.—*Education*—

Agricultural education: A request to Government to found a scholarship for imparting — in England for the benefit of the Bombay Presidency. 14
Bombay University:
  Draft of the — Bill 14
  The petition of the unsuccessful candidates at the recent Matriculation Examination of the —... 14

Page.

Part IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway line: Mismanagement on the — 15
S. M. Railway line: Thefts on the — 15

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: A request to the Bombay Government to extend the municipal franchise in — 17
Bombay: Complaint against the — Municipality 15
Sátára:
Complaint against Ráo Báhádur Káshináth Mahádev Thatte, late Chairman of the — Municipality 16
Complaint against the managing committee of the — Municipality... 15

Part VI.—*Native States*—

Jámnagar: Substitution of the British for State police in — disapproved. 18
Native States: Native Princes and their stay out of their territories ... 17
Political Agents: Request to Government to stop the practice of *mosal* (fines) followed by — 18
Porbandar: Mr. Lely as Administrator of the — State 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola ...	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Omission of Berár from the New Year's day honours.

1. A correspondent, writing to the *Vaidarbh* (2) in its issue of the 21st January, says :—It is a pity that no names from this province appear in the annual list of honours which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress confers on her subjects in appreciation of their services. Every province and presidency has its share in this gift and it is inexplicable why Berár alone is excluded. Can it be that there are no persons deserving the high distinction or that our local Government is slow in recognising their worth? [The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 20th January, expresses similar sentiments and asks that if Educational and Deputy Educational Inspectors, Sub-Judges, Mámlatdárs, Police Inspectors and Deputy Collectors in British territory are *ex-officio* Ráo Sáhebs and Ráo Báhádurs, why the same should not be the case in Berár.]

A suggestion regarding the Departmental Examination in Berár.

2. The same correspondent, writing to the same paper, says :—The recent rules as regards the Departmental Examination contain a clause to the effect that the examination will be held twice a year if the Commissioner thinks it necessary to do so. It will be well if the date of examination be made known three months before the day fixed for it. This will afford some facility to the examinees for meeting the test they are put to.

Higher appointments in Berár and the complaint about neglecting the claims of low-paid clerks.

3. The same correspondent, writing to the same paper in its issue of the same date, says :—The higher appointments in the English offices in our province seem to have been monopolized by Eurasians. The bulk of the work usually falls on the lower clerks, who work late and early in hopes that their claims to higher appointments will be considered on opportunities occurring. What a sad disappointment must it really be to them when they see such opportunities gliding away without their claims being noticed!

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th February 1888.

CON 1040

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 5 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 4th February 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta'	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Díp	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
54	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
55	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
56	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
64	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
65	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
74	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
75	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
82	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
83	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
84	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
85	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
86	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
87	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
96	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,297
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
106	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
107	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
108	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
111	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
113	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
114	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
129	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
130	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
131	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
132	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
133	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
135	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
136	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
137	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
138	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
139	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
140	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
141	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
144	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = u in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A political revolution in India prophesied.

1. The *Satyá Sudha* (58), in its issue of the 29th January, in an article headed "Beware! don't be indifferent!! It will dawn at once!!! A revolution!!" says:—This is not a joke or fun, but a thing of certain occurrence. This is not like a prophecy of Zadkiel. There is nothing false in this writing. Every word of it is true. There is not much time to deliberate. The revolution we speak of with such assurance will not take five or ten years to come. It has drawn quite nigh. The enemy is quite at hand. His accomplices are fearlessly trying to seduce the minds of the people. The revolution is not to take place in England, Ireland, France, or Portugal, but in our own country, India: not in a Native State, but in British territories. The enemy is, no doubt, beyond the frontier, but understand that he is in your country, district, town, nay, in your house. Don't depend upon your subjects or neighbours, for in times of emergency they will be in the background and you will be deposed. You will stand or fall according to the nature of your past actions. Though the revolution is not a question of a year or six months, yet it will not take place within a few days. Make therefore active preparations during the short time at your disposal. We say again that you should be on your guard; the revolution will be brought about in a day, and if you are off your guard at that time you will, for certain, lose your authority. (To be continued.)

The example of the Irish commended for the guidance of India.

2. Referring to the condition of Ireland, the *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—The fact of some Irish members of Parliament having quietly undergone the punishment of imprisonment proves that the Irish people do not possess the strength or have not obtained the assistance which they were supposed to possess or to be likely to obtain. If the Irish had been powerful enough to cope with the English there would have been by this time warfare between these two nations and the present threatening outlook in Europe would have been realized as a stern fact. The quiet submission of the people, therefore, is entirely due to their weakness. This is worthy of being borne in mind by the people of India. We must also remember how the Irish people are doing honour to those of their representatives in Parliament who have willingly undergone incarceration for the sake of their country and follow their example in times of necessity. It is true that we do not suffer to the same extent the hardships which the Irish are compelled to bear for the gratification of the selfishness of the English, yet we are not quite strangers to them, as will be seen from the frequent reports of cases of harshness and oppression practised by the indigo-planters in Assam and Mauritius over the Native labourers. This kind of oppression is not likely to be discontinued until a major portion of society is shocked to hear such reports and enthusiastically takes steps to prevent it. Sometimes European soldiers kill Natives while out shooting, but the report of such a death does not sufficiently agitate the minds of the people. They take no action even if the High Court should acquit or lightly punish the offender, and so long as this attitude of apathy continues, evils like this will not be checked. Our people must learn to appreciate the honour of martyrdom in the cause of their country and its interests, and in order that such appreciation may be created it is necessary that the honouring of innocent people undergoing punishment should be brought into vogue. Movements are set on foot in Ireland to do due honour to Mr. O'Brien who has suffered imprisonment in the cause of his country and our people must imitate the Irish under similar circumstances. For until they do so, they cannot be said to be ready to save their countrymen from the oppression of Government or of their officers. The example of the Irish nation should, therefore, receive due consideration from all.

Home Rule for Ireland and the imitation of the conduct of the Irish nation in the matter by India.

3. The *Rájyabhakt* (114), in its issue of the 2nd February, dwells with joy on the grand reception to be given in London to Messrs. Sullivan and O'Brien on the 13th February, when they will re-take their seats in Parliament, thinks that if all the arrangements made for the purpose by the Radical party be carried out the event

Part I.—Politics and the Public Administration.

1. The [illegible] in its issue of the 6th January, in an article [illegible] be indifferent? [illegible] will [illegible] A revolution!!" says:—This is not like a prophecy [illegible] but a [illegible] certain occurrence. Every [illegible] false in this writing [illegible] many times [illegible] The revolution [illegible] quite [illegible] It has trying to [illegible] of the people. [illegible] in England, Ireland, France [illegible] to take place not in a [illegible] India: [illegible] beyond your house. [illegible] in emergency they will be in the background and you will be [illegible] in stand in full [illegible] the nature of [illegible] a question of [illegible] a few days. [illegible] dispose [illegible] be [illegible] for certain [illegible] your authority. (To be continued.)

A pointed warning in [illegible] its prophecy.

2. Referring to the condition of Ireland, the [illegible] 1908, in its issue of the 27th January [illegible] Irish members of Parliament [illegible] the [illegible] Irish people do not [illegible] obtained the assistance which [illegible] If the Irish had [illegible] the present [illegible] England [illegible]

The example of the Irish commended for the guidance of India.

[illegible]

3. The [illegible] in its issue of the 3rd February [illegible] a good occasion to be [illegible] Dutton [illegible] when [illegible] their [illegible] thinks that [illegible] the [illegible] by the Radical party [illegible] event.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] India [illegible] will be a memorable one in the history of England as it will be a great triumph of independence and truth, and that Mr. Gladstone will shortly be able to defeat the Conservative party and to grant Home Rule to Ireland, and remarks:—From the success of the Irish nation the people of India will also learn how to act. We do not think that the securing of Home Rule for Ireland is a matter of much importance; it is sufficient if the world knows that the struggle of Ireland is one in the cause of truth, independence and religion. When will India have such a time? We wait for that grand day when India will thus welcome with unusual honours its independent men.

Difference between the people of England and those of India and advice to the latter to imitate their British masters.

4. In an article headed "What is the difference between the people of England and those of India?" the *Svadharmanishth* (126), in its issue of the 1st February, says:—We are men like the English and yet we are miserable while they are happy. Are we not then bound to find out the cause of this? It is natural that we should envy the good condition of our rulers. Politically, socially, religiously, commercially and intellectually we are worse off than the English. The simple reason of this is that the latter can appreciate truth and are ready to sacrifice themselves in its cause. Look how Ireland is not yet pacified though numerous men like Mr. O'Brien have undergone imprisonment in consequence of the coercive policy of the Conservative party. Was anything of the kind done by us in opposition to the Press Gagging Act of Lord Lytton? Look, what honour is being done to Messrs. O'Brien and Sullivan by the Irish and the English on the occasion of their release from jail! In this country, however, nobody will take notice of such men, but many will, on the contrary, feel a kind of satisfaction at their imprisonment and will consider it a fit reward for their overbearing attitude. Thousands of persons have come forward and advised the Irish tenantry not to pay high rents to their landlords, while here it is difficult to find even a single man ready to advise the people not to pay the present oppressive salt-tax or to refrain from paying it himself. Men like the Honourable Mr. Mookerji will, on the contrary, approve of it. Among the Irish, people are ready to take the place of men like Mr. O'Brien when vacant, but in India such is not the case. If a public-spirited man here dies his place is left vacant. We indulge in high talk but are not unanimous in our actions. Is this not a matter for regret? It is necessary that the people of India should, through their different vernacular languages, learn the history of the Irish nation, that the good qualities and virtues of the English nation should be impressed upon them, that they should appreciate truth and independence, that they should know their own dear rights, and that they should learn to take constitutional measures for the redress of their grievances. There would be no greater fools if we did not imitate the policy pursued by the ruling race.

Rumoured annexation of Sikkim by the British Government disapproved.

5. The *Jagadádarsh* (32), in its issue of the 29th January, learns that some statesmen are advising the British Government to annex the Native State of Sikkim, as in their opinion it is likely to be taken possession of by the Government of Thibet unless the British Government interfere in the matter, and says that God alone knows whether things will come to such a pass, that in case the British Government annex that State India will have to suffer greatly in men and money, and that if the Government of India continue their present policy they will never be free from financial difficulties.

The London *Times* on the Indian National Congress.

6. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (41), in its issue of the 2nd February, takes the following extract from the London *Times*: "The Native Congress held at Madras has met and after much talk of a rather seditious character has dispersed; the Mahomedans refused to take any part in the Congress," and says:—It appears that in making the above statement the English editor was not in his senses. There is no saying what the condition of the people of England will be hereafter, if newspaper editors so near the Throne publish such false statements and poison the minds of the people. The word 'sedition' has of late been much used by these writers. If the people of India had really been disloyal

they would have by this time made much havoc. It would be better if the disloyalty or otherwise of the Indian people were determined in the full consciousness of the fact that European officers, while on circuit in the districts, are not accompanied by military escort. The editor of the London *Times* would not have published such a dirty statement if he had been aware of the Government treasury being under the guardianship of the Indian police and of the zeal of the Native regiments in safeguarding the flag of the Queen against her enemies. What is the meaning of thus taunting the most obedient Hindus with vain and silly talk like this? The loyalty of the Natives will become evident to any one who sees that throughout the width and breadth of the country there are numerous Native States which are quietly plodding on like sheep under single political officers. If the delegates of the people assembled in the Congress at Madras were disloyal, why did the Governor of that presidency grant them interviews? Why did he not disperse them? Or was he also a conspirator? We know full well the motive in picking this quarrel and our educated people will not be backward in calling to account those Europeans who through the instrumentality of a hundred or two of Mahomedans are trying to bring the National Congress into discredit.

Comments on the Anglo-Indian view of the Indian National Congress.

7. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—It is most disgraceful to the English newspapers to say that the Indian National Congress is a sham, that mere delirious talk will have no effect and that the National Congress is useless unless it has the support of the masses. We do not, like the English newspapers, entertain the low opinion about the British Government that in order that Government may reform the administration of India we must rise in rebellion. Although the standard of British morality has not reached its desired height, yet we are of opinion that we need not resort to physical force. English newspapers may say what they like. As long as we have confidence in British justice we shall follow the path which is legally safe, and this is the only course beneficial to us. We want the support of the masses, but we do not want it to raise a rebellion against Government, but to convince them of the truth of what we say.

Comments on Sir Syed Ahmed's lecture delivered at Aligarh.

8. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 1st February, says:—How far a clever Mahomedan who has had personal experience of the crafty conduct and the unjust policy of some Englishmen during the last 60 years can lose his intellect and the power of distinguishing between truth and falsehood on account of old age is best shown by the address delivered by Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh. The Anglo-Indians have praised him so much for his supposed wisdom, far-sightedness and courage that had he been a young man some European officer would not have hesitated in giving him his daughter in marriage. Some Anglo-Indians wish to keep up the feeling of enmity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, by virtue of which the English got opportunities of having a hand in the political administration of this country, and it is to be regretted that Sir Syed Ahmed should not be aware of this. It is a very painful task to refute his arguments, for in doing so we shall have to point out the shortcomings of the Mahomedans and thereby knowingly to lend support to the Anglo-Indians in their object of creating a breach between these two sections of the Native community. Those Mahomedans who do not wish to attend the National Congress may not do so, but we earnestly request them not to obstruct the attempts of the Hindus but to calmly consider the circumstances which have brought the Mahomedans to their present condition. If the Mahomedans consider that the attempts of the Hindus will not do the former any good they should make separate attempts for their own regeneration. They should take care that they are not ultimately deceived by crafty Englishmen and should carefully study the condition of Turkey in Europe. India is sufficiently extensive to meet the wants both of the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and the latter should not therefore create obstacles in the way of the former.

Oppression by law under the British rule in India.

9. In an article headed "Oppression by law under the British Government," the *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—One who minutely observes the character of Englishmen will find it impossible to reconcile

they would have by this time made much havoc. It would be better if the disloyalty or otherwise of the Indian people were determined in the full consciousness of the fact that European officers, while on circuit in the districts, are not accompanied by military escort. The editor of the London *Times* would not have published such a lying statement if he had been aware of the Government treasury being under the guardianship of the Indian police and of the zeal of the Native regiments in safeguarding the flag of the Queen against her enemies. What is the meaning of the [illegible] the most obedient Hindus with pain and [illegible]? The loyalty of the Natives will become evident to any one who sees that throughout the length and breadth of the country there are numerous Native States, which are quietly plodding on like [illegible] under single [illegible]. If the delegates of the people assembled at the Congress at Madras, were [illegible] the [illegible] of that [illegible] time [illegible]? Why did [illegible] then [illegible] a compensation? [illegible] and our educated people will not be [illegible] in [illegible] Europeans who through the [illegible] are trying to bring the National Congress into discredit.

7. The *Loka [illegible]* of the 5th January, says:—It is a [illegible] of the English newspapers to say that [illegible] the National Congress is a sham; that [illegible] will have no effect and that the National Congress is useless unless it has the support of the masses. We do not like [illegible] we entertain the low opinion about the British [illegible] that [illegible] the administration of India we must [illegible]. Although the standard of British morality [illegible] we need not resort to physical force. [illegible] As long as we have confidence in British justice we must follow the path which is legally safe, and this is the only course beneficial to us. We do want the support of the masses, but not to [illegible] to rebellion against Government, but to convince them of the truth of what we say.

Comments on the attitude of the Indian [illegible] National Congress.

8. The *Native [illegible]* of the 1st February, says:—If [illegible] that [illegible] and the [illegible] during the last 50 years, [illegible] gradually [illegible] the [illegible] of distinguishing between truth and falsehood on account of [illegible] as has been shown by the [illegible] delivered by Sir Syed Ahmad at [illegible]. The [illegible] supposed [illegible] some [illegible] in marriage [illegible] of unity [illegible] opportunity [illegible]

Comments on the Syed Ahmed Khan's speech at Allahabad.

[illegible]

9. The [illegible] says [illegible]

Comments [illegible]

their words with their actions. The legal enactments which have been passed ostensibly for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the subject people are, on the contrary, doing much harm to them and are benefiting Government. Is this not wonderful? One can, therefore, unhesitatingly say that the misery of the *rayat* is the principle of British legislation. Besides, it is the policy of the British Government to give everything the appearance of legality by passing a legislative enactment in connection with it before bringing it into practice. When the Income-tax Bill was passed into an Act in the Supreme Legislative Council His Excellency the Viceroy said that the tax would be only a temporary one and that it would be abolished as soon as the financial state of India improved. But not only does the tax appear to be a permanent one, but is likely to increase in its rate. The duty on sȧlt has also been increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0. There is much scope for effecting retrenchment in public expenditure, but so long as it is effected only in connection with the Natives there are no chances of the deficit in the treasury being made up. We do not know what to call the following actions of Government if not legal oppression: to try not to injure in the least the interests of European traders, to create unnecessary wars and to burden India with their expenditure, to increase the duty on salt and make it scarce to the poor *rayats* in order to make up the deficit in the treasury and to add to the miseries of the *rayats* by increasing oppressive taxes like the income-tax. It is not in any way desirable for the British Government to leave the path of justice and to openly practise oppression on the subject people. When Government are aware that many persons have been deprived of their means of livelihood by the abolition of salt-pans under a stringent enactment, it is very cruel to increase the salt duty. Government do not listen to the complaints of the people even in connection with the income-tax. Some senseless Government officers have so heavily assessed the incomes of the people that the latter are willing even to be forcibly deprived of all their property! Of course appeals can be made against such assessments, but there are so many obstacles in the way that not even five per cent. of the appellants can succeed in getting justice done to them.

Misuse of the discretionary powers vested in the Government in the matter of enhancing and reducing taxes.

10. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 30th January, writes:—The flagrant misuse of the power of enhancing the duty on salt under the Salt Act or reducing the import duties on cotton piece-goods under the Customs Act behind the back of the Legislature raises the all-important question of principle whether it is at all fair to arm the Executive Government with such excessively large discretionary powers as to enable them by mere executive action either to surrender up a large revenue for the purchase of the political support of an influential constituency or constituencies in the United Kingdom, or to raise a large revenue amounting to nearly £1,750,000 by enhancing the duty on such a necessary of life as salt. The veriest saint is apt to be tempted to abuse his power if you invest him with such large discretionary powers as the Government of India have been invested with by the Legislature; and the Government of India cannot pretend to be one. We cannot understand why under such circumstances the solemn farce of maintaining a Legislative Council is persisted in. Why not get the Legislature to pass a law once for all that the Executive Government shall, whenever they may deem fit, impose any new tax or enhance or reduce any existing tax by simply notifying their intention of doing so in the *Gazette Extraordinary*, and then disestablish it? This will simplify the procedure and put a stop to a sham. For under the system as it is in force at present, a most ridiculous spectacle is presented for our edification.

Constant increase of taxation in India and the warning given by Lords Lawrence, Mayo and Northbrook.

11. In an article headed "The bad features of the present system of taxation," the *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 29th January, quotes the opinions of Lords Lawrence, Mayo and Northbrook about the inexpediency of adding continually to the burden of taxation in India, and says that the former Viceroys of India have given many a warning about the awkwardness of the present system of taxation and that this much has been proved for certain that great care ought to be taken in imposing

their words with these sentiments. The legal instruments which have been [illegible] compatible for the purpose of promoting the [illegible] of the [illegible] people [illegible] in this country, doing much harm to them and [illegible] Government. [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the miseries of the [illegible] the principle of [illegible] Besides, it is the policy of the British Government [illegible] giving the [illegible] of [illegible] by passing a legislative enactment [illegible] [illegible] When the [illegible] the Act in the Supreme Legislative Council, He [illegible] that the tax would be only a temporary one and that it might be abolished as soon as the financial state of India improved. But [illegible] to be a permanent one, but is likely to increase in its [illegible]. [illegible] has also been increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. [illegible]. [illegible] retrenchment in public expenditure [illegible] connection with the Natives [illegible] [illegible]. We do not know what to call the following [illegible] [illegible] European [illegible] [illegible] India [illegible] to increase the duty on salt and [illegible] make up the deficit in the revenue and [illegible] by imposing oppressive taxes [illegible] the income-tax. It would be very desirable for the British Government [illegible] [illegible] oppression on the native people. [illegible] many persons have been [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Government do not listen to the complaints of the people [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the people [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Government of India have been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Legislative Council [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

11. In an article headed "The bad features of the present system of taxation," the [illegible] of the [illegible] January, quotes the opinions of Lords Lawrence, [illegible] and Northbrook about the inexpediency of adding continually to the burdens of the people of India, and says that the former Viceroys of India have given many a warning about the bad effects of the present system of taxation and that this [illegible] has been proved for certain that great care ought to be taken in imposing

new taxes, as India is very poor. After the contemptible policy pursued by Lord Dalhousie no Indian Viceroy has, continues the paper, expressed his opinion in favour of the levy of a direct tax and thereby harassing the people. They have with one voice said that light taxation should be resorted to as far as possible. Lord Lawrence has said, "Light taxation is the panacea for foreign rule in India." But the authorities of the present time have paid no heed to this warning and have become so fearless as not to care anything for the Natives or their country. In his report to the Secretary of State for India made in May 1869 Lord Mayo wrote:—"A feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction exists among every class, both European and Native, on account of the constant increase of taxation which has for years been going on. My belief is that the continuance of that feeling is a political danger, the magnitude of which cannot be overestimated." Lord Northbrook has said, "It is unwise to constantly add to the taxation in India and to impose new taxes." This warning is not a new one for His Excellency Lord Dufferin. The burden of taxation on the people is so heavy that they are harassed by it and still the Supreme Government fearlessly add to it. It would be the good fortune of Government if bad results did not follow therefrom. Under the pretext of war and frontier defences Government spend much money every year, disregard the opinions expressed by the Native press in connection therewith and with a view to hide their misdeeds falsely say that it is disloyal. On a proper enquiry it will be found that the Native press is not disloyal. Government and their officers do not know so much as the Native press does of the weak condition and starvation of the people caused by increased taxation. Government officers do not know the real condition of the people, neither do they show it as it is. It is therefore very unsafe and unwise to levy new taxes in spite of the warnings given. [The *Broach Mitrá* (86) of the 1st February says that by the levy of a tax on kerosine oil the poor will have to go without a lamp at night, that the merchants have already run up its price, that there will be no end to the sufferings of the poor, that the increase in the salt duty should be stopped and the contemplated tax on kerosine oil abandoned. The *Rájyabhakt* (114) of the 29th January regrets that the Government of His Excellency Lord Dufferin does not attend to the warning given by Lords Mayo and Northbrook, and adds that it entertains the same fear as that entertained by Lord Mayo, that the policy pursued by His Excellency Lord Dufferin will prove harmful to the Government and to the people, that Lord Dufferin has done nothing save spreading discontent and dissatisfaction among the people of India, and that this is a dangerous and terrible matter.]

A justification of the increase in the salt duty and of its sudden announcement.

12. The *Surat Akhbár* (78), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—Looking to the present financial difficulties we have already expressed approval, though with regret, of the increase in the salt duty in preference to other taxes. An indirect tax is much preferable to a direct one. An increase in the rate of the income-tax or its extension to incomes of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per annum would have been a heavy burden on the people and some income-tax officers would have, in their zeal to collect more money, made even persons earning Rs. 100 per annum pay it. It is just, therefore that the whole population should pay for the defence of the country. The Native States would have escaped from the payment of the import duties, but they cannot escape from the salt-tax and hence the burden has been to a great extent lightened. The paper then justifies the action of Government in suddenly increasing the salt duty and adds that in these days of electric telegraph the merchants would have purchased krors of maunds of salt in one day if they had known beforehand of the contemplated increase in the duty and that the object of Government would have been defeated.

The increased salt duty and its disapproval.

13. This week also there is a large number of newspapers which write disapprovingly of the recent increase in the salt duty. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—If, instead of the increase in the duty on salt, its present rate be diminished and a duty thrice as heavy as that on salt be imposed on articles of luxury, sufficient money can be raised by Government

without causing any discontent among the people. It is said that, like Lord Dalhousie, who by his annexation policy created for Lord Canning the task of coping with the mutiny, Lord Dufferin is perhaps doing the same for his successor by increasing the various imposts on the people. It is in the interests of both England and India that this matter should receive consideration from the Home Government if not from the Government of India.

14. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 31st January, says :—There are no people so miserable as those of India. If a sinful man is to be punished he should be sent to India. Formerly India was considered to be a golden land, but now it has become a fit place for other countries to transport their culprits to. One who wants to learn what misery results from want of sufficient food, want of raiment, heavy taxation, want of liberty, want of happiness and want of knowledge should direct his steps in this direction. These thoughts have been suggested by the recent order of Government on the subject of the salt duty. It is strange that one nation should fight and subjugate Burmah and another should have to pay its price. In the first place innocent Burmah was invaded and taken possession of in spite of the outcries of all officials and vernacular newspapers about the deficit in the treasury with a view to self-aggrandisement, and when on account of the difficulty of subjugating the free people of that country as easily as those of India the entertainment of additional military and police forces became necessary, the already impoverished treasury was hard-pressed and the Finance member had his eyes opened to the embarrassing position. He then either at the suggestion of His Lordship or somebody else hit upon the expedient of curtailing the supply of salt, killing by one shot two birds, viz. the realization of revenue and the enfeeblement of the people who by their writings are now kicking up a vain row. Bravo! Very nice expedient indeed! This inhuman action could be taken only by him who was unmindful of the utterly distressful condition of the people of India. Was there no alternative? The extraordinary ovation which Lord Ripon met with on the eve of his departure from this country was due among other things to the reduction in the salt duty. Salt is an article of the greatest importance in the food of the Indian people and he who will try to free it from taxation will become popular. But the members composing the Government do not care much for public opinion. The present is the time when such men as hold the opinion that the country conquered by the sword should be preserved also by the sword are in the ascendant. The first thing which it was wise and just for Government to do was to revive the import duties on goods of English manufacture because it was for the benefit of the English that Burmah was acquired. These duties, though restraining to a certain extent the sale of imported goods, would have yielded sufficient revenue. Notwithstanding this fact Lord Dufferin has hastily increased a tax which will for ever remind the people of India of British partiality and the wisdom of which is known only to the *Pioneer* or to a Syed Alli echoing its opinions. No article in India has escaped taxation. Even the foliage of trees has been taxed. There are, however, some things which are yet to be taxed, so that the triumph of the English may be complete. Among such things may be mentioned the skin of the Indian people and their atmosphere. It is true that those people who have survived Mahomedan despotism will not be crushed by the British rule, but Government had better refrain from bringing things to that stage. The cat is naturally meek, but when hard-pressed it is likely to turn to bay and to become irresistible. Such a contingency is possible in the case of the Hindu and it is worth remembering that there is fear of a permanent possession being lost by shrinking from a little burden of taxation on the English people. The second thing that ought to have been resorted to was retrenchment in the pay of some European officers, to dispense with the services of a few others and to appoint in their stead qualified Natives on smaller salaries. It is, however, to be regretted that Government do not see the wisdom of this course. Under these circumstances it is the business of the vernacular press, the public associations and the leading people to acquaint Government with the condition of the people of India, which is really wretched, and to appeal to them for the removal of the salt duty.

15. The *Satyă Mitră* (55), in its issue of the 31st January, fancies that His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who has increased the salt-tax, will doubtless gag

without causing any discontent among the people. It is said that, like Lord Dalhousie, whose policy of annexation paved the way for Lord Canning the task of coping with the mutiny, Lord Dufferin is perhaps doing the same for his successor by increasing the various imposts on the people. It is in the interests of both England and India that this matter should receive consideration from the Home Government if not from the Government of India.

14. The *Akhbar* [illegible], in its issue of the 21st January, says:—There are no people so miserable as those of India. If a sinful man is to be punished he should be sent to India. Formerly India was considered to be a golden land, but now it has become a place for other countries to transport their culprits to. One who wants to learn what misery results from want of sufficient food, want of raiment, heavy taxation, want of liberty, want of happiness and want of knowledge should direct his steps in this direction. These thoughts have been suggested by the recent action of Government in the enhancement of the salt duty. It is strange that one nation should fight and another should have to pay its cost. In the first place, when Burmah was annexed and taken possession of in spite of the counsels of all officials and vernacular newspapers about the deficit in the treasury with a view to self-aggrandisement, and when on account of the difficulty of subjugating the brave people of that country as easily as those of India the entertainment of additional military and police forces became necessary, the already impoverished treasury was hard-pressed and the Finance Minister [illegible] in the existing position. He then [illegible] the suggestion of the [illegible] and also hit upon the expedient of curtailing the supply of salt, killing by one shot two birds, viz., the [illegible] of revenue and the [illegible] of the people who by these writings are now [illegible]. Bravo! Very expedient indeed! This inhuman action can be taken only by him who was unmindful of the utterly destitute condition of the people of India. Was there no alternative? The Government [illegible] Lord Ripon [illegible] with [illegible] the departure from this country [illegible] to [illegible] the salt duty, salt is an article of the greatest importance for the food of the Indian people and [illegible] will become popular. But the [illegible] the Government [illegible] public opinion. The present is the time when [illegible] that the country [illegible] people should be [illegible] as the first thing which it was wise [illegible] for Government to do was to [illegible] import duties on [illegible] of English [illegible] as it was for the [illegible] of the English [illegible] was [illegible]. These duties, though [illegible] to a certain extent the [illegible] goods, would have yielded sufficient revenue. Notwithstanding this fact Lord Dufferin has [illegible] increased a tax which will for ever [illegible] the people of India [illegible] the wisdom of which is known only to the [illegible] or [illegible] its opinions. No article [illegible] India has escaped taxation [illegible] has been taxed. There are, however, some things which are yet to be taxed, so that the triumph of the English may be complete. Among such things may be mentioned the [illegible] of the Indian people and their [illegible]. It is true that these people who have [illegible] Mahomedan despotism will not be crushed by the British rule, but Government had better refrain from [illegible] them to that stage. The [illegible] is naturally [illegible], but when hard-pressed it is likely to turn to bay and to become [illegible] is possible in the case of the [illegible] and it is worth [illegible] that there is fear of a permanent possession being lost by [illegible] a large portion of [illegible] as the Indian people. The second thing which ought to have been resorted to was retrenchment in the pay of some European officers, to dispense with the services of a [illegible] and to [illegible] in their stead qualified Natives on smaller salaries. It is, however, to be regretted that Government do not see the wisdom of this course. Under these circumstances it is the business of the vernacular press, the public associations and the leading people to acquaint Government with the condition of the people of India, which is really wretched, and to appeal to them for the removal of the salt duty.

15. The [illegible] (33), in its issue of the 21st January, fancies that His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who has increased the salt-tax, will doubtless gag

the vernacular press and prohibit the meetings of the Indian National Congress. The paper makes an appeal to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, imploring protection against what it calls the persecution of the people of India by Her Majesty's representatives and praying that in consideration of the loyalty of the people as manifested during the celebration of the Jubilee festivities, the salt-tax may at any rate be removed and that thereby the people may be made happy to some extent.

16. In writing about the iniquity and the harmfulness of the salt-tax, the *Satyă Shodhak* (57) of the 29th January disapproves of the suggestion made by some people that, as in America, the people of India should have recourse to sticks to free themselves from oppressive taxation, but advises that milder and constitutional measures should be taken to din the ears of the English people with loud complaints about the wretched condition of the people of India and the burden of heavy taxation on them with a view to have the popular demands of a representative government and the right of discussing in the Legislative Council the annual budgets of expenditure complied with.

17. Writing on the salt-tax the *Maháráshtră Mitră* (41), in its issue of the 2nd February, says:—The A'ryan country is dressed in a mourning costume and her body is besmeared with ashes. She is, as it were, about to be engrossed in the darkness of the deluge and is bitterly weeping. As her stars are unfavourable she is naturally in this condition. If the Government of India is of opinion that the relation of sovereignty is preserved by the subject people being pressed under the thumb, there is no help. By the increase in the salt-tax the oppression of the British Government must be said to have reached its culminating point. It is much to be regretted that such mistakes should be committed in the pursuit of money.

18. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (133), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—We have been obliged to take a smaller quantity of salt in order to defray the expenses of the conquest of Burmah, and who knows whether we shall have to diminish the quantity of our food in a year or so to enable the Government to bear the cost of the Military Department that has been established in Burmah? If there is anything that has made Lord Dufferin unpopular in India it is the enhancement of the salt duty.

A two-fold object in the imposition of the salt duty.

19. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 29th January, writes:—The enhancement in the salt duty strikes at the root of all constitution, spreads a feeling of discontent and alarm throughout the length and breadth of the empire, and, above all, shakes the confidence of the people in Lord Dufferin. Increase in the duty on salt was one of the three measures suggested last year. But the Government of India then acted prudently and resolved to resort to a direct tax. Why could not Government now follow in the same lines and raise it one per cent. higher? If it had done so it would have done only justice. If it had made up its mind to re-impose the duty on cotton goods imported into the country it would have done greater justice to India. But it did not do so and it will not do so, for the object in view is not that of raising a few additional millions only. There is a two-fold object to gain—to raise the money and along with it to encourage a trade that is indigenous to England. This economic bearing of the salt duties has, we are sorry, not engaged as much public attention as it deserves and it is our object this week to bring out that feature. The import duties, it was urged, fell upon the poor and their abolition was therefore a relief to them. Is Government prepared to say that the duty, oppressive duty let us say, on salt falls upon classes other than the poor? The import duties, it was said, are protective and in these days of free trade cannot therefore be maintained. We now ask does not the salt duty protect foreign manufacturers? Why should that be retained?

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the increase in the salt duty.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 29th January, writes:—For the people the point of the greatest interest in the address of the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is that referring to the enhancement of the duty on salt. Mr. Forbes Adam is, of course,

Government [illegible] the [illegible] of the Indian National Congress [illegible] Her Majesty the [illegible] Empress [illegible] people of India [illegible] the people [illegible] be made [illegible].

[illegible] of the salt-tax, [illegible] the people [illegible] should have [illegible] the people [illegible] Government [illegible].

[illegible] in its issue of [illegible] consume [illegible] there is no [illegible] reached a culminating point. It is absurd to [illegible] that such measures should be submitted to the [illegible] of money.

18. The [illegible] (155), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—We have been obliged to take a smaller quantity of salt in order to defray the expenses of the conquest of Burmah, and who knows whether we shall have to diminish the quantity of our food in a year or so to enable the Government to bear the cost of the Military Depot which has been established in Burmah? If there is anything that has made Lord Dufferin unpopular in India it is the enhancement of the salt-duty.

A [illegible] effect in the imposition of the salt duty.

19. The *Tribune* (?) in its issue of the 20th January, writes:—The enhancement in the salt duty strikes at the root of all constitution; spreads a feeling of discontent and alarm throughout the length and breadth of the country, and, above all, shakes the confidence of the people in Lord Dufferin. Increase in the duty on salt was one of the three measures suggested last year, and the Government of India then acted prudently and resolved to resort to a direct tax. Why could not Government now follow in the same lines and raise it one per cent. higher? If it had done so, it would have done only justice. If it had made up its mind to re-impose the duty on cotton goods imported into the country it would have done greater justice to India. But it did not do so and it will not do so, for the object in view is not that of raising a few additional millions of [illegible] to raise the money and along with it [illegible] in England. This economic [illegible] of the salt duty [illegible] not [illegible] as much public [illegible] as it deserves, and it [illegible] this [illegible] of [illegible]. The import duties, it was urged, fell upon the poor and they [illegible] relief to them. Is [illegible] that the [illegible] duty [illegible] the poor? The [illegible] cannot [illegible] be maintained. We may ask that the salt duty [illegible] foreign manufactures [illegible] should then be [illegible]?

[illegible] Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the enhanced salt duty.

20. The [illegible] in its issue of the 29th January, writes:—[illegible] the point of the greatest interest in the address of the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is that referring to the enhancement of the duty on salt. Mr. [illegible] Adam is, of course,

entitled to his opinion, as also is the Chamber over whose deliberations he so worthily presides. And we shall not be surprised if the Chambers at Calcutta and Madras take the same view. It is not unlikely that those bodies were taken into the confidence of the Government before the latter sprang a mine under the public at large. And unless we quite mistake the signs, it was through this channel that the matter of an increase in the salt-tax came to be bruited about in England before the step was actually taken. Now, we do not question the right of the authorities of consulting the Chambers of Commerce; but they might at least, at the same time, have consulted some of the Native associations in the country. In such matters European merchants are not likely to be the best guides of Government; in fact the best of our Anglo-Indian friends cannot *see* how such "small," such "nominal" increase in a duty like that on salt affects the masses. When they talk of "only one anna" per head with reference to the incidence, they show how unfit they are to judge or to advise. As it is, the question to the people is whether to take salt with their food or not to take it. And we may be quite sure that in thousands of cases that rise of one anna will turn the balance. Thousands of families will have to go without salt and millions of head of cattle will have to undergo a chronic state of emaciation. That is the real meaning of this "nominal" increase. We can excuse an outsider mistaking its grim significance, and we can perhaps account for the indifference of the well-to-do classes of India. But neither the ignorance of the one nor the indifference of the other can justify the cruel attack by Government on the barest margin of comfort left to the masses. The salt-tax seems to have been increased on the supposition that the people of India are voiceless, or that if they have a voice it is inarticulate and of no effect. To us this appears to be all the greater reason why the helpless victims should have been left alone.

The enhancement of the salt-tax has not been received with general approval, as stated by the Honourable Mr. Mookerji.

21. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—The Honourable Mr. Peary Mohun Mookerji was right when he observed at a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council that the proposed tax on petroleum would cause great inconvenience to the poor population, but was not correct when he remarked that the increase made in the salt-tax has been received with general approval. The fact is that the people have nowhere expressed their approval of the enhancement of the salt duties, but have, on the contrary, given expression to their strong disapproval of the measure. His Excellency the Viceroy committed a mistake in expressing his pleasure on hearing Mr. Mookerji's opinion about the enhancement, and it is to be hoped that His Lordship will see this. [The *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad of the 2nd February expresses similar sentiments, and regrets that Government should not have seen their way to the imposition of a duty on iron, machinery and similar other articles imported into India.]

His Excellency Lord Dufferin and his Government cursed for the dearness of salt and kerosine oil and a suggestion to fix the selling-price of salt in the same way as liquor, toddy, &c., made.

22. In an article headed "Salt selling at Rs. 2 per one Surti maund!" the *Gujarát Mitrá* (75) of the 29th January says that while Government have increased the duty on salt by 8 ans. the salt merchants have increased the selling price by 10 ans. per maund and thus added to the sufferings of the poor, justifies the sudden announcement of the increase in the salt duty, and remarks:—The merchants have begun to charge Rs. 2 for one Surti maund. The people are in consternation at it and the very talk on salt makes their faces pale. They draw deep sighs from their very hearts and bewail much. This consternation has been enhanced by the statement made in newspapers that a duty will also be imposed on petroleum, tobacco, &c. The dealers in these articles have already increased their prices, the price of one bottle of kerosine oil having been enhanced from 1¼ ans. to 1¾ ans. The Government action has thus caused hardship to the people and still Government do not care for it. Much good would be done to the poor if Government were to issue licenses for the sale of salt in the same way as in the case of liquor, toddy, opium, &c., for the selling-price of salt would then be fixed by Government.

entitled to his opinion, as also is the Chamber over whose deliberations he so worthily presides. And we should not be surprised if the Chambers of Calcutta and Madras take the same view. It is not unlikely that those bodies were taken into the confidence of the Government before the latter sprang a mine under the public at large. And unless we greatly mistake the signs, it was through this channel that the making of an increase in the salt-tax came to be bruited about in Bombay before the step was actually taken. Now, we do not question the right of the authorities of consulting the Chambers of Commerce; but they might at least, at the same time, have consulted some of the Native associations in the country. In such matters European merchants are not likely to be the best guides of Government; in fact the best of our Anglo-Indian [illegible] cannot see how such a "small" increase in a duty like that on salt affects the masses. When they talk of "only one anna" per head with reference to the incidence, they show how unfit they are to judge or to advise. As it is, the question to the people is whether to [illegible] with their food or not to take it. And we may be quite sure that in thousands of cases that rise of one anna will turn the balance. Thousands of families will have to go without salt and millions of head of cattle will have to undergo a chronic state of emaciation. That is the real meaning of this "trivial" increase. We can excuse an outsider mistaking its [illegible] significance, and we can perhaps account for the indifference of the well-to-do classes of India. But neither the ignorance of the one nor the indifference of the other can justify the cruel attack by Government on the latest margin of comfort left to the masses. The salt-tax seems to have been increased on the supposition that the people of India are voiceless, or that if they have a voice it is inarticulate and of no effect. To us this appears to be all the greater reason why the helpless victims should have been left alone.

The enhancement of the salt-tax has not been received with general approval, as stated by the Honourable Mr. Mackenzie.

21. The *Bombay Samachar* (65), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—The Honourable Mr. [illegible] Mackenzie was right when he observed at a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council that the proposed tax on petroleum would cause great inconvenience to the poor population, but was not correct when he remarked that the increase made in the salt-tax has been received with general approval. The fact is that the people have nowhere expressed their approval of the enhancement of the salt duty, but have, on the contrary, given expression to their strong disapproval of the measure. His Excellency the Viceroy committed a mistake in expressing his pleasure on hearing Mr. Mackenzie's pronouncement about the enhancement, and it is to be hoped that His Lordship will see [illegible] The *Gujarati* (86) of Ahmedabad [illegible] and requests that Government should not have given their ear to the imposition of a duty on [illegible] and [illegible] other articles imported into India.

22. In an article headed [illegible]

[illegible]

The merchants will of course be sorry for it, but the public will be saved from exaction by them. The dearness of salt and the proposed levy of a duty on kerosine oil have thrown the people into consternation and they do not know of any remedy. They remember Lord Lytton, compare His Excellency Lord Dufferin with him, curse His Excellency and his Government and ask whence such rulers have fallen to the lot of India. Really Government themselves ought to think what else a loyal nation can do. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (79) of the 4th February complains of the hardship suffered by the people of Surat by the local dealers in salt having run up its price, and suggests that Government should fix the selling-price of salt in the same way as liquor, opium, *bhang, gánja*, toddy, &c. Several other papers condemn the increase in the salt duty and say that the burden of taxation has become unbearable.]

The proposed duty on petroleum and the discontent of the people.

23. In an article headed "*Zulum, zulum, zulum!* Duty on Petroleum," the *Rájyabhakt* (114) of the 29th January writes:—Nothing is more painful than that Government should not give up harassing the people, the salt duty having been increased last week only. The wailings of the people have not ceased yet and now when they will hear of the duty on petroleum their sufferings will know no end. It is not desirable to harass them at this critical juncture. Nothing is more contemptible than that Government should prefer the displeasure of krors of people for raising a revenue of Rs. 6,50,000 only to reduction in their expenditure. Do not Government think it advisable to impose a duty on cotton piece-goods to meet the deficit in the treasury? Do not Government know of other means to improve their financial condition than that of sacrificing the poor? One cannot understand what the Indian Government is going to do. The people are being reduced to beggary on all sides, oppression is being practised upon them and the imposition of such indirect taxes is grinding them down. We do not in the least approve of such a policy. The duty on petroleum will, however, do good in one respect. The consumption of native cocoanut and sesamum seed oil will thereby be stimulated and the profit derived from an increase in the price of these articles of export will remain in the country. But having regard to the state of the people, it is injurious that necessaries of life should become dear. What is the guarantee that Government will not impose a duty on oils other than petroleum? We merely add that Government are losing the confidence of the people. Government purposely make them discontented; nobody knows what the result of all this will be. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (80) of the 31st January says:—Government are not satisfied with the increase in the salt duty and are about to levy a tax on kerosine oil. What will the Government do next in case the revenue therefrom is inadequate? What will the people have to suffer next? The people are terror-struck and heave deep sighs. By crushing the people under the burden of such odious taxes Government will soon lose the confidence of the public. It is painful that Government do not see this. Several other papers write against the contemplated levy of a duty of 5 per cent. on petroleum and the policy of Government. The *Rást Goftár* (77) of the 29th January says that it is strange that the Finance Member should be absent in England on leave at a time when he is most wanted here.]

A suggestion to Government to stop the duty levied by municipalities on petroleum as it is now made an item of Imperial revenue.

24. The *Suryă Prakásh* (79), in its issue of the 4th February, suggests that Government should prevent municipalities from levying a duty of from annas 2 to annas 2½ on one case of petroleum brought within their limits, when they themselves are going to levy a tax of 5 per cent. or annas 4 per case of that oil, in order that the public may not have to pay a double tax on it.

Endowment fund of the Imperial Institute, London.

25. With reference to the desire expressed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to His Excellency the Viceroy for obtaining additional subscriptions to the Endowment Fund of the Imperial Institute, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 2nd February, says:—Compared to the funds subscribed by the Colonies, India contributed at the first collection a very large amount,

namely, ten lákhs of rupees, and this was done by great pressure being brought to bear at a time when funds were being collected for perpetuating the memory of the Royal Jubilee in India. Since His Royal Highness has himself preferred the request for additional subscriptions it is not likely to be neglected by Government; and if it happens in this wise uneasiness will spread among the people on account of a new call being causelessly made on their pockets. The work of collecting subscriptions would be distasteful to the people, especially when an enhancement in the salt-tax and the imposition of a new tax on petroleum have taken place so recently. It is better, therefore, to give up the idea of collecting the subscriptions, informing His Royal Highness of the opinions and feelings of the people here. The commemoration of the Royal Jubilee is a meritorious work. That, however, ought to be executed by the people of the place where it is to be perpetuated. The people here may subscribe once more to the funds of the Imperial Institute in order to please Government, but the work is sure to be very distasteful to them.

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to Native women, and the suggestion made by Dr. Carter about the admission of female students into the Grant Medical College.

26. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 1st February, says:—In the report published by the committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to Native women, there is a letter from Dr. Carter suggesting that hereafter Native young ladies who have passed the matriculation examination should alone be admitted into the Grant Medical College, Bombay. The suggestion in itself is unobjectionable, but as long as only one or two Native young ladies pass the Matriculation Examination annually, the adoption of Dr. Carter's recommendation will close the door of medical education to other women. A few years hence it will be time to adopt the suggestion, when it is expected about twenty young ladies will successfully pass the matriculation test every year. Until that day the present state of things should be allowed to continue in order that the objects aimed at by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund should be properly carried out.

The decision of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case of the police constable Bháu Jiváji approved.

27. In noticing the decision given by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case in which Bháu Jiváji, a police constable, was charged with wrongfully restraining and confining a Bhátia cloth-broker, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 3rd and 4th February, says:—The Native policemen in Bombay observe an invidious distinction in their treatment of Europeans and Natives. If a European is found to be committing even a serious breach of the peace, the Native constable runs to the police station to inform his European officer of it and to bring him to the scene of disturbance. If a Native is discovered to commit even a slight breach of the peace, the policeman at once arrests and takes him to the police station. In other ways also the policeman acts towards a Native very haughtily, not caring in the least for the latter's respectability and high position in life, while he shows great respect to Europeans of every social grade. Mr. Crawley-Boevey's decision teaching the police that it is a very responsible affair to thoughtlessly arrest and confine an innocent Native has been consequently received with great satisfaction by the Native public and ought to be forcibly impressed upon the minds of Native policemen by their European officers in the interests both of the policemen themselves and the Native public. Several local Anglo-Indian newspapers disapprove of the sentence of imprisonment passed upon the police constable Bháu Jiváji in the belief that if this punishment be upheld it will be very difficult for the police to detect thefts and thieves will be encouraged in perpetrating crime. But Mr. Crawley-Boevey has not ruled that the police should not arrest persons on reasonable suspicion; he has only decided that the police should do this work with great caution and should take particular care that innocent and respectable persons are not subjected to annoyance by their conduct. The reasons given by the police constable for arresting and confining the Bhátia cloth-broker are very flimsy, and if admitted as sound, numerous Natives will be daily arrested on suspicion and disgraced. Had a European gentleman been arrested and confined in the place of the Bhátia cloth-broker the Anglo-Indian papers would certainly not have condemned the punishment inflict-

ed on the constable. The very fact that the Native policemen are not authorized to arrest Europeans proves that the latter do not like that they should be placed in the position in which the Bhátia cloth-broker found himself the other day. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 4th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (81) of the 3rd February express similar sentiments.]

The Port Trustees' inspection of the Bombay harbour and its unnecessarily heavy cost.

28. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 2nd February, says:—The Port Trustees' annual inspection of the Bombay harbour is an expensive farce. The Trustees need not gather a large number of guests, entertaining them at a heavy cost, in order to inspect a few light-houses which the Trustees can visit by repairing thither in a small steam-launch. The annual costly cruise is a waste of funds and ought to be put a stop to in future. At the last inspection day there were sixty-five Europeans with a single Native gentleman, Mr. Fázalbhái Visrám, who is a member of the Port Trust. It is strange that no Native guests were invited as in several previous years, and yet no cognizance is taken of this complaint. The cruise must have cost nearly Rs. 1,500, which ought not to be paid from the Port Trust Funds, but should be deducted from the salaries of the Port Trust officials. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (81) of the 3rd February expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Carelessness of village officers in the collection of the Inámdárs' revenues.

29. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 1st February, writes:—We publish to-day in our vernacular columns an Inámdár's letter bitterly complaining that in the majority of inám villages, particularly those in the Sátára District, the village officers systematically neglect the collection of Inámdárs' revenues and thus inflict much hardship upon the latter. It is asserted by the correspondent that as soon as the amount of *judi* and local funds due to Government from the Inámdár have been realized in an inám village and remitted to the táluka treasury, the kulkarni quietly leaves the village in pursuit of other business more profitable to him and allows the duty of the collection of the Inámdár's revenue to go to the dogs. It is a general complaint from all inám villages and frequently repeated in our columns that by the novel and mischievous provisions of the Land Revenue Code the village officers have, in fact, become the real masters of the Inámdárs' revenues, that the actual Inámdárs are at the tender mercies of the village officers and that the supervision of the revenue officers, *motu proprio*, over the dilatory and mischievous acts of the scoundrels of village officers is proverbially superficial and perfunctory. Our correspondent on the present occasion challenges an enquiry into the negligence of the village officers in the collection of the first instalment. The gist of the Inámdárs' general complaint is that the *same regularity*, *strictness* and *rigidity* which is enforced in the case of the tenants and the village officers in the collection of *Government dues* should also be enforced in the realization of the *Inámdárs' revenues* and that *exemplary punishment* should be inflicted upon defaulting tenants and the dilatory and careless village officers. There is nothing unjust or unreasonable in this request of the Inámdár. We therefore prominently draw the attention of the District Collector and the Government of Bombay to this matter and request them to order an enquiry into it through the táluka officers. The enquiry will not be long or tedious. The village accounts Nos. 5, 11 and 12 will speedily show whether the collections are begun in due time or late and whether the necessary lists are furnished to the Inámdárs on the 21st January for the adoption of further measures by them. If the Government revenues punctually come in by the agency of the village officers, there is not the remotest reason in the world for the Inámdárs' revenues to fall into arrears. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of Government to enquire thoroughly into the matter and sift it to its bottom without delay.

Complaint against the Irrigation Department in the Ahmedabad District.

30. The *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad of the 2nd February refers to the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the complaints made against the Irrigation Department in Bengal and says that the *rayats* complain against the Irrigation Department in the Ahmedabad District.

Some of the *rayats* complain, observes the paper, of the want of water at the time when the standing crop is being parched up and of the failure in speedily stopping its overflow and thus preventing damage. It is nothing but oppression that those *rayats* who do not use canal water should be made to pay the water cess. It adds that some of the employés in the department are given to corrupt practices and that the Bombay Government should attend to the matter.

A threatening letter from Tantya Bhil, a dacoit in Central India.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th January, publishes a communication from Nágothna in which the writer says that a charitable gentleman of that place by name Bháu Sáheb Nene has received a letter by post bearing on its cover a stamp of the Rutlam post office and purporting to be sent by Tantya Bhil and his gang. The letter informs Mr. Nene of Tantya's gang consisting of 2,000 men intending to invade the Konkan, and orders him to keep in readiness a sum of Rs. 5,000, two *khándis* of rice and five *maunds* of pulse on pain of being murdered with his brothers and children and his house being set on fire in the event of his default. Such letters having been received by the people during the disturbance caused by Vásudev Balvant Phadke, the people of Nágothna are, says the correspondent, much disturbed at heart and Government ought to take steps to free the people from their anxiety.

Plunder by Girássiás and Bhils in Vágra, A'mod and Jambusar.

32. The *Broach Mitră* (86), in its issue of the 1st February, writes:—The Girássiás and the Bhils are practising much *zulum* in Vágra, A'mod and Jambusar. They plunder fields at night in large companies and beat their owners in case they oppose them. In the village of Buwa, táluka A'mod, two Bráhmans who were guarding their fields at night were severely beaten by about 10 or 15 of these men as they raised a cry. One of the Bráhmans has received a deep wound. None of the culprits has yet been arrested by the police.

PART II.—*Education.*

The new rule regarding admissions into the Engineering Department of the College of Science, Poona, and its baneful effect.

33. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) of the 29th January learns from a reliable source that 9 students only have this year joined the Engineering Department of the College of Science, Poona, the average number of new admissions for several years past being nearly 50, and remarks that the public will see how much education has been retarded by the new rule regarding admissions into it.

Abolition of free-studentships in Government schools and colleges disapproved.

34. In alluding to the petition presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Bombay Undergraduates' Association regarding the discontinuance of free-studentships in Government schools and colleges, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 2nd February, says:—The abolition of free-studentships will prevent many deserving but poor students from receiving the blessings of education. Among the well-known Native politicians and social reformers of the day are many who were the sons of poor parents and several of them owe their education to free-studentships, and similar advantages ought to be provided for for the coming generations. Virtually the cause of poor students affects the public in general and it is to be hoped that other public associations that take interest in public education will join the Undergraduates' Association in properly representing the matter to Government. [A few other papers support the petition in question.]

Comments in connection with the list of additional candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

35. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 3rd February, says:—The recent publication of a list of the additional candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University so long after the first declaration of the result and the University Convocation confirms the popular notion that the University

examinations are not properly managed and shows the necessity for an enquiry into the mode of conducting these examinations as asked for by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás. It is highly desirable that the cause of the passing of the additional candidates not being notified at the first declaration of the result should be ascertained and similar occurrences should be avoided in future.

The vice of drinking among educational employés.

36. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th January, publishes a letter from Násik in which the writer says that at a dinner party at the house of Mr. Kelkar, late Mámlatdár of Násik, there was a guest holding a high position in the Educational Department who, being under the influence of drink, was prattling much and was much ridiculed by the other guests. The correspondent regrets that head officers in the Educational Department should be so vicious and says that no blame would attach to young pupils if they followed the example of their teachers.

Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám's work as a member of the Gujaráti Book Committee and his aversion for Pársi authors.

37. The *Rást Goftár* (77), in its issue of the 29th January, complains of the aversion of Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám, a member of the Gujaráti Book Committee, for Pársi authors, and says that the number of books written by Pársis and rejected by him is a sufficient proof in the matter. It is, remarks the *Rást*, an old complaint that while Mr. Mahipatrám has passed as prize books several inferior productions of Hindus, he has rejected several works worthy of Government patronage and written by well-known Pársis. This is not done through spite, but is due to his difference of opinion about Gujaráti as written by the Pársis, which is as objectionable as spite. It has not yet been proved that the faults found by Mr. Mahipatrám with Pársi authors are real, and even if they be so they are seen only through Hindu eyes and the trouble, time, &c., taken in preparing books ought to be taken into consideration before rejecting them. Some of the rejected Pársi books are much better in style, spelling, entertainment and the subject-matter than some of the passed Hindu books. The *Rást* publishes a letter from Mr. K. G. Dewáshrayee, author of several books, in which he points out how certain books containing indelicate love sentiments have been passed by Mr. Mahipatrám, and adds that all the books written by Mr. Mahipatrám and a small one by his subordinate have been passed by him.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Grievances of the employés on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

38. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 31st January, says:—Telegraph signallers on the B. B. & C. I. Railway when on day duty are made to work for twenty hours and are fined if they happen to commit a slight mistake. Since the issue of the new kind of return tickets the employés in the coaching department have been much overworked. The passengers are also much annoyed by the long delay that occurs in the issue of these tickets. Though numerous local trains run every day, only one coaching office is kept at several stations. Large crowds gather at the booking office and the pockets of the passengers are often picked. Relievers are not sent at once to assume charge of the duties of sick railway servants employed at the stations, and the latter have to perform their duties while they are sick until relief arrives, and this creates a probability of serious accidents taking place on the line. It is to be hoped that Major Bisset will at once enquire into the working of the different departments under him.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The Bombay fire-brigade and its misconduct on occasions of fire.

39. In referring to the discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject of the fire-brigade expenditure and its improvement, the *Rájyabhakt* (114) of the 2nd February says that on occasions of fires in the town the men of the fire-brigade exercise much oppression.

examinations are not properly managed and shows the necessity for an enquiry into the mode of conducting these examinations as asked for by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhai Haridás. It is highly desirable that the cause of the passing of the additional candidates not being notified at the first declaration of the result should be ascertained and such occurrences should be prevented in future.

The recent drunken [illegible] educational [illegible]

26. The *Dnyánodaya* [illegible] in its issue of the [illegible] January, publishes a letter from a [illegible] amusement party on the [illegible] of Mr. [illegible], late acting head of Násik, there was a [illegible] a European in the Educational Department who, being under the influence of drink, was [illegible] much and was [illegible] by the guests. The correspondent suggests that such officers of the Educational Department should be [illegible] vicious and says [illegible] should [illegible] of young pupils if they follow the example of their teachers.

Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram's conduct as a member of the Gujaráti Book Committee and his treatment of the Pársi authors.

27. The *Rást Goftár* [illegible] in its issue of the [illegible] comparison of [illegible] of Rao Saheb Mahipatram [illegible] member of the Gujaráti Book Committee, [illegible] remarks and says that the number of books written by Pársis and rejected by him is a sufficient proof in the matter. [illegible] that while Mr. Mahipatram has passed [illegible] books several inferior productions of Hindus, he has rejected several works worthy of Government patronage and written by well-known Pársis. This is not [illegible] through [illegible] but is due to the difference of opinion about Gujaráti as written by the Pársis, which is [illegible]. It has not yet been proved that the faults found by Mr. Mahipatram with Pársi authors are real, and even if they be so they are equally [illegible] Hindu ones and [illegible] taken in preparing [illegible] to be taken into consideration before rejecting them. Some of the rejected Pársi books are much better in style, spelling, entertainment and subject-matter than some of the passed Hindu books. The *Rást Goftár* publishes a letter from Mr. K. [illegible], author of several books, in which he points out how certain books containing indelicate love sentiments have been passed by Mr. Mahipatram, and adds that all the books written by Mr. Mahipatram and a small one by his subordinate have been passed by him.

Part III.—Railways.

Grievances of the employés on the G. I. P. Railway.

28. The *Rást Goftár* [illegible] in its issue of the 31st January, says:—Telegraph signallers on the G. I. P. Railway [illegible] when on duty they are made to work for twenty hours and are fined if they happen to commit a slight mistake. [illegible] the new kind of return tickets the employés in the [illegible] departments have been much overworked. The passengers are also much annoyed by the long delay that occurs in the issue of these tickets. Although numerous local trains run every day, only one booking clerk is kept at several stations. There is [illegible] for the booking [illegible] and the pockets of the passengers are often picked. Relievers are not sent at once to assume charge of the duties of sick railway servants employed at the stations, and the latter have to perform their duties while they are sick until relief arrives, and this creates a probability of serious accidents taking place on the line. It is to be hoped that Mr. [illegible] will at once enquire into the working of the different departments under him.

Part IV.—Municipalities.

The Bombay fire-brigade and its misconduct on occasions of fire.

29. In referring to the discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject of the fire-brigade expenditure and its improvement, the *Rást Goftár* of the 2nd February says that on occasions of fires in the town the men of the fire-brigade exercise much oppression.

They openly ask, observes the paper, money from the owners of houses adjoining the burning house, and if their demand be not complied with the houses are not saved from fire. It is necessary that this matter should be exposed and brought to the notice of the municipality. Moreover, the fire-brigade is not provided with the necessary implements for pulling down pillars, walls, &c. The police also exercise much oppression on such occasions, and it is essential that proper supervision should be exercised over them. The fire-brigade ought to be improved, cisterns should be provided in certain quarters and Native engineers employed in the brigade as suggested by Captain Selby and Major Martin and the construction of houses should be improved.

Drainage works opposite the Mint at Bombay.

40. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 31st January, writes:—The drainage works in the street opposite the Mint at Bombay have been going on very slowly. It is nearly one year since they were commenced and great inconvenience is felt from them by the passers by that street. There is also fear of some serious accidents occurring any of these days. It is therefore to be hoped that the municipal authorities will take immediate steps for completing these works.

The Bombay Municipality and the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Virprasád Tápiprasád.

41. The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 29th January, says that the debate in the last meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the amendment brought forward by Dr. Khory to the sanction asked for by the Municipal Commissioner for the continuance of Ráo Sáheb Virprasád Tápiprasád in office was so rancorous as to be a disgrace to the Corporation. It defends the Ráo Sáheb from the attack made upon him in the Corporation and remarks that some interested municipal employés and members of the Corporation have been crying out for his removal since the very time of his appointment in the Bombay Municipality and that it is not strange that some influential parties who have not succeeded in their object since his appointment should manifest their wrath. The paper adds that almost half the number of the present municipal employés is said to be appointed through the influence of the members of the Corporation, while 20 per cent. of them are said to be their relatives, and recommends Captain Selby to ask the Municipal Commissioner to prepare a list of all the municipal employés showing therein their caste, the proportion they bear to the population, their relationship with the members of the Corporation and with Ráo Sáheb Virprasád and to submit it to the Corporation.

PART V.—*Native States.*

A request to His Excellency Lord Reay in connection with the Chief of Sávantvádi.

42. In reviewing the Bombay Administration Report for the year 1886-87, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 29th January, says:—So far as we know, the Chief of the Sávantvádi State is an intelligent young man. He has been kept under strict surveillance for a sufficiently long time. It is encouraging to read that "some temporary improvement was noticed in his conduct." We appeal to His Excellency Lord Reay to call the young Chief here and to see for himself what the matter is with him. His Excellency has already laid under deep obligation another Marátha Chief by giving him good advice and seeing that he is improved. Let the Sávantvádi Chief be similarly taken in hand and we are quite sure that His Excellency will have no reason to regret the interference.

Mr. Lely as Administrator of the Porbandar State.

43. The *Svadharmanishth* (126), in its issue of the 1st February, complains of the doctor in charge of the dispensary at Porbandar exacting money from patients, using the medicine in it for private purposes and not properly attending to the wants of the patients, and remarks that it is strange that his misconduct should remain unnoticed by Mr. Lely, the Administrator of the State. Does mismanagement also prevail, continues the paper, in Mr. Lely's *régime*? Some persons have embezzled money and escaped, while some damaged characters have succeeded in entering the State service. This shows that Mr. Lely has

They openly ask, observes the paper, money from the owners of houses adjoining the burning houses, and if their demand be not complied with the houses are not saved from fire. It is necessary that this matter should be exposed and brought to the notice of the authorities. Moreover, the fire-brigade is not provided with the necessary implements for pulling down pillars, walls, &c. The police also exercise much oppression on such occasions, and it is essential that proper supervision should be exercised over them. The fire-brigade ought to be improved, experts should be provided, and competent officers and Native engineers employed in the brigade as suggested by Captain Bailey and Major Martin, and the consideration of the scheme should be hastened.

Drainage works opposite the Mint at Bombay.

40. The Jám-e-Jamshed (120), in its issue of the 21st January, writes:—The drainage works in the street opposite the Mint at Bombay have been going on very slowly. It is nearly one year since they were commenced and great inconvenience is felt from them by the passers-by that street. There is also fear of some serious accident occurring any of these days. It is therefore to be hoped that the municipal authorities will take immediate steps for completing these works.

The Bombay Municipality and the appointment of [illegible].

41. The [illegible] (27), in its issue of the 25th January, says that the debate in the last meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the amendment brought forward by Mr. [illegible] for the sanction asked for by the Municipal Commissioner for the continuance of [illegible] in office was [illegible] to the Corporation. [illegible] the Club from the attacks [illegible] upon him in the Corporation and [illegible] municipal employés and members of the Corporation have been [illegible] for his removal [illegible] of the appointment in the Bombay Municipality and that it is not strange that some influential parties who have not succeeded in their object since his appointment should manifest their wrath. The paper adds that it supposes that the number of the present municipal employés is said to be appointed through the influence of the members of the Corporation, while 30 per cent. of them are said to be their relatives, and recommends [illegible] the Municipal Commissioner to prepare a list of all the municipal employés showing [illegible] castes, the proportion they bear to the population, their relationship with the members of the Corporation and [illegible] and to submit it to the Corporation.

PART V.—Native States.

[illegible]

42. In reviewing the Bombay Administration Report for the year 1890-91, the [illegible] writes [illegible] of the [illegible] State [illegible] that the [illegible] State is in an unsatisfactory condition. He has been [illegible] for a considerably long time. It is [illegible] to read that [illegible] temporary improvement was noticed in the condition [illegible] to His Excellency Lord [illegible] the young Chief [illegible] His Excellency has already [illegible] the Chief [illegible] that he is employed [illegible] we are quite sure that His Excellency will have no reason to regret the interference.

[illegible]

43. The [illegible] paper, in its issue of the 16th January, complaining of the conduct of [illegible] in charge of the dispensary at [illegible] using the medicine in [illegible] purposes [illegible] proper attention to the wants of the patients [illegible] that it is strange that [illegible] should [illegible] the Administrator of [illegible]. [illegible] the paper [illegible] Some persons have [illegible] money has [illegible] while some damaged [illegible] have [illegible] in [illegible] service. This shows that [illegible] has

not proved a good administrator. He has made no enquiry into the conduct of the doctor in question, though a complaint has been made to him. Will not the Government take notice of the conduct of Mr. Lely? The paper is prepared to prove the allegations brought against the said doctor.

The Tálukdárs' *girás* in Káthiáwár and their management.

44. The *Nyáyadarshak* (109), in its issue of the 30th January, publishes a news-letter in which the writer disapproves of the order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hancock, Acting Political Agent, Káthiáwár, requiring the *girás* in the Jhálávád, Sorath, Hálár and Gohelvád divisions of Káthiáwár yielding under Rs. 2,000 per annum and now managed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to be restored to their owners, and says that some of the Tálukdárs themselves are sorry at the order as their *girás* cannot henceforth profit by the good management of Government officers and be freed from debt, that the present order of things ought to be continued and that the Tálukdárs will bless Government for it.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th February 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 4th February 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Bombay Port Trust: The inspection of the Bombay harbour by the members of the — and its unnecessarily heavy cost 14
- Countess of Dufferin's Fund: The — for supplying female medical aid to Native women and the suggestion made by Dr. Carter about the admission of female students into the Grant Medical College ... 13
- Difference between the people of England and those of India: The — and advice to the latter to imitate their British masters ... 5
- Home Rule for Ireland:
  - The example of the Irish commended for the guidance of India ... 4
  - The imitation of the conduct of the Irish nation in the matter by India 4
- Imperial Institute, London: Endowment Fund of the — ... 12
- Inámdárs: Carelessness of village officers in the collection of the revenues of the — 14
- Indian National Congress:
  - Comments on Sir Syed Ahmed's lecture delivered at Aligarh ... 6
  - Comments on the Anglo-Indian view of the — 6
  - The London *Times* on the — 5
- Irrigation: Complaint against the — Department in the Ahmedabad District... 14
- Judicial matters: The decision of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case of the police constable Bháu Jiváji approved ... 13
- Petroleum:
  - A suggestion to Government to stop the duty levied by municipalities on — as it is now made an item of Imperial revenue... ... 12
  - The proposed duty on — and the discontent of the people ... 12
- Police:
  - A threatening letter from Tantya Bhil, a dacoit in Central India ... 15
  - Plunder by Girássias and Bhils in Vágra, Ámod and Jambusar ... 15
- Political revolution in India: A — prophesied 4
- Salt duty:
  - A justification of the increase in the — and of its sudden announcement 8
  - A two-fold object in the imposition of the — 10
  - His Excellency Lord Dufferin and his Government cursed for the dearness of salt and kerosine oil and a suggestion to fix the selling price of salt in the same way as liquor, toddy, &c., made. 11
  - The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the increase in the — ... 10
  - The enhancement of the — has not been received with general approval, as stated by the Honourable Mr. Mookerji 11
  - The increased — and its disapproval:
    - The *Indu Prakásh* 8
    - The *Kannadă Suvarte* 10
    - The *Kesari* 9
    - The *Mahárâshtră Mitră* 10
    - The *Satyă Mitră*... 9
    - The *Satyă Shodhak* 10
- Sikkim: Disapproval of the rumoured annexation of — by the British Government 5
- Taxation in India:
  - Constant increase of — and the warning given by Lords Lawrence, Mayo and Northbrook 7
  - Misuse of the discretionary powers vested in the Government in the matter of enhancing and reducing taxes ... 7
  - Oppression by law under the British rule in India 6

Part II.—*Education*—

- Bombay University: Comments in connection with the list of additional candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the —. 15
- College of Science, Poona: The new rule regarding admissions into the Engineering Department of the — and its baneful effect ... 15

Page.

Part II.—*Education*—continued.
Educational employés : The vice of drinking among — 16
Free-studentships in Government schools and colleges : Disapproval of the abolition of — 15
Gujaráti Book Committee : Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám's work as a member of the — and his aversion for Pársi authors 16

Part III.—*Railways*—
B. B. & C. I. Railway : Grievances of the employés on the — ... 16

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—
Bombay :
- Drainage works opposite the Mint at — 17
- The — fire-brigade and its misconduct on occasions of fire ... 16
- The — Municipality and the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Virprasád Tápiprasád 17

Part V.—*Native States*—
Káthiáwár : The Tálukdárs' *girás* in — and their management ... 18
Porbandar : Mr. Lely as Administrator of the — State 17
Sávantvádi : A request to His Excellency Lord Reay in connection with the Chief of — 17

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH FEBRUARY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Delay in bringing into force the Municipal and District and Local Boards' Acts in Berár.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—It is a matter for great surprise that the Municipal and District and Local Boards' Acts in Berár have not yet been brought into operation though they were to be put into practice in January 1887 and 1886 respectively. Cannot such important work be done with greater speed than this? We hope that our provincial Government will now look into these matters without further delay.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th February 1888.

CON 1044

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 6 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 11th February 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	English,			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	Anglo-Maráthi,			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do,	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do,	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do,	Weekly	1,000
	Maráthi.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta[1]	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1050

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
54	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
55	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
56	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
64	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
65	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
74	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
75	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prákásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
82	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
83	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
84	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
85	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
86	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
87	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
96	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,297
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
106	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
107	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
108	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
111	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
113	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
114	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
129	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
130	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
131	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
132	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
133	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
135	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
136	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
137	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
138	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
139	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
140	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
141	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
144	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation as Viceroy of India.

1. Writing on the resignation of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 10th February, says:—Though the policy of His Excellency the Viceroy in the administration of India be distasteful to the Natives, it has not been disapproved of in England. Probably, the authorities in England consider that His Excellency Lord Dufferin will be very useful at home in the present disquieting situation in Europe and the disturbed condition of Ireland, and this has induced His Lordship to send in his resignation of his office in India. The people of this country will not be sorry for the resignation. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (81) of the same date express the same sentiments.]

Appeal to the people against cow-slaughter.

2. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16), in its issue of the 6th February, says that because the former Hindus are no more living, therefore Government is indifferent about the Queen's proclamation of 1858, refers to the extensive slaughter of cows at present prevailing in India, upbraids the people for their want of patriotism and self-respect, and asks them to make united efforts to prevent cow-slaughter and thereby to save themselves from the scarcity of milk and nourishment which they are sure to experience if the present state of things is allowed to continue without any opposition.

Agitation against cow-slaughter in India and the incitement of the Hindus against the Mahomedans.

3. In writing about the agitation carried on in Upper India and in Bombay against the slaughter of cows for food, the *Rást Goftár* (77), in its issue of the 5th February, says:—It appears likely that Government will have to take timely notice of the agitation set on foot to incite the Hindus against the Mahomedans in the mofussil, for there is no foretelling what conflagration this fierce religious passion which is gaining strength among the ignorant classes may give rise to in future. Some intriguing and "learned" vakils and pleaders of the "new generation" are fanning the fire of bigotry and feud, and it rests with the sensible and thoughtful educated Hindus to put down the instigation of such men.

The endowment fund of the Imperial Institute, London, and the request made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to secure contributions from India towards it disapproved.

4. The *Yajdán Parast* (131), in its issue of the 5th February, disapproves of the endeavours made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to secure more money from India for the Imperial Institute, London, fears that the Institute, which is already disliked in India, will thereby become more odious, and remarks that the institutions founded in this country in commemoration of the Royal Jubilee stand themselves in want of funds, and that neither His Royal Highness nor other rich folks in England have subscribed a pie towards the Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which would not have been started so early if Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit had not charitably contributed three lákhs of rupees to its fund. The Supreme and Provincial Governments in India have, continues the paper, tried to secure subscriptions for the Imperial Institute, London, out of respect for His Royal Highness, but that has caused uneasiness among the people. It remains to be seen whether the Indian Government will now try to get more contributions as requested by His Royal Highness. India has already contributed the unusually large amount of ten lákhs of rupees towards the Imperial Institute Fund. The Government of India has incurred the displeasure of the public by the recent increase in the salt duty and by the imposition of a tax on kerosine oil, and it will greatly enrage the public if it tries to comply with the request now made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. [The *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 9th February, says that the people of England consider India to be a golden sparrow, and that though thousands of people in this poor country are daily half or nearly starved and have lost their trade, the English people pay no heed to their condition. The Imperial Institute will, continues the paper, do no

good to India and still it is asked to contribute towards the endowment fund of the Institute. It regrets that it cannot but style this request a shameless one and is very sorry to find that rich men and Native Princes in India, who do not care to improve the condition of the poor classes in their own country, should readily open their purses to aid foreigners with a view to curry favour with officials. A few other papers also write disapprovingly of the request made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the matter.]

Allowances to the descendants of the royal Mogal family recommended.

5. The *Khâyir Khâhe Islâm* (144), in its issue of the 1st February, congratulates the Government of India on its sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem for the maintenance of Shahájáda Mirza Khursid Alam, one of the descendants of the Mogal family, and says:—There are some 500 descendants of the same Imperial family in a very wretched condition and we shall be highly obliged to Government if it kindly fix a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 per head. The sum of Rs. 60,000 per annum thus required is but very small when compared with the revenue of India. Government should remember that India was once in the possession of the ancestors of these men and that the British people were their subjects. If Government accede to our request its action will be considered to be highly praiseworthy.

The British Government compared with the Native States of India as regards the condition of their respective subjects.

6. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (33), in its issue of the 4th February, compares the British Government with the Native States of India as regards their treatment of their respective subjects and says:—While, on the one hand, the Native Princes abolish the taxes on their subjects, give presents and annuities to their officers and other people on festive occasions, confide in them and entrust them with responsible functions according to their qualifications, grant, as in Mysore, representative Legislative Councils and keep, as in Baroda, the people contented and earn their blessings, the British Government, on the other hand, squeezes money out of the people by taxation on account of its financial embarrassment, lets happy occasions like Her Majesty's Jubilee pass by without any benefits or presents to its loyal subjects, is very miserly and does not entrust them with posts of responsibility though they be qualified, does not give them Legislative Councils based on the principle of representation, and annoys its subjects who are praying to God that Government may take pity on them.

The oppression of Government over the people of India.

7. The *Satyă Mitră* (55), in its issue of the 9th February, in an article headed "Is this India or the Andamans?" says:—It is very derogatory to Government that instead of taxing the import of cotton piece-goods of Manchester to meet the military expenditure in Burmah, they should now and again timidly annoy the weak and loyal people of India. Are our so-called leaders asleep at this time? If they will not utilize their education at such a time when will they do so? What time can be more critical than this? Properly speaking the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha ought to know this. If this association had paid attention to such important matters why should we have been loaded with such taxes? It is plain that our luck is unfavourable. The condition of India has been deteriorating under the British Government from what it was about a century ago. The present state of things is practically worse than what it was about a decade ago. If the educated Natives are blind to all this it is sheer misfortune. Alas! we are in the most deplorable condition possible. We have been deprived of food and pass our days in bondage. Morally this is very disgraceful, but alas! what can be done when fortune is adverse? The present condition of India is the best index of the power of fortune. In brief, the present is a very critical time, but on account of English education we do not unfortunately see the ways of promoting our interests. The same paper, in its issue of the 10th February, continues:—The British Government is so pre-eminently benevolent that it does not allow us to drink water or ease ourselves free of charge. Though we have so often displayed our loyalty to Government it does not commiserate us! We do not know what name to give to its oppression. Government should remember the fable of "A man and the goose laying golden eggs." A gardener who hurts the roots of a

plant should not expect flowers. Besides, Government should attend to our past history. The queen of Jhánsi, Nizám Ul-mulk, Chimnáji Appa, Bájiráo, Tátya Topi and other heroic personages are, though in history, still brandishing their swords before the world and giving evidence of our heroism. Government must fully bear in mind that even the meek cow can, if enraged, tear the elephant to pieces or will kick the milkman if he attempts to milk her after she has yielded the whole of the milk in her udder. The subject people form the principal element in a kingdom, and if they are persecuted it is likely to be endangered as is proved in many cases by history. It is not just of Government to squeeze out of selfishness the necks of the Hindus.

8. The *Vritt Sudha* (72), in its issue of the 7th February, writes:—The English, the present rulers of India, are more faithful in the performance of their promises than many of the former rulers, the only point to be noted being that while these were staunch in their benevolent and self-denying determinations, those are so only in matters of self-interest. As for example, Government have turned a deaf ear to the frequent and vociferous protestations of the public against the enhancement of the salt-tax and firmly carried out their determination in the matter.

Sudden enhancement of the salt-tax and advice to the people to publicly protest against it.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 11th February, says:—The people ought to express their opinion on the sudden enhancement of the salt-tax, since their doing so will show Government that whatever haste be made in increasing the burden of taxation the people will not fail to express their opinion on the subject with due force, and Government will very probably think twice before taking a similar step in future. It is well-known that a tax on salt inflicts serious inconvenience on the people. Lord Lawrence, Mr. Pedder and several other officers have borne testimony to the fact that a tax on this condiment badly affects public health and the health of cattle. Particularly Bombay ought to express its public opinion on the subject, since Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit has given an opinion which runs counter to that of the public.

The debate in the Supreme Legislative Council on the Petroleum Bill and the increase in the salt duty ridiculed and the necessity for improving the constitution of the Legislative Councils pointed out.

10. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74), in its issue of the 9th February, writes:—The gods of Olympus, in their mutual congratulations, seemed to forget the fact that their decisions affected men who were not as spiritual as themselves but incarnate beings made of flesh and blood, and not devoid of feelings. Evans and Steel, and Westland and Mookerji, and even Sir Dinsháh Petit agreed at a recent meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to the wisdom of an increase in the salt duty. The poor, they urged, will not be oppressed by the increase. Hearts of adamant! What can you know how you suck the very blood out of the subject people? And now the duty on petroleum, another important article of daily use, has met with divine approval. Mr. Mookerji but meekly complains, and our Pársi knight approves of a duty *ad valorem*. He must be aware that the very anticipation of the duty has sent up the price of the oil to an inordinate amount. Consumption of this oil is no luxury with the poor, who prefer this oil to any other, and alas! they must now burn less of it. Blessed indeed are the rich in India! [The *Rást Goftár* (77), in its issue of the 5th February, says that if a proof were needed of the Indian Legislative Councils being a mere "farce" and their honourable members "humbugs," it is furnished by the debate at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on the new taxes on salt and kerosine oil. When there is a large deficit in the treasury, not only have the official members of the Viceregal Council, but even those representing the mercantile interests, and not only European but even Native members, congratulated one another on the condition of the Indian finances! And His Excellency the Viceroy has wound up these sweet airs with a sweet song of his own and thanked the members of the Council for their hearty support! The loss by exchange is a calamity like famine or other calamities inflicted by nature and a reduction in expenditure ought to be the chief remedy at such a juncture. It is,

however, to be regretted that no member of the Supreme Council ventured to suggest this remedy instead of increasing the taxes. Many other papers censure the Honourable Mr. Mookerji and the Honourable Sir Dinsháh M. Petit for their approval of the increase in the salt duty and of the levy of a duty on kerosine oil, and take an opportunity to complain once more of the present faulty constitution of the Legislative Councils and to point out the necessity for making them more representative. The *Rájyabhakt* (114) of the 5th February terms the Honourable Mr. Mookerji a puppet, which the magician Lord Dufferin causes to dance as he likes and remarks that his self-interestedness is contemptible and that a proof of his being a traitor to his country is furnished by his statement in the Council to the effect that the Native public approves of the salt-tax when the public press and public associations are with one voice decrying it. The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 5th February, regrets the conduct of the Native members of the Viceregal Council in expressing approval of the salt and petroleum taxes and in sacrificing their countrymen, and adds that persons in easy circumstances do not care for the poor.]

The Honourable Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit and the Honourable Mr. Mookerji censured for their opinions on the increase in the salt duty and public associations advised to protest against the duty.

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 9th February, considers the Honourable Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit and the Honourable Mr. Peary Mohan Mookerji to be wrong in their statement in the Supreme Legislative Council that enhancement of the salt duty will not injuriously affect the poor classes, and much regrets that they should have supported what it calls a most unjust tax. If, adds the paper, the Honourable Mr. Mandlik had been at this time in the Council he would undoubtedly have shown by his bold speech the great injustice done by Government in taking this step. The people must hold meetings in every village on the subject of this tax and display their displeasure to Government in connection with it. The public associations, and specially the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, ought to take up this important subject and make a manifestation of their existence by creating an agitation among the vast masses of the Indian people.

12. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 10th February, refers to the speeches of the Honourable Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit and the Honourable Peary M. Mookerji in the Viceregal Legislative Council on the subject of the salt duty and says:—If the honourable members had read what the vernacular newspapers have been writing on this subject they would not certainly have made unfounded statements in the Legislative Council. If the tax, which places one of the necessaries of life on the same level as regards its price as an article of luxury, is not to be called an oppressive one, what tax is then to be called oppressive? The retail sellers have increased the price of salt quite out of proportion to the increase in the salt duty and it has consequently become as dear as coarse sugar, an article which the poor can hardly afford to buy even on holidays. There were other ways open to the Native members in the Council to acquire the good will of Government and their officers than by supporting an increase in the salt duty. It was really disgraceful and dishonourable to them to repay the obligations of Government in this manner. It is a great wonder that a tax which was considered oppressive only five years ago should now be highly commended. Can it not then be said that there is no meaning in saying that the British Government never depart from their policy in the administration of India? Government are misled by the statements of the Honourable Sir Dinsháh and the Honourable Mr. Peary Mohan Mookerji, and we request all public associations to make a great effort to represent the real public opinion on the matter to Government.

Disapproval of the increase in the salt-tax.

13. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 1st February, writes:—We do not see that the exigencies of the State demand that Government should suddenly raise the salt-tax, which tells most heavily upon the poor. But India is not the only sufferer. Burmah suffers more, for the figures as they stand will show to the general reader that in Burmah the tax has been increased by

[illegible] is to be regretted that no member of the Supreme Council ventured to suggest this remedy instead of increasing the taxes. Many vernaculars censure the Honourable Mr. Mackay and the Honourable Sir Dinshaw M. Petit for their approval of the increase in the salt duty. [illegible] of the few [illegible] the [illegible] present [illegible] of the [illegible] to point out the necessity of making [illegible] more representative. The [illegible] (14th of February) [illegible] the Honourable Mr. Mackay's [illegible] which the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible] that a [illegible] of the [illegible] to the country is [illegible] by the [illegible] to the effect that the Native public approves of the salt-tax when the public press and public associations with one voice decry it. The [illegible], in its issue of the 5th February, regrets the conduct of the Native members of the Viceregal Council in expressing approval of the salt tax and in sacrificing their countrymen, and [illegible] in [illegible] do not care for the poor.

11. The *Dnyan Prakash* (7), in its issue of the 8th February, considers the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and the Honourable Mr. James Mackay to be wrong in their statement in the Supreme Legislative Council that the enhancement of the salt duty will not injuriously affect the poor classes, and [illegible] that they [illegible] a [illegible] the Honourable Mr. Mandlik had been at this time in the Council he would undoubtedly have [illegible] the great injustice done by Government in increasing the salt duty. The public ought to hold meetings in every city on the subject of the tax and testify their displeasure to Government in connection with it. The public associations, and especially the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, ought to take up this important subject and make a manifestation of their displeasure by creating an agitation against the tax among the masses of the Indian people.

12. The *Som Prakash* (10), in its issue of the 6th February, refers to the speeches of the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and the Honourable Peary Mohan Mookerji in the Viceregal Legislative Council on the subject of the salt duty, and says:—If the honourable members had read what the vernacular newspapers have been writing on this subject they would not certainly have made unfounded statements in the Legislative Council. If the tax, which places one of the necessaries of life on the same level as regards its price as an article of luxury, is not to be called an oppressive one, what tax is then to be called oppressive? The retail sellers have increased the price of salt quite out of proportion to the increase in the salt duty, and it has consequently become as dear as [illegible], an article which the poor can hardly afford to buy even on holidays. There were other ways open to the native members in the Council to acquire the good will of Government and their officers than by supporting an increase in the salt duty. It was really disgraceful and dishonourable to them to support the proposals of Government in this manner. It is a great wonder that a tax which was considered oppressive only two years ago should now be highly commended. Can it not then be said that there is no meaning in saying that the British Government never depart from their policy in the administration of India? Government are misled by the statements of the Honourable Sir Dinshaw and the Honourable Mr. Peary Mohan Mookerji, and we request all public associations to make a great effort to represent the real public opinion on the matter to Government.

13. The *Native Times* (1), in its issue of the 1st February, writes:—We do not see that the exigencies of the State demand that Government should suddenly raise the salt-tax, which falls most heavily upon the poor. But India is not the only sufferer. Burmah suffers more, for the figures as they stand will show to the general reader that in Burmah the tax has been increased by

13 annas while in India it has been increased only by 8 annas. If the Indians can hardly bear such a tax, much less can the poor Burmese. Salt is the first necessary of life. We should have been glad if, to meet the deficit, Government had raised the income-tax, because that would not have affected the millions of poor people in both India and Burmah. But a duty on an article universally consumed like salt ought to be the last resource of a thinking statesman.

Salt and petroleum taxes and the dissatisfaction they have caused in Sind.

14. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (85) of the 8th February, writing from Karáchi, says:—The recent enhancement in the tax on salt and the imposition of a new one on petroleum have much dissatisfied the poor people of this place, who are astonished that Government should have resorted to the taxing of such articles of universal consumption as salt and kerosine oil, and should have thereby caused considerable inconvenience to the poor.

Approval of the duty on petroleum.

15. The *Suryodayă* (62), in its issue of the 6th February, approves of the tax on petroleum on the ground of its serving to raise the price of that dangerous oil and thereby to bring it on the same level with that of sesamum oil.

The Honourable Mr. Steel's suggestion made at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to continue the present heavy military expenditure disapproved.

16. The *Satyavakta* (118), in its issue of the 10th February, disapproves of the Honourable Mr. Steel's advocacy of the continuance of the military expenditure on a grand scale irrespective of public opinion on the subject, and remarks that the Natives cannot support this view as it is essential that those whose pockets are touched should be consulted, that it is painful that he should have recommended Government to become arbitrary at a time when the constitution of the Legislative Councils is about to be improved, and that sometimes many items of military expenditure turn out to be a waste of money.

Want of discrimination on the part of Government in conferring honorary titles.

17. The *Sind Sudhár* (147), in its issue of the 14th January, says:—The readers of newspapers might be well aware that Government confer honorary titles on deserving gentlemen in India twice every year, viz., on the New Year's day and on the Queen's birthday, besides on some special occasions as the Jubilee day. It is often noticed that in bestowing titles Government overlook the claims of many deserving men. People are sometimes very much surprised to hear of titles being bestowed upon men possessing no qualifications. It also seems that on the occasion of conferring titles Government never think of the province of Sind. This year also the claims of the people of Sind were not sufficiently recognised. It is not enough for Sind that the title of Khán Sáheb or Khán Báhádur should be conferred on one or two Government officials in the province. In every community there are gentlemen well known for their learning, generosity and courtesy, and to show appreciation of the merits of such gentlemen Government ought to confer on them honorary titles. The late Seth Naomal of Karáchi held the title of C.S.I. Since his death no one in Sind has received such a title. In the Pársi community of Karáchi there will be found many gentlemen of a liberal disposition. Why is not the attention of Government directed to them? From the other communities also several gentlemen can be named who take a lively interest in promoting the welfare of the people and who devote their time and money to objects of public utility. If Government go on conferring titles on Government officials and private individuals without proper consideration, then their titles must lose their importance. Government ought to confer titles on deserving men alone in order that people may take more interest in the cause of the public.

Comments on the Bombay Administration Report for 1886-87.

18. The *Jagan Mitră* (34), in its issue of the 6th February, while reviewing the Bombay Administration Report for 1886-87, says:—It is stated in official reports that the land revenue is increasing without any oppression being practised on the *rayats*. This is very far from

12 annas, while in India it has been increased only by 8 annas. If the Indians can bear the tax, such a tax, much less can the poor Burmese. Salt is the first necessity of life. We should have been glad if, to meet the deficit, Government had raised the income-tax, because that would not have affected the millions of poor people in both India and Burmah. But a duty on an article universally consumed like salt ought to be the last resource of a thinking statesman.

14. A correspondent of the *Weekly Sindhi* (35) of the 5th February, writing from Karáchi, says:—The recent enhancement in the tax on salt and the imposition of a new one on petroleum have much dissatisfied the poor people of this place, who are astonished that Government should have resorted to the taxing of such articles of universal consumption as salt and kerosine oil, and should have thereby caused considerable inconvenience to the poor.

Salt and petroleum taxes and the dissatisfaction they have caused in Sind.

15. The *Sind Sudhár* (102), in its issue of the 6th February, approves of the tax on petroleum on the ground of its serving to raise the price of the dangerous oil and thereby to bring it on the same level with that of standard oil.

Remarks on the duty on petroleum.

16. The *Sudhárak* (115), in its issue of the 5th February, disapproves of the Honourable Mr. Steel's advocacy of the continuance of the military expenditure on a grand scale irrespective of public opinion on the subject, and remarks that the Natives cannot support this view as it is essential that those whose pockets are touched should be consulted; that it is painful that he should have recommended Government to become arbitrary at a time when the constitution of the Legislative Councils is about to be improved, and that sometimes many items of military expenditure turn out to be a waste of money.

The Honourable Mr. Steel's suggestion made at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to continue the present heavy military expenditure disapproved.

17. The *Sind Sudhár* (47), in its issue of the 15th January, says:—The readers of newspapers might be well aware that Government confer honorary titles on deserving gentlemen in India twice a year, viz., on the New Year's day and on the Queen's birthday, besides on some special occasions as the Jubilee, &c. It is often noticed that in conferring titles Government overlook the claims of many deserving men. People are sometimes very much surprised to hear of titles being conferred upon men possessing no qualifications. It also seems that on the occasion of conferring titles Government never think of the province of Sind. This year also the claims of the people of Sind were not sufficiently recognised. It is not enough for Sind that the title of Khan Saheb or Khan Bahadur should be conferred on one or two Government officials in the province. In every community there are gentlemen well known for their learning, generosity and courage, and to show appreciation of the merits of such gentlemen Government ought to confer on them honorary titles. The late Seth Naomal of Karáchi held the title of C.S.I. Since his death no one in Sind has received such a title. In the Hindu community of Karáchi there will be found many gentlemen who deserve titles. Why is not the attention of Government directed to them? From the other communities also several gentlemen can be found who take a lively interest in promoting the welfare of the people and who devote their time and money to objects of public utility. If Government go on conferring titles on Government officials and private individuals without proper consideration, then such titles must lose their importance. Government ought to confer titles on deserving men alone in order that people may take more interest in the cause of the public.

Want of discrimination on the part of Government in conferring honorary titles.

18. The *Jagad Mitra* ([illegible]), in its issue of the 6th February, while reviewing the Bombay Administration Report for 1890-91, says:—It is stated in official reports that the land revenue is increasing without any oppression being practised on the rayats. This is very far from

Comments on the Bombay Administration Report for 1890-91.

the truth. Government acknowledge merely in words the loyalty of the Natives, but their acts are different. In the year in question 118 persons fell a prey to wild animals, 55 died from hydrophobia and 1,206 met their death from snake-bite. Some of these deaths might have been avoided if the people had had liberty to possess and carry arms. We should not have regretted our dispossession of arms if Government had been able to protect us from wild beasts, but when they are unable to do so why should they not allow us to carry arms? All consider this to be a blot on the fair administration of India by the British. We cannot find fault with British justice except in so far that it has become very costly. Government have so much increased their revenue from stamps that it is more than sufficient to maintain Civil and Criminal Courts. Government should consider whether it is just to maintain Criminal Courts with funds derived from Civil Courts.

Mr. Javerilál U. Yájnik recommended for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin.

19. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th February, writes:—A correspondent, who signs himself "Islam," suggests in the columns of the *Times of India* that on the term of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin's membership of the Bombay Legislative Council expiring, he should be re-elected, or, if that be impossible, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay should be appointed in his stead. We have a high opinion of the abilities of both these gentlemen; but we suggest that it is now the turn of Mr. Javerilál U. Yájnik. His name has been so often proposed and rejected that it would be positively discourteous and unjust if he were to be left in the cold now. He is in every way worthy of the honour and in him the Gujaráti section of the province will find a proper representative. He cannot but prove of service to the Council with his information, judgment, tact and learning. We again press his claims on the notice of Government.

20. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 9th February also makes the same recommendation and says:—Mr. Javerilál is a quiet and steady worker and writes and speaks to the point. By his appointment His Excellency Lord Reay will respect the feelings of the people of Gujarát and will have the credit of placing a proper man on the Legislative Council.

Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayáni recommended for appointment to the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin.

21. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103), in its issue of the 5th February, disapproves of the suggestion made by "Islam" in the *Times of India* and observes that it is desirable that the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin should retire from the Legislative Council, for he stands in great need of rest. There are besides, continues the *Kaiser*, Mahomedans worthier of the honour of a seat on the Council than Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay and their claims ought to be recognised first. Moreover, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay was formerly on the Council and this is enough for him. The paper then dwells on the merits and claims of Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayáni, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and of the Town Council, to a seat on the Legislative Council, and adds that his appointment will be hailed with delight by the Mahomedans and the people of Bombay in general.

Notice of the conduct of Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur, by Government.

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 6th February, says that it is obliged to the Bombay Government for the notice they have taken of the conduct of Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur, during the recent races, and remarks that if the letter of Government to Mr. Allen conveying their disapproval of his conduct were published it would serve as a deterrent to other similarly disposed officers.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey's decision in the Bhátia illegal arrest case and the satisfaction it has given to the Bombay public.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th February, writes:—It is needless to say that the decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, finding for the Bhátia cloth-seller as against the policeman Bháu Jiváji, who was charged with illegally arresting the former, will be received with satisfaction, though, we believe, this verdict of the

outside public will be influenced to some extent by the sense of wrong that has been ever present to it as regards the high-handedness of the police. Looking to the merits of the case, we are inclined to think that this particular policeman was more a knave than a fool. [The *Rást Goftár* (77), in its issue of the 5th February, writing on the same subject, says that Mr. Crawley-Boevey has fully sustained his reputation for judicial integrity and straightforwardness in the very able judgment delivered by him in the case. Many other papers write approvingly of the judgment given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey and say that the public is satisfied with it. The *Yajdán Parast* (131) of the 5th February remarks that the Bombay public will regard the judgment as the Magna Charta of its liberty and that the Bombay police should take a lesson from it, and hopes that it will be the last case of the kind. The *Rájyabhakt* (114) of the 5th February is surprised at some of the Anglo-Indian papers writing against the decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and observes that the Native public look with contempt upon the objectionable manner in which they give vent to their feelings and vexation against Mr. Crawley-Boevey.]

24. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 5th February, writes:—No doubt the police, like the military, stand in an anomalous position as regards their duties, and it must be admitted that at times it is very difficult for them to distinguish between what lies within their authority and what not. However regrettable such a position may be, yet the exigencies of society demand it. It is almost certain that the police authorities will take the case to the High Court, and whatever may be the final decision we do certainly thank the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate for demonstrating that the Bombay City Police regulations are not what they should be, and ought therefore to be improved in the interests of the citizens.

Thefts on the road from Násik to Ozar and Pimpalgaon.

25. A correspondent of the *Vártáhar* (66), in its issue of the 5th February, refers to two instances of assault committed by robbers on the road from Násik to Ozar and Pimpalgaon, says that travellers by the road are frequently assaulted and robbed of their property probably by people living in the neighbouring villages, and requests Government to keep a punitive police force there.

PART II.—*Education.*

Government scholarships for Indian students in England.

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 11th February, says:—The public is thankful to the Government of India for having founded six scholarships for the purpose of sending young Indian students to England to prosecute their studies there, but the number of these scholarships, compared with the vast extent of the country, is so small as to produce no appreciable results. It is therefore to be hoped that the authorities will devise means which will duly supply the wants of the country in this matter.

Abolition of free-studentships in Government schools and colleges disapproved.

27. With reference to the abolition of free-studentships in Government schools and colleges, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 9th February says:—The memorial presented to the Bombay Government by the Undergraduates' Association in connection with this subject contains strong arguments in support of the revival of free-studentships and will, it is hoped, receive the attention it deserves. Well-known witnesses deposed before the Education Commission that the fees charged in Government educational institutions were very heavy. This statement created a hope that the school-fees would be reduced, but instead of anything of the kind being done the fees have been increased and free-studentships abolished. The Government resolution appointing the Education Commission stated that the poor were generally very anxious to receive high education and that it ought therefore to be placed within easy reach of all people. The Government resolution abolishing free-studentships appears inexplicable and deserves to be at once withdrawn. [The *Broach Mitra* (86), in its issue of the 8th February, expresses similar

outside public will be influenced to some extent by the sense of wrong that [illegible] present. If it is regards the [illegible] of the police [illegible], to the merits of the case, we are inclined to think that this particular [illegible] was there a [illegible] than it look. The *Rast Goftár* ([illegible]), in its issue of the [illegible] February, writing on the same subject, says that Mr. Crawley-Boevey has fully sustained his reputation for judicial integrity and straightforwardness in the [illegible] judgment delivered by him in the case. Many other papers write approvingly of the judgment given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey and say that the public is satisfied with it. The *Kaisar-i-Hind* ([illegible]) of [illegible] February remarks that the Bombay public will regard the judgment as the Magna Charta of its liberties and that the Bombay police should take a lesson from it, and hopes that it will be the last case of the kind. The *Indu Prakásh* ([illegible]) of the [illegible] February [illegible] of the Anglo-Indian papers writing against the judgment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey and considers that the Anglo-Indians should look with [illegible] upon the [illegible] manner to which they give vent to their [illegible] against Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

24. The *Native Opinion* ([illegible]), in its issue of the 5th February, writes:— [illegible] the police, like the military, should be [illegible] and it must be admitted that in this [illegible] it is very difficult for them [illegible] and [illegible]. However [illegible] such a position may be, [illegible] is greatly [illegible]. It is almost certain that the police authorities will take the case to the High Court, [illegible] we are [illegible] that Mr. Crawley-Boevey [illegible] in the minds of the citizens.

Soldiers on the road [illegible]

25. A correspondent of the [illegible], in its issue of the 5th February, [illegible] to [illegible] instances of assault committed by soldiers on the road from [illegible] and [illegible], and that property [illegible] frequently [illegible] by these [illegible] in the neighbourhood [illegible] there.

[illegible]

Government scholarships [illegible]

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* ([illegible]), in its issue of the [illegible] February, says [illegible] the Government of India [illegible] of sending young Indian students to England to [illegible] but the number of these scholarships compared with the vast extent of the country, [illegible] to produce an appreciable result. It is therefore to be hoped that the authorities will devise means which will adequately supply the wants of the country in this matter.

27. With reference to the abolition of [illegible]

[illegible] the Education Commission [illegible]. The *Hindu Prakásh* ([illegible]) of the 5th February, expresses similar sentiments and adds that the proportion of free-students in Government schools should be more than 15 per cent., and that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will, by issuing a resolution to that effect, earn the blessings of the poor. The *Bakul* (15) and the *Satyá Shodhak* (57), in their respective issues of the 5th February, and several other papers disapprove of the abolition of free-studentships in Government schools and colleges and support the memorial of the Bombay Undergraduates' Association to Government in the matter.]

The additional list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and the necessity for inquiring into the system of conducting the University examinations.

28. The *Rást Goftár* (77), in its issue of the 5th February, expresses surprise at the publication of the additional list of 22 candidates who have passed the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and observes that such delay and fickleness in an important matter like that of an examination are intolerable and that under this disgraceful state of affairs the necessity for the enquiry proposed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás into the system of conducting the University examinations cannot be denied. The paper wishes to know who should make amends for the harm done to the candidates by this long delay. [Several other papers take the same view and justify the action of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás in proposing an enquiry into the present system of conducting the University examinations.]

Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the first three standards of the Hyderabad High School, Sind.

29. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Times* (4) in its issue of the 1st February, says:—It is believed that the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has resolved to abolish the first three standards of the Hyderabad High School when the number of boys of that school comes to 320. If this be a fact, then I say the Director cannot commit a more serious mistake. At the present moment the number of boys in the above school is nearly 300, and if the Director's resolution be carried out it is no wonder that within a few months, say by April next, the first three standards will be abolished. Surely such a step will not be in the right direction. In such a large town as that of Hyderabad, where education has not made such great strides as in Calcutta, Bombay and Poona, this resolution of the Director of Public Instruction, if carried out, will work with peculiar hardship and severity. The parents of the boys will then, being utterly helpless, send them to private schools, where, as a general rule, it is admitted on all hands that the education imparted is not of a satisfactory character. The public, of course, cannot blame the school-masters of private schools for imparting to their pupils perfunctory education, for, they cannot maintain their schools in a state of efficiency owing to the scanty grants they receive under the new grant-in-aid rules. Is it just and fair that Government should take a step which is calculated to hamper the cause of education at Hyderabad? Let Mr. Jacob, the Educational Inspector in Sind, communicate with the Director of Public Instruction and inform him that Hyderabad is not yet prepared for the step he has proposed, and I am sure the Director will see the inexpediency of his measure.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Complaint about the overcrowding of carriages on the Southern Marátha Railway line.

30. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 10th February, draws the attention of the Southern Marátha Railway Company to the overcrowding of carriages on their line and says that they should keep one or two spare carriages at large stations, such as Jejuri, Lonand, Váthár and Sátára.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

The Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

31. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 8th February, writes:—The cost of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality has been gradually growing and has reached the enormous sum of eleven and a half lákhs of rupees per annum, and yet a large portion of

...ments and adds that the imposition of fees on students in Government schools should be more than 12 per cent, and that the imposition of the tax [illegible] by securing a reduction in the fees [illegible]. The [illegible] and the [illegible] of the 5th February and several other papers disapprove of the abolition of free-studentships in Government schools and colleges and support the memorial of the Bombay Graduates' Association to Government in the matter.]

Tardiness in the publication of the list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, and the necessity for enquiry into the system of conducting the University examinations.

28. The [illegible] (77), in its issue of the 5th February, expresses surprise at the publication of the final list of the candidates who have passed the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and observes that such delay and looseness in an important matter like that of an examination are intolerable and that under this disgraceful state of affairs the necessity for the enquiry proposed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas into the system of conducting the University examinations cannot be denied. The paper wishes to know who should make amends for the harm done to the candidates by this long delay. [Several other papers take the same view and justify the action of the Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas in proposing an enquiry into the present system of conducting the University examinations.]

Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the first three standards of the Hyderabad High School, Sind.

29. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Times* (4) in its issue of the 1st February, says:—It is alleged that the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has resolved to abolish the first three standards of the Hyderabad High School when the number of boys of that school comes to 420. If this be a fact, then I say the Director cannot commit a more serious mistake. At the present moment the number of boys in the above school is nearly 390, and if the Director's resolution be carried out it is no wonder that within a few months, say by April next, the first three standards will be abolished. Surely such a step will not be in the right direction. In such a large town as that of Hyderabad, where education has not made such great strides as in Calcutta, Bombay and Poona, this resolution of the Director of Public Instruction, if carried out, will work with peculiar hardship and severity. The parents of the boys will then be utterly helpless, and send them to private schools, where, as a general rule, it is admitted on all hands that the education imparted is not of a satisfactory character. The public, of course, cannot blame the school-masters of private schools for imparting to their pupils an inferior education, for they cannot maintain their schools in a state of efficiency owing to the scanty grants they receive under the new grant-in-aid rules. Is it just and fair that Government should take a step which is calculated to hamper the cause of education at Hyderabad? Let Mr. Jacob, the Educational Inspector in Sind, communicate with the Director of Public Instruction and inform him that Hyderabad is not yet prepared for the step he has proposed, and I am sure the Director will see the inexpediency of his measure.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Complaint about the overcrowding of carriages on the Southern Mahratta Railway line.

30. The [illegible] (106), in its issue of the 10th February, draws the attention of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to the overcrowding of carriages on their line and says that they should keep one or two spare carriages at large stations, such as [illegible], Lonand, Vathar and Satara.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

31. The [illegible] (55), in its issue of the 6th February, writes:—The cost of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality has been gradually increasing till it has now reached the enormous sum of eleven and a half lakhs of rupees per annum, and yet a large portion of

the city continues to be in a dirty condition. The special work of the department is to look after sanitation, and if this is not properly done the large expenditure is mere waste of money. The dirty condition of the city badly affects public health, and yet, strange to say, members of the Corporation do not give to this vital subject the attention it deserves.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Insult to His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda in Paris.

32. The *Satyavakta* (118), in its issue of the 10th February, gives from the *Daily Chronicle* newspaper particulars of the insult offered to His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda in Paris by the seizure of his baggage under a warrant issued against him at the instance of the proprietor of the hotel where he had resided during his stay there, and remarks that the British Ambassador at Paris ought to take due measures in the matter. It adds that it is but natural that the natives of India should feel somewhat sorry at this sad event, that precautionary measures should be taken by the British Ambassador at Paris in order to prevent the repetition of such events in future and that a similar case happened about 15 years ago in connection with the Nawáb of Moorshedabad.

Colonel Marshall at Hyderabad.

33. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 5th February, says:—Lately an important post in the Hyderabad State fell vacant. Sir Asman Jah, the Minister, recommended to His Highness the Nizám some candidates and asked him to choose one of them. But the claims of these men were not considered and the place was given to an outsider. It is clear that the Minister will not take much interest in the administration of the State if his word is not duly respected even in such trifling matters. The person appointed to the post is said to have been recommended by the Resident and Colonel Marshall, the Private Secretary. If the Minister is to be held responsible for the proper administration of the State it is but proper that the heads of the different departments should be selected by him. It is not right, in our opinion, to keep Colonel Marshall at Hyderabad any longer, as the cause for which he is said to have been appointed there at the suggestion of the Government of India has ceased to exist since the resignation of Sir Sálar Jung. Whatever may have been the cause of his appointment, it is not good to unnecessarily keep a European officer in a Native State, for such an officer comes in the way of the Minister. His Highness the Nizám and the Government of India should by all means consider this matter.

The Chief of Sávantvádi and a request to the Bombay Government.

34. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 5th February, writes :—From time to time we have drawn the attention of the Bombay Government to the condition of affairs at Sávantvádi, though with little success. The administration reports continue from year to year to give the same account of the Rájá's state of mind. Government has never cared to inquire how far these reports are reliable and hence their purport continues to be the same. It is somewhat pleasant to remark that this year the report is somewhat changed in tone. "Some improvement was noticeable in the conduct of the Chief, Sar Desái Raghunáthráo Sávant Bhonsle, but it was not sufficiently assured to enable him to take any direct share in the administration, though as far as possible his wishes were consulted." Can anything be more vague? Why were his wishes at all consulted if the improvement in the conduct of the Chief was not of a nature sufficiently assured to enable him to take any direct share in the administration? Has the Chief himself expressed his inability to manage his own affairs, or have the authorities found out his inability? If so, when was he given any direct share in the management of the affairs of his State? His Excellency the Governor will do well to enquire personally into the circumstances of the case. The administration is wholly in the hands of a few men of the Senoy caste, and the Rája being a Marátha, no doubt, finds it hard to cope with a party perhaps antagonistic to his views. As far as our knowledge goes, the Rája is a young man of acknowledged intelligence and has been kept under very close supervision for years together. It is very likely

the city continues to be in a dirty condition. The special work of the department is to look after sanitation and if this is not properly done the large expenditure is a mere waste of money. The dirty condition of the city badly affects public health, and yet, strange to say, members of the Corporation do not give this vital subject the attention it deserves.

PART V.—NATIVE STATES.

Insult to His Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda in Paris.

32. The [illegible] ([illegible]), in its issue of the 10th February, gives from the *Daily Chronicle* newspaper particulars of the insult offered to His Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda in Paris by the seizure of his baggage under a warrant issued against him at the instance of the proprietor of the hotel where he had resided during his stay there, and remarks that the British Ambassador at Paris ought to take due measures in the matter. It adds that it is but natural that the Natives of India should feel sorry at this, and urges that necessary measures should be taken by the British Ambassador at Paris in order to prevent the repetition of such events in future and that a similar case happened about 12 years ago in connection with the Nawab of Moorshedabad.

Colonel Marshall at Hyderabad.

33. The *Native Opinion* (110), in its issue of the 5th February, says:—Before an important post in the Hyderabad State fell vacant, Sir Asman Jah, the Minister, recommended to His Highness the Nizam some candidates and asked him to choose one of them. But the claims of these men were not considered and the place was given to an outsider. It is clear that the Minister will not tolerate interference in the administration of the State if his word is not duly respected even in such a trifling matter. The person appointed to the post is said to have been recommended by the Resident and Colonel Marshall, the private secretary. If the Minister is to be held responsible for the proper administration of the State it is but proper that the heads of the different departments should be selected by him. It is not right, in our opinion, to keep Colonel Marshall at Hyderabad any longer, as the cause for which he is said to have been appointed there at the suggestion of the Government of India was said to cease since the resignation of [illegible]. Whatever may have been the cause of his appointment, it is not good administration when a subordinate officer of a Native State is allowed to throw obstacles in the way of the Minister. His Highness the Nizam and the Government of India should at once consider this matter.

The [illegible] of [illegible] State and [illegible]

34. The *Din Bandhu* ([illegible]), in its issue of the 8th February, writes:—From [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The administration [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their reports are reliable and hence their purport continues to be the same. [illegible] changed in time. [illegible] the administration, though [illegible] [illegible] the administration [illegible] [illegible] His Excellency the Governor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been kept under very close supervision for years together. It is very likely

that this strict surveillance may be embittering his temper, and Government, by instituting enquiries into his affairs and at the same time granting a little more freedom of action to the Chief, will be doing an act of justice and humanity.

Searching enquiry into the condition of the Sávantvádi State solicited.

35. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 5th February, writes:— There is something rotten in the condition of the Sávantvádi State, and if there be any truth in the rumours flying about, then it behoves Government to institute a searching inquiry into the affairs thereof. That an ordinary temperance preacher having the ear of the authorities should, for no apparent fault of his, fall a prey to them is inexplicable. The case under notice is under judicial enquiry, and we will not, therefore, venture to make any remarks. The rumours may be true or false, but in the interests of the people of Sávantvádi, Government are bound to see that the trust reposed in them is not misused.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
18th February 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 11th February 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Annuities: Allowances to the descendants of the royal Mogal family recommended 5
Bombay Administration Report, 1886-87: Comments on the — ... 8
Bombay Legislative Council:
  Mr. Javerilál U. Yájnik recommended for a seat on the — in succession to the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin:
    The *Dnyán Prakásh* 9
    The *Mahrátta* 9
  Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayáni recommended for appointment to the — in succession to the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin ... 9
Comparison of the British Government with the Native States of India: Institution of a comparison between the British Government and the Native States as regards the condition of their respective subjects... 5
Cow-slaughter in India:
  Agitation against — and the incitement of the Hindus against the Mahomedans 4
  Appeal to the people against — 4
Imperial Institute, London: The endowment fund of the — and the request made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to secure contributions from India towards it disapproved 4
Judicial matters: Mr. Crawley-Boevey's decision in the Bhátia illegal arrest case and the satisfaction it has given to the Bombay public:
    The *Indian Spectator* 9
    The *Native Opinion* 10
Military matters: The Honourable Mr. Steel's suggestion made at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to continue the present heavy military expenditure disapproved 8
Police: Thefts on the road from Násik to Ozar and Pimpalgaon ... 10
Public honours: Want of discrimination on the part of Government in conferring honorary titles 8
Public service: Notice of the conduct of Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur, by the Bombay Government 9
Salt and petroleum:
  Approval of the duty on petroleum 8
  Disapproval of the increase in the salt-tax 7
  Sudden enhancement of the salt-tax and advice to the people to publicly protest against it 6
  The debate in the Supreme Legislative Council on the Petroleum Bill and the increase in the salt duty ridiculed and the necessity for improving the constitution of the Legislative Councils pointed out 6
  The Honourable Sir Dinsháh M. Petit and the Honourable Mr. Mookerji censured for their opinions on the increase in the salt duty and public associations advised to protest against the duty:
    The *Dnyán Prakásh* 7
    The *Shri Shivávji* 7
  The oppression of Government over the people of India:
    The *Satyă Mitră*... 5
    The *Vritt Sudha* 6
  The — taxes and the dissatisfaction they have caused in Sind ... 8
Viceroy of India: Lord Dufferin's resignation as — approved ... 4

Part II.—*Education*—

Bombay University: The additional list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination of the — and the necessity for inquiring into the system of conducting the University examinations. 11
Free-studentships in Government schools and colleges: Abolition of — disapproved 10

Page.

Part II.—*Education*—continued.

Hyderabad High School, Sind: Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the first three standards of the — 11
Scholarships for Indian students in England: Approval of Government— 10

Part III.—*Railways*—

Southern Marátha Railway line: Complaint about the overcrowding of carriages on the — 11

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: The Health Department of the — Municipality 11

Part V.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Insult to His Highness the Gáikwád of — in Paris... ... 12
Hyderabad: Colonel Marshall at — 12
Sávantvádi:
  Searching enquiry into the condition of the — State solicited ... 13
  The Chief of — and a request to the Bombay Government ... 12

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH FEBRUARY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Salt and petroleum taxes.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 3rd February, disapproves of the recent increase in the salt duty and of the haste with which it has been notified by an order of Government. It grants the necessities of Government, but is of opinion that salt being an article of food necessary for life it ought to be exempted from taxation or if taxed at all should be very lightly taxed, that instead of a salt-tax one on hardware and cutlery would be preferable, that Rája Peary Mohan Mookerji was wrong and simply servile when he said in the Supreme Legislative Council that the increase in the salt duty was approved of by all. As regards the tax on petroleum, the paper has nothing to say against it, wishing as it does that that dangerous oil should be used in as small a quantity as possible.

Disapproval of the increase in the salt duty.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 4th February, disapproves of the increase in the salt duty without first giving any intimation to the people or consulting them in the matter, and says that if it was really necessary to increase the revenue in order to make up the deficit in the Indian treasury the Government of India could have slightly increased the rate of the income-tax or re-imposed an import duty on cotton goods without throwing any burden on the already impoverished *rayats* of India.

Removal of Colonel Marshall from the Hyderabad State recommended.

3. The same newspaper says:—Colonel Marshall was only temporarily appointed at Hyderabad as an adviser to His Highness the Nizám, because the relations between the ex-minister Sir Sálar Jung and His Highness the Maháràja were not of a cordial nature. There is no necessity for retaining Colonel Marshall there any longer at a considerable expense. He, moreover, interferes with the work of the Minister. Recently two important posts in the State fell vacant and persons not qualified to hold them and not recommended by the Minister were appointed through the influence of Colonel Marshall and the Resident. The Minister will be obliged to resign his office if he be interfered with in this manner. Who must have conceived the idea of giving 60 lákhs of rupees to the British Government for frontier defences? It cannot be His Highness the Nizám or his Minister. The Government of India should consider all these things in time and should not burden the State with 36 thousand rupees per annum, being the pay of an officer who is no longer wanted there.

4. The same newspaper writes:—Captain Warren Hastings, the new Special Assistant Commissioner of Amráoti, has issued a circular to the effect that if witnesses fail to attend after service of summons and warrants are issued to compel their attendance, the warrant fee should be recovered from the defaulting witnesses except when they have a good cause to show why they were absent on the day on which they were summoned to appear. This proceeding is to be adopted irrespective of any proceedings which may be taken under Section 174, Civil Procedure Code. It does appear to us that the circular of Captain Warren Hastings is not in accordance with law. There is no section of the Civil Procedure Code under which a defaulting witness can be made to pay the warrant fee. It should be noted that Captain Hastings' circular does not debar the Courts from exercising their powers under Section 174 of fining defaulting witnesses. Under no other section of the Code can fine be levied from a witness. How then can this circular be justified? This is not a merely technical question of the legality or non-legality of the action of the Special Assistant Commissioner, but it is a question of the arrogation of the powers of legislation, and of making the life of the people more troublesome than it has been thought proper or safe to do by Government. And when we remember that in this province warrants are at times issued without sufficient reason and that the illness of a near relation is not deemed a sufficient excuse for non-attendance, it is very desirable that the circular in question should not be allowed to remain in force.

Disapproval of a circular with respect to witnesses in Civil Courts.

5. A correspondent of the same newspaper disapproves of the increase in the school-fees in Berár, and says that the increase is premature, that it will prevent many poor students from attending schools, and that particularly boys of the Kunbi class will give up their education on this account.

Disapproval of the increase in school-fees in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

18th February 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 7 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
For the Week ending 18th February 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta[1]	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Do.	Monthly	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1062

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
56	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
57	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
68	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
80	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Do.	...
81	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
88	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
90	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
91	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
94	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
104	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
105	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
106	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
107	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,297
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
109	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
111	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
112	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
115	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
117	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
118	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
119	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
120	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
121	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
122	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
123	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
124	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
131	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
132	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
140	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
142	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
143	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
148	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = u in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament and the omission of India from it.

1. Writing about the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament, the *Rájyabhakt* (118) of the 12th February says that the people of India are sorry for the omission of the mention of their country in the speech, and that the injustice done to them in the matter of raising the money required for strengthening the defences of India by imposing oppressive taxes on them while England contributes a portion of the money required for the same purpose in Australia, as stated in the Queen's speech, will be engraved on their hearts. The paper regrets to find that no member of Parliament opposed the levy of the income, salt and petroleum taxes in India. [The *Káside Mumbai* (108), in its issue of the 13th February, expresses regret at the omission of India from the Queen's speech when Canada, which is not so closely connected with England as India, finds a place in it.]

The mystery of the impending political revolution in India solved.

2. In continuation of its article on the "Impending revolution" in its previous issue (*vide* paragraph 1 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 5 of 1888), the *Satyá Sudha* (61) of the 5th February, but received on the 13th idem, admits that its article above referred to may have surprised and puzzled its readers, and in order to relieve them from suspense refers them to the Collector of Kánara's notices published by it and informing the cess-payers in the different tálukás of Kánara of the dates and other particulars of the elections of members for the Local Boards for the next year, and says that the rebels spoken of by it are no other men than those who are canvassing for votes and are trying to be returned as members in place of the existing ones.

A political drama about India.

3. The *Vritt Sudha* (75), a weekly paper of Sátára, has commenced to write, in its issue of the 14th February, what it calls a national or political drama, the *dramatis personæ* being India, the principal character, National Congress, wife of India, the Hindu and the Mussalman, children of the first two characters, and the Englishman who represents the ruler. The scene is laid in a beautiful country in the south of Asia. The first character introduced on the stage is India dressed in old and tattered clothes, emaciated in body on account of starvation, dirty in appearance and with sunken eyes. He laments his unfortunate condition, and in a soliloquy cites a number of incidents from the mythology of India indicative of the power of Fortune and entreats her either to better his condition or to relieve him from his present distress by removing him from the world altogether. While India is in this mood of despondency the Englishman enters, and in a long speech congratulates himself upon the manner in which the English nation has benefited by the possession of India and enjoyed pleasures which were unknown to the Mussalman rulers. He indulges in observations about his own glory and powerfulness and says (to himself) that even Russia cannot successfully cope with his nation, and that if it were not for the stimulus that the surrender of India would give to the appetite of hungry Russia, England would, without much injury to herself, part with India, wrung as it is of all its essence. While he is thus giving vent to such egotistic utterances, he is suddenly reminded of what he has yet to do in India and ceases to brag and searches for India whom he now misses. *(To be continued.)*

Nána Sáheb still living.

4. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17) of the 15th February has a paragraph to the following effect:—The Nána Sáheb of 1857 is living. The *Indian Mirror* newspaper has published information to the effect that Nána Sáheb is yet living and he has made Katmandoo the place of his residence. The person who supplied this piece of information further assures that Nána Sáheb attends the fair which is held every year at Allahabad in the month of *Mágh* (about January), and in order that he may not be detected by the British Government puts on different costumes at different times. Something has been heard about Nána Sáheb in the well-known gathering which is held at *Chársamár* or *Chárminár* in Hyderabad (Deccan). Some time ago, says the correspondent, I went to Katmandoo solely with the

[illegible] *and the Public Administration.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] a weekly paper of Surat, has commenced to write, in its issue of and 14th February, what it calls a political drama [illegible] historical or political drama, the [illegible] India, the principal character, National Con[illegible] of India, the Hindus and the Mussalmans, children of the first two characters, and [illegible] who represents the ruler. The scene is laid in a beautiful country in the [illegible] of Asia. The first character introduced on the stage is India dressed in old and tattered clothes, emaciated in body on account of starvation, sunk in appearance and with sunken eyes. He laments his unfortunate condition and in a soliloquy [illegible] a number of [illegible] from the [illegible] of India indicative of the power of Fortune and laments [illegible] to suffer his condition or to relieve him from his present distress by removing him from the world [illegible] While India is in this mood of despondency [illegible] in which the English nation has flourished by the possession of India [illegible]

[illegible]

object of seeing the notorious Nána Sáheb, but, unfortunately for me, he had then been travelling in Tibet. His wife, whom I saw, is about 45 years old and she had on her person all the signs from which a Hindu woman's husband is known to be alive. This satisfied me that Nána Sáheb was living. I got the following information from the military department there. Before search was made for Nána Sáheb he had for some time lived *incognito* at Gwalior and the Scindia knew full particulars about him. The uproar which the Scindia afterwards kicked up was intended to remove the charge that Nána Sáheb was in his State.

Advice to British Indian subjects to leave British territories.

5. Writing about "the poor Indian subjects" of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, the *Satyă Mitră* (58) of Poona, in its issue of the 13th February, says:—It is not good that Her Majesty's representatives should shut their eyes to the distress of her Indian subjects and turn a deaf ear to the outcries of the newspapers. This state of things is harmful to the ruled as well as to the rulers and cannot last long. English statesmen are cruel in the extreme. Those natives of India who wish for happiness should bid adieu to the English and settle among the independent and wise Americans. There are many waste lands in Africa and Russian Central Asia. Better to go and live there than to be poor slaves of cruel rulers only for the sake of peace. Under the same heading the same paper, in its issue of the 14th, adds:—For how many days should people live under an administration which, in spite of the outcries of the public, remains unaltered in its course of extravagance? Government do not pay the least attention to our happiness, and if we raise a hue and cry we are charged with disloyalty. How long will our forbearance last under such double persecution? New laws are issued every day, and however hard they may be we are obliged to observe them with our heart. If we are enduring extreme misery for the sake of peace the British Government cannot be credited with real peace. When livelihood is precarious it is wrong to trumpet the goodness of Her Imperial Majesty's administrative policy. A considerate man will rather live independently in an uninhabited island and inhale the pure sea breeze than put up with coercive government. Lately the subjects of a certain Native Prince have sent a petition to the British Government complaining of the hardships they are put to. We are really surprised to see these people betaking themselves to British Government in disgust of the rule of their own princes when we ourselves are unable to bear the rigour of the policy of the former. The subjects of Native Princes can appeal to the paramount British Government, but to whom should the British subjects appeal?

The resignation of His Excellency Lord Dufferin and comments thereon.

6. *A propos* of the resignation of His Excellency Lord Dufferin of the Viceroyalty of India, the *Maháráshtră Mitră* (43), in its issue of the 16th February, says:—The people of India are distressed at the resignation of His Excellency Lord Dufferin. He has well protected India since the departure of Lord Ripon. No doubt, it does not look well that His Excellency should have, with a view to extend the British territories, arrested king Theebaw and annexed his country; but what is the use of our Native Princes if they have no pluck in them? It is really a great favour that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has arrested and kept under restraint king Theebaw in order to bring this fact to the notice of the people. We supposed that this statesman would at this time annex all the States in India and administer them himself, but we do not know why he has not done so. We shall call him alone a well-wisher who will set a new lesson to all the Native Princes by placing them all under his control and administering their territories. So long as such a calamity does not overtake them, they will not come to their senses and administer their States well. If His Excellency Lord Dufferin be a real well-wisher of this country, he should, as he has raised the salt duty, order the attachment of all the Native States at once and introduce into them British rule, and if he does so we shall feel very grateful to him. If this act be a question of time His Excellency should serve his full term, and even if he should go before the end of his term of office he has yet 8 months of 1888

and much can be done during this period. Lord Dufferin will, surely, before he goes away, do another act of cruelty towards the people, and if perhaps he fails to do so, may his successor Lord Lansdowne do it! Unless such a sweeping measure be adopted the people of this country will not be aroused from their vain blindness. This is one method of reforming India. Another method more gentle than the above one would be to respect the rights of the people and to govern them on the principles of representative government, earning thereby the popularity of Lord Ripon and making the country prosperous throughout.

7. Writing about His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation as Viceroy of India, the *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 12th February, remarks:—It must be said that Lord Dufferin has done nothing for which the people should regret his resignation. He belongs to the Liberal party, and when he arrived in India he held forth high hopes by saying that he would signalise his career by action rather than by words, but we must confess that his assurances have ended in disappointment.

8. The *Satyă Shodhak* (60) of the 12th February says:—No Governor-General is said to have become so unpopular as Lord Dufferin. His Excellency's assertion in a speech in his Council that he has striven for the welfare of the people of India does not mean much. It is doubtful whether he ever dreamt of the welfare of the people, for one who had it at heart would never have ventured to send to Burmah a large army entertained at the cost of krors of rupees from the Indian treasury and ostensibly for the defence of the frontier of India and to transmit to England all the gains of the expedition undertaken at the expense of India. But Lord Dufferin has done so and thereby saddled the people with such taxes as those on income, salt and petroleum and deprived poor people of their bread by the scissors of retrenchment. Notwithstanding all these deeds he is ready to make professions of his exertions in the interests of the public. Adieu to such courtesy! There is, however, one redeeming feature of his career, and that is the appointment of the Public Service Commission and the likelihood of the age-limit of candidates for the Civil Service Examination being raised to 23 years. But even that matter has not yet advanced beyond its discussion on paper. Lord Dufferin came to India for the good of his own people and that task he has satisfactorily performed. He has not the requisite dexterity for doing good to the public, which none except Lord Ripon can possibly possess.

9. The *Hindu Punch* (31) of the 16th February says:—The subject people of India are really dancing with joy at the approaching departure of Lord Dufferin. It is simply a God-send that such a man is about to leave India! Enough of the persecution at his hands. The professions made by him on his arrival in India are about to turn out to be mere lies.

10. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 15th February, writes:—Not a single grievance of importance has yet been redressed by Lord Dufferin, who, on the contrary, has added considerably to public dissatisfaction and discontent by adopting a policy of a questionable nature. With one solitary but brilliant exception, all his acts of importance have made his name distasteful to the great mass of Natives and rendered his administration odious. The only qualities which have prominently made themselves manifest are his diplomatic skill, Fabian policy, caution, wariness and unruffled serenity of temper under the most trying circumstances.

11. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 12th February, writes:—In the end, the Viceroy will have during his rule satisfied the military aspirations of his countrymen and enhanced the burden of taxation on the people of India, but done very little or nothing to advance their social or political condition. This is not what his former reputation led the people to expect. The high hopes they entertained about him were doomed to fail very early in the course of his Viceroyalty, and the fresh hopes, small though they be, raised latterly are not likely to be satisfied either. Thus an excellent Governor of Canada may in the end prove an indifferent Viceroy of India. It must be said, however,

that the administration of India is a more difficult and delicate affair than that of Canada, and therefore there is no cause for surprise if the renown gained in one country is to some extent lost in the other.

12. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 13th February, writes:—We cannot but regret that domestic circumstances should have compelled Lord Dufferin to resign. We should have wished him to continue in office for his full term and to settle many of the questions of administrative reform which await settlement. His Lordship has made himself thoroughly conversant with them and has expressed himself favourably about many of them. His Lordship's resignation at this juncture means postponement of this settlement for another indefinite period. It will take some time for another Viceroy to acquaint himself with these questions, and it is doubtful whether he will take the same sympathetic view of them. The time has not yet arrived for taking a general review of His Lordship's administration. It will be enough to say for the present that though in the estimation of the Native public Lord Dufferin has not reached Lord Ripon's ideal, or even the ideal which His Lordship's antecedents inspired, His Lordship has said and done enough to lead one to wish for more. War and taxation will make any Viceroy unpopular, but if these were inevitable, we must look upon them with forbearance. It is indeed to be regretted that foreign troubles should have too much absorbed Lord Dufferin's attention, and left him little leisure to apply himself to internal reforms.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 12th February, writes:—Whatever be the cause, we cannot but regret the manner of Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Viceroyalty of India. During the ten months that remain to him of office in this country, Lord Dufferin may be Viceroy more or less in name only; he may feel a certain diffidence in himself, as may be expected, and he is too high-minded a man to take up any important question for fear it should embarrass his successor. For his own sake we wish the Earl of Dufferin had come out to India earlier or not at all, or that at any rate he had left the country before plunging it into the vortex of large enterprises the issue of which is uncertain, while the financial outlay on them has seriously crippled our resources. Even if His Excellency tried to utilize the interval, for instance, towards introducing the representative system on which, we believe, he had once set his heart, we doubt if he would feel justified now in moving the India Office for that purpose. It is too early yet to judge of the results of his three years' rule, but speaking in a general way we cannot conceal a sense of disappointment. Lord Dufferin is an administrator of commanding intelligence and shrewd insight. He is an Irishman with a warm heart that throbs with every desire to do good. But he seems somehow to have fallen an easy prey to the designs of the military and the commercial cliques, and his sanguine temperament must have buoyed him up amidst much that appeared gloomy and depressing soon after the plunge had been taken. We shall sincerely regret the departure of the Countess of Dufferin from India, but trust she will be able during these ten months to put the movement with which her name is associated on a substantial footing. She has worked very hard at it and her interest will be cherished for generations as Lord Connemara observed at the third annual meeting of the National Association Fund.

14. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th February, writes:—Lord Dufferin is certainly a popular Viceroy—we do not mean as popular as Lord Ripon. His Lordship has gained the reputation of being a sincere well-wisher of the natives of this country. He has expressed himself as being perfectly in sympathy with Native aspirations. He has been solicitous for public esteem and in every measure of his he has tried to obtain the support of Native public opinion. Grievances which were complained of in the public press were promptly taken in hand, inquiries were made into them and steps taken to remove them where it was possible to do so. For this great respect to public opinion we must give him due credit. We admit that the Viceroy has conferred no new privileges, nor done anything to strengthen the old ones; that he has not carried out economical reforms to which he pledged himself; that he has had to postpone taking in hand the reform of the Legislative Councils; that he has been forced to increase the obnoxious salt-tax; and that he annexed Burmah against

the united voice of India. All these admissions are no doubt damaging to the reputation of His Lordship. But with all that, every one must grant that there is considerable difference between Lord Lytton and Lord Dufferin. We positively disliked the former; we do not like the policy of the latter, yet we esteem him highly. In fact, we are willing to give him credit for good intentions, which, unfortunately for his good name and for our advantage, he has been unable to carry out. He has been playing too much into the hands of the Government officials. From the standpoint of British *prestige* and British political importance, Lord Dufferin's administration will always be regarded as the most successful one. He has annexed Burmah and peace is being gradually introduced there. The work of the delimitation of the frontier has been accomplished smoothly and expeditiously. The Ameer of Afghanistan has been impressed with a grand idea of England's power and England's generosity. The fortification of the frontier has been pushed on with energy and perseverance. The Native Princes have not only been propitiated, but many of them have been induced to look upon the fortification of the frontier as a duty resting on the shoulders of the British Government and Native India jointly. They have been induced to make offers of pecuniary and other assistance in the strengthening of frontier defences. In some of the Native States European prime ministers have been introduced. All these are results of Lord Dufferin's policy, and from the point of view of England's interests in this country they are beneficial results. But except the defences of the frontier and the good will of the Native Princes (taken independently of their consequences, such as increase of taxation and offers of pecuniary assistance), there is nothing in the above policy which we can approve of.

15. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 12th February, says:—Looking to the rapid advance our interests made during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, we think we shall be constrained to say something in disapproval of the career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin. We know that much of His Lordship's time was taken up by the frontier delimitation question and the conquest of Burmah, but then His Lordship could have condescended to meet at least half-way popular demands with a view to the rectification of the people's grievances. But yet there is time, and we have no doubt that Lord Dufferin will utilise it advantageously.

Native public opinion and His Excellency Lord Dufferin's retirement from India.

16. A number of Gujaráti papers say that the people are not sorry at His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation of office, disapprove of his policy, remark that he has done no good to the country and that the expectations formed of him have not been realized, and express a hope that His Excellency will do some good at least before his retirement ten months hence. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (107) of the 12th February says that the two principal movements which His Excellency Lord Dufferin has initiated during his tenure of office for the first three years in order to give satisfaction to the people are the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission. The Finance Committee has, continues the *Kaiser*, turned out a farce and the result of the labours of the Public Service Commission remains to be seen. Lord Dufferin will retire ten months hence and it is desirable that in the meanwhile he should decide this important question in such a manner as to give some solid advantage to the Natives. He will thereby be able to achieve some fame. If Burmah is perfectly pacified within the next ten months and India relieved of its burden, the displeasure expressed at His Excellency's erroneous policy in the matter will abate. The financial embarrassment of His Excellency's Government has been so great that his Viceroyalty can never be termed successful. The Countess of Dufferin, however, has by her special and successful exertions in the philanthropic cause of supplying female medical aid to the women of this country become so popular that the wife of no other Viceroy can equal her. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad of the 16th February says that if anyone be sorry at His Excellency Lord Dufferin's departure, it must be the writers of the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* and two or three dozen other Anglo-Indians of their type. If His

[illegible] All these administrations are not [illegible] of the [illegible] Lord Lytton [illegible]

[illegible] a good name [illegible]

[illegible] of the Sovereign [illegible] of Lord Dufferin [illegible]

[illegible] the career of his Excellency Lord Lansdowne [illegible] question and the [illegible] popular [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] A number of [illegible]

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's [illegible] to the country and [illegible]

His Excellency [illegible]

[illegible] during his tenure of office [illegible] Lord Dufferin [illegible]

[illegible] the Excellency's [illegible]

Excellency wishes to satisfy the people of India, he can do so by the resolution about to be issued on the report of the Public Service Commission and by paying due attention to the resolutions adopted by the Indian National Congress during his remaining term of office. The public, however, does not expect that His Excellency will do so. The *Broach Samáchár* (90) of the 16th February remarks that it is vain to expect His Excellency Lord Dufferin to benefit India during his remaining term of office when he has not done so during the last three years, disapproves of the attack made on Lord Ripon by some selfish writers, and adds that their flattery has made Lord Dufferin's position akin to that mentioned in the proverb "Save me from my friends."

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation and disapproval of doing him public honours on the occasion of his departure from India.

17. In a leading article headed "Glad tidings: Lord Dufferin resigns his post," the *Gujarát Mitră* (78), in its issue of the 12th February, says that the people of India will be exceedingly glad to hear of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation, that the only matter for regret is that His Excellency does not retire earlier than at the end of the present year, and that owing to His Excellency's unworthy deeds it daily besought God for his speedy removal from this country. If flatterers, continues the *Mitră*, honour His Excellency at the time of his departure the people will be highly displeased. Nobody should even think of it. He should be greeted with hisses on the occasion in order that his successor may take a lesson therefrom. His Excellency Lord Dufferin witnessed the high honour done by the public to Lord Ripon on the eve of his departure from India, and still he has not taken a warning therefrom, but has, on the contrary, oppressed the people. It will be his good fortune if he make amends for his past conduct by some good deeds during the next 10½ months. Alas! this is but a dream. [The *Gujaráti* (101), in its issue of the 12th February, says that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has acted very wisely in tendering his resignation, as the time will probably be very critical hereafter and as the displeasure of the public against him being intense a time would have come when it would have openly raised an outcry for his recall. The *Pársi Punch* (114) of the 12th February says that if Lord Dufferin goes away no one will be sorry for him, that the people will thereby get rid of a pest, and that it would have been better if he had gone two years ago.]

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation hailed with joy.

18. The *Deshi Mitra* (96), a comic paper, of the 16th February, is exceedingly glad at the Viceroy's resignation of office. It says:—Be glad and merry. Beat drums. Our highly tyrannical Governor General Lord Dufferin is returning home. But, Oh God! he is to go at the end of the year. Alas! how will 10½ months be passed? He might do additional harm. We daily prayed to God for the retirement from India of this tyrannical ruler. 10½ months will speedily pass away and His Excellency will go quietly and without receiving any honour. If he does harm within that period it must be patiently borne.

Lord Lansdowne as the new Viceroy of India.

19. The same newspaper publishes a song welcoming Lord Lansdowne to India as its Viceroy. In this song the paper says that the people will be somewhat freed from distress and will be happy to some extent in his *régime*, as he is popular in Canada, has made his Canadian subjects very happy and earned their blessings. It adds that the people of India will certainly be happy under their new Viceroy and that they will be highly pleased with him. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (107) of the 12th February hopes for good results from the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne, as his career has been a brilliant one hitherto. The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the same date says that Lord Lansdowne has very little experience of India and doubts whether he will become popular in this country, as he is opposed to political advancement as seen from his opposition to the grant of Home Rule to Ireland. The *Rájyabhakt* (118) of the same date takes the same view.]

20. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 16th February, says:—The next Viceroy of India is a man approved of by that Viceroy who annexed Burmah and imposed the income-tax and the salt and other duties! He is at present the Governor of Canada. Lord Dufferin also came here from the same place. So there is some resemblance between them! A Viceroy from Canada does not agree with India. How far has the prophecy of Lord Ripon regarding Lord Dufferin been realized? May at least Lord Dufferin's prophecy prove to be true!

Disapproval of the increase in the salt duty.

21. The *Sind Sudhár* (151), in its issue of the 28th January, says:—Government seems to be in great want of money. Every year there is a deficit. The deficit this year has been roughly estimated at two krors of rupees. To meet this the duty on salt has been raised. Under the rule of the Hindu as well as the Mahomedan kings the subject population paid duty on salt, but the rate at which it was levied was so low that nobody felt its payment. But at present Government has even abolished taxes on other articles in order to impose a heavy duty on salt. It is greatly to be wondered at that the British Government, while asking Native rulers to abolish duty on salt within their territories, should raise it within its own dominions. Perhaps Government is not aware of the fact that the enhancement of duty on this article of food inflicts great hardship on the subject population. Government has lately increased the rate per maund from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 in India and from annas 3 to Re. 1 in British Burmah. We are unable to understand why the rate of duty on salt in British Burmah was hitherto so low. The reason seems to be either that the people of India are dumb or that they are too rich to grudge the payment of heavy taxes. It is not right that duty on any article should be levied at different rates in different parts of the Indian Empire. When such happens to be the case, people begin to feel that Government does not treat all alike.

The Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and the Honourable Mr. Mookerji in the Supreme Legislative Council.

22. The *Telagu Mitrá* (67), in its issue of the 13th February, says that Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit does not seem to have an idea of the real state of the poor *rayats* and the middle classes in India, that it would have been better if he had remained silent in the Legislative Council instead of saying that the increase in the salt duty would not affect the masses, that he has lowered himself in the estimation of the public by making such a statement, and that he must have probably made it with the view of getting one more title from Government. In short, says the paper, it is the misfortune of this country that the price of salt should be as high as that of rice, wheat and barley and that it should become scarce to the people. Matters will, adds the *Mitrá*, remain as they are until a representative element is introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council. [The *Shubh Suchak* (64), in its issue of the 10th February, refers to the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Peary Mohan Mookerji about the increase in the salt duty and says that it shows that he is perfectly ignorant of the feelings of the people, that it is better to have no representative of the people in the Viceregal Council than to have one like him, that the people should publicly contradict what he has said, and that there will be no limit to the misery of the people of India if the few Native members in the Council represent Native public opinion in the manner in which the Honourable Mr. Mookerji has done.]

23. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 12th February, writes:—Our worst fears have been realized. We did not expect much from this rich mill-owner when Government offered him a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council. One who had made it a point never to listen to any proposals for ameliorating the condition of his own mill-hands by whose labours mainly he has acquired all his immense wealth,—such a one, we say, was not likely to know much of or feel for the poor *rayats* at large. The increase in the salt-tax and the duty on petroleum, he says, will not press heavily on the *rayats*. Any comment on

10. The *[illegible]* ( ), in its issue of the 16th February, says:—The next Viceroy of India is a man approved of by that Viceroy who annexed Burmah and imposed the income tax and the salt and other duties! He is at present the Governor of Canada. Lord Dufferin also came here from the same place. So there is some relationship between them! A Viceroy from Canada does not agree with India. How far has the prophecy of Lord Ripon regarding Lord Dufferin been realized? May at least Lord Dufferin's prophecy prove to be true!

Enhancement of the salt-duty.

11. The *[illegible]* (1517), in its issue of the 2[illegible] January, says:—Government seems to be in great want of money. Every year there is a deficit. The deficit this year has been roughly estimated at two krors of rupees. To meet this the duty on salt has been raised. Under the rule of the Hindus as well as the Muhammadans [illegible] paid duty on salt, but the rate at which it was levied was so low that nobody felt its pressure. But at present Government has [illegible] other articles in order to impose a high duty on salt. It is therefore to be wondered at that the British Government, while asking Native States to abolish duty on salt within their territories, should raise it within its own dominions. Perhaps Government is not aware of the fact that the consumption of salt, an article of food, [illegible] with the increased duty. Government has lately increased the duty on salt from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 in India and from annas 8 to Rs. 1 in Burmah. We are unable to understand why the rate of duty on salt in [illegible] [illegible]

12. The *[illegible]* ( ), in the issue of the [illegible] February, says that [illegible]

[illegible]

13. The *[illegible]* ( ), in its issue of the [illegible] February, writes:—[illegible]

such a sweeping assertion is needless. The indirect result of this increase in duty has been to run up the price of salt abnormally high and altogether out of proportion to the additional tax. This article is now sold at nearly the same price as rice, the staple food of the poor. Have Government done anything to protect the public against such a rise? Any increase in the present income-tax would have pinched the great and the powerful, and humanity has not yet arrived at the stage to act up to the precept "Love thyself last." This solves the question. Until the masses come to realize their true position in the commonwealth, this state of things must continue; but let not creatures of accident—worshippers of Mammon—who have not a grain of sympathy for their fellow-countrymen, throw dust into the eyes of discerning men by playing the part of "representatives of the people."

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 13th February, writes:—It is greatly to be regretted that the Native members of the Council, the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, the Honourable Syed Ameer Hossein, the Honourable Rána Sir Shankar Bakhsh Sing Báhádur, and the Honourable Mr. Peary Mohan Mookerji, all agree in expressing their approval of the modes of taxation at present determined upon. We regret to say that these Honourable gentlemen have in this instance failed to represent properly the true wishes and opinions of their countrymen whom they are supposed to represent in the Council. We are surprised to see that so shrewd a businessman as Sir Dinshaw should have been led into the error of thinking that the increase in the duty on such a necessary of life as salt would not be felt as a hardship.

25. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (48), in its issue of the 13th February, refers to the statement of the Honourable Mr. Peary Mohan Mookerji in the Supreme Legislative Council to the effect that the salt duty is approved of by the people, and says:—Men like Messrs. Mookerji and D. M. Petit cannot properly appreciate the condition of the poor people and cannot therefore indicate public opinion on the duty on salt. The conductors of the Native press are themselves poor and are therefore the best judges of the effects of a tax like that on salt which reaches the poorest of the poor. Such being the case, the question that suggests itself to one's mind is, why then is no importance attached to the opinion of the Native press? One of the reasons of this state of things is that it does not speak sweetly, and the second is that Government are of opinion that it does not represent public opinion correctly. As for our people, they only grumble and complain amongst themselves, but do not think of bringing their feelings to the notice of Government. In England, however, such is not the case. There the public press is much valued as an index of public feelings. Even a man like Mr. Gladstone has to succumb to it. When the Ilbert Bill was brought forward Anglo-Indians kicked up a great row and the Bill had to be withdrawn. [Our people are, however, quiet on such occasions and Government naturally desire to gag the vernacular papers that complain. If, therefore, the people of India feel the rigour of the salt-tax and wish to have it removed, it is necessary that instead of simply depending upon the newspapers they should hold public meetings and pass resolutions about what they think of the salt-tax and communicate them to Government.

26. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th February, writes:—Perhaps future events may prove that the present head of the Government of India hap very severe fighting with the principal spirits in England before he lent his support to the ill-advised step taken in raising the salt duty and in imposing an import duty on petroleum. It may perhaps come to light some day that Sir Dinshaw Petit and Rája Peary Mohan Mookerji consented to the measures because some political catastrophe could be avoided by presenting a unanimous front in the Council — a catastrophe which must be avoided even at the risk of enhancing the burdens on the poor. It is quite possible that the unprecedented unanimity of opinion in the Council was secured under promises of valuable national concessions. But until some one or other reason comes up before the nation in a thoroughly reliable form, we cannot but emphatically express our disapproval of both the measures and of the manner in which they have been adopted.

Request to His Excellency Lord Reay to grant the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Bombay Presidency Association the privilege of sending representatives to the local Legislative Council.

27. Referring to the vacancy likely to be created in the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 15th February, requests His Excellency Lord Reay to grant the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Bombay Presidency Association, the most influential public associations in the presidency, the privilege of sending representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council, and says that the people are anxiously expecting from the present liberal-minded rulers of Bombay, Bengal and Madras some privilege which will further the object which the ex-Viceroy Lord Ripon had in view in introducing the scheme of local self-government into the country.

Lady Reay's Fancy Fair and praise of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Her Excellency Lady Reay.

28. The *Rájyabhakt* (118), in its issue of the 16th February, says that Lady Reay's Fancy Fair held recently in Bombay has secured a very good sum of money for the Cama Hospital, that Native females should learn therefrom the dexterity, courage and skill shown by European ladies in carrying out a work of philanthropy, and that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Her Excellency Lady Reay deserve great honour for their exertions in the matter. [Many other papers write in praise of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Her Excellency Lady Reay for their exertions in this charitable cause.]

Disapproval of the circular recently issued by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay about the levy of fees in hospitals.

29. The *Jagan Mitră* (35), in its issue of the 13th February, refers to the circular recently issued by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay about the levy of medicine charges in hospitals from those that are amenable to the income-tax, and says:—The Ratnágiri District being the home of poverty, the people thereof will suffer great hardship by the enforcement of the order in question. The people have already been saddled with the income-tax, those of them who are poor have been deprived of the blessings of education, and the increase in the salt duty has deprived them of one of the principal articles of food and thereby enfeebled them, and now they are deprived of their supply of medicine which heretofore they used to get *gratis*. They do not know where to go to for the redress of their grievances. They will feel grateful to His Excellency Lord Dufferin if he will kindly order the withdrawal of the said circular. We do not think that Government are substantially benefited by this cheese-paring policy. It is inexplicable that Government should thus harass the *rayats*. [The *Satyă Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 12th February, says:—If by the issue of this circular order it is intended that the poor alone should take advantage of dispensaries, why has the old order directing doctors in charge of dispensaries to call at the houses of District Judges, Collectors, Assistant Collectors and other gazetted officers and supply them with medicine *gratis* when they or any member of their family is ill, been kept in force and republished along with the circular in question? If a Government servant who receives Rs. 40 per mensem is to pay ans. 8 as doctor's fee for feeling his pulse or seeing his tongue, why should not doctors be ordered to take a proportionate fee in similar cases from those Government officers who receive hundreds of rupees per mensem and to credit it to the Government treasury? But there is nothing of the kind in the circular above referred to. Why should it not then be said that dispensaries are maintained for the comfort of rich folks at the expense of the poor *rayats*? Why should Government be partial in this matter? To levy this indirect tax from persons whose income is Rs. 500 per annum and to exempt from it highly-paid Government servants is simply to say from a judicial bench that Natives should pay it because they are black and that because Europeans have a white skin they are exempted from it. Government officers practise such partiality in broad daylight and hence day by day the misery of the middle-class Natives is increasing. The circular in question is most unjust and partial. Dispensaries are the only charitable institutions at present and Government should neither try to retrench their expenditure on them nor to make money out of them. Government servants who receive moderate salaries will greatly suffer from

[illegible] be enacted in the Bombay Legis- [illegible] Council [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Bombay Legislative Council [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in 1884, refers to the [illegible]

[illegible]

this circular, because under the existing rules they are obliged to go to dispensaries to obtain medical certificates. We request the people to hold public meetings and to pray Government to cancel this oppressive circular.]

Suggestions to Government in the matter of punishing highly-paid officers.

30. The *Satyă Sudha* (61), in its issue of the 5th February, says :—A small fine of Rs. 50 or so does not produce much effect on officers like Mr. Hill of Kánara, as they receive large salaries. Government should reduce their pay, stop their promotion and transfer them in order that an effective check may be exercised over all men like him.

Trial by jury for Belgaum.

31. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 15th February, says that it is quite certain that the Bombay Government will comply with the just request of the people of the Belgaum District and give them the privilege of trial by jury, as the people in that district are perfectly qualified to have it.

Wandering tribes and their annoyance to the agriculturists.

32. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (48), in its issue of the 13th February, says that the agriculturists suffer a great deal of oppression and annoyance at the hands of the wandering tribes of *Mánggárudis*, *Kaikadis*, &c., who live upon beggary and go from village to village, and requests that with a view to save the agricultural population of the country from the depredations of these dangerous beggars Government should compel them to lead a settled life.

Alleged inability of the British Government to suppress gambling in India.

33. The *Vártáhar* (69), in its issue of the 12th February, writes :—One of the failings of the British administration of India is its inability to suppress gambling. Men of fortune and good family and position have ruined themselves and those dependent on them by indulging in this vice. The poverty of the masses to a great extent is attributable to the prevalence of this evil. It is openly practised all over India, and in most places with impunity. The police, whose duty it is to arrest its progress, appear in some places to encourage it by their connivance. It is by no means rare to hear old gamblers boast of their employing the guardians of the peace as safeguards against surprise. Judging from the very few convictions in the police courts for this offence, one is inclined to believe that the assertion is not altogether void of truth. However, the punishment which is in most cases inflicted upon these evil-doers is not sufficient.

The Parel murder case and praise of the Bombay Detective Police and its head, Khán Báhádur Mir Abdul Alli.

34. The *Káside Mumbai* (108), in its issue of the 17th February, refers to the conviction and sentence of execution passed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley in the Parel murder case at the last criminal sessions and to His Lordship's praise of the Bombay Detective Police, and observes that that body is very clever in detecting crimes, that the public thinks highly of it, that Khán Báhádur Mir Abdul Alli, its head, deserves credit for bringing the murderer, Syed Gul Syed Karulákhán, to justice, and that the case in question explains why Sir Frank Souter entertains a very high opinion of the Khán Báhádur.

35. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85), in its issue of the 15th February, says :—The detective branch of the Bombay police is very efficient and has been successful in the detection of crime in the most complicated cases. It is the most competent service in India and is deservedly the pride of Sir Frank Souter. The latest instance of the great ingenuity used by this force in the detection of crime is the arrest of, and collection of evidence against, the culprit in the Parel murder case tried at the last criminal sessions.

Complaint against the Wái police.

36. The *Vrittasár* (74), in its issue of the 13th February, publishes a letter from one Keso Hari, Kulkarni of Udtare in Wái, containing an account of a theft of gold ornaments committed in his house on the 14th January last and complaining of the negligence of the Wái police in tracing the theft

[illegible] licensed under the existing rul[es] [illegible] to obtain medical certificates. [illegible] the power to hold public [illegible] to [illegible] Government to [illegible]

The *Sind Sudhar* [illegible] of the [illegible] 6th [illegible] in [illegible] on [illegible] as they [illegible] [illegible] promotion and [illegible] in order that an [illegible] may be exercised over all [illegible]

The [illegible] more certain [illegible] comply with the [illegible] [illegible] to have it.

[illegible] the agreed [illegible] [illegible] titles in [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Government should [illegible] a [illegible]

The *Parsi* [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] and position have [illegible] [illegible] it is to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] which is [illegible] is not sufficient.

[illegible] of the 17th [illegible] [illegible] the Government [illegible] [illegible] observes that [illegible] that the public [illegible] [illegible] the murderer, [illegible] and that the case in question [illegible]

[illegible] in its issue of the 15th February [illegible] branch of the Bombay [illegible] is very [illegible] in the detection of crime in the most complicated cases. [illegible] in India and [illegible] the praise of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the detection [illegible] of evidence against the culprit in the [illegible] case tried at the [illegible] criminal sessions.

The *Rast Goftar* [illegible], in its issue of the 15th February, publishes a letter from one [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] complaining of a theft of gold ornaments committed in his house on the 13th January, and [illegible] the negligence of the [illegible] police in tracing the theft.

even after they had been furnished with the names of suspected persons, and asks the Kulkarni to bring this matter to the notice of the police authorities and the District Collector.

A postal complaint.

37. The *Vidushak* (71), in its issue of the 13th February, says that the people of Karád and other villages on the Southern Marátha Railway line have received their post very late since the commencement of the railway mail service in the Southern Marátha Country, that the post-master and the delivery peon at Karád are overworked and that additional hands should be employed at that post office.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Vetoing of the Bombay Toda Girás Bill by the Government of India approved.

38. In approving of the vetoing of the Bombay Toda Girás Bill by the Supreme Government, the *Rájyabhakt* (118) of the 12th February says that though the real object of the Bill be to benefit the Tálukdárs, some of its provisions were likely to harm them. Public opinion was, continues the paper, opposed to the Bill from the very time it came before the Bombay Legislative Council, and the public and the Tálukdárs will be glad to learn that the Government of His Excellency Lord Dufferin has vetoed it. It would, however, be a blessing to the Tálukdárs if a Bill suitable to their wishes and wants were passed, as there is a necessity for it. [The *Gujaráti* (101) of the 12th and the *Suryă Prakásh* (83) of the 18th February are also glad that the Bill in question has been rejected.]

Part III.—*Education.*

Abolition of free-studentships in Government schools and colleges disapproved.

39. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 12th February, writes:—The Bombay Undergraduates' Association have petitioned the Bombay Government against the abolition of free-studentships in Government colleges and schools. We are not aware of the particular reason which induced Government to abolish them, but we cannot help saying that it was a very inadvisable measure. The scale of fees in Government institutions has from time to time been enhanced till now it is wholly prohibitive to a great many of the most promising students. This, added to the abolition of free-studentships, is a real grievance which the public has reason to complain against. Private institutions have not yet advanced to the stage when Government can afford to withdraw altogether from all direct participation in the education of the presidency. If, on this ground, it is desirable to retain the Government schools and colleges, it is equally necessary that they should be able to attract the best students, who are likely to derive the fullest benefit from the instruction imparted therein. And as riches are not always associated with the highest intelligence or the greatest industry and perseverance, and especially as sons of wealthy parents do not frequent our public institutions in such large numbers as they might and ought to do, we think it is a mistake on the part of Government to abolish these free-studentships, which serve as an encouragement to young men, both of poor parents and of the backward classes, to enter public schools and colleges. To many students, again, exclusion from these institutions may mean the loss of all education. The alternative of a Government school or college is very frequently a denominational institution against which there is still great prejudice among the people, and young men who cannot enter the former will not go to the latter. We wish, therefore, all success to the petition of the Undergraduates' Association.

Proposal for holding a Fancy Fair to establish a Female Medical College in Bombay.

40. The *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 16th February, says:—The highly gratifying success achieved by Lady Reay's Fancy Fair makes it desirable that the same agency should be resorted to for establishing a Female Medical College in Bombay. The number of female students at the Grant Medical College is gradually decreasing, apparently for the reason that there are very few Native gentlemen either in Bombay or in the mofussil who like to send their young daughters to learn medicine in an institution attended by male

[illegible] after that had been dismissed with the taunt of a [illegible] and asks the Kārbhāri to bring this matter to the notice of the police authorities and the District Collector.

A postal complaint.

37. The [illegible] of the 13th February says that the [illegible] of [illegible] and other villages [illegible] since the commencement of the [illegible] in the [illegible] part of the District [illegible] the delivery [illegible] worked and that additional hands should be employed in that post office.

Part II.—Legislation.

Vetoing of the Bombay [illegible] Bill by the Government of India approved.

38. In approval of the vetoing of the Bombay [illegible] Bill by the [illegible] Government, the [illegible] (12th) [illegible] the [illegible] bill [illegible] were [illegible] the paper opposed to the Bill from the very time it came before the [illegible] Legislative Council, and the public [illegible] will be glad to [illegible] that the Government of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has vetoed it. [illegible] a Bill suitable to their wants and wants were passed [illegible]. The Gujarāti (101) of the 12th and the [illegible] of the 13th February are also glad that the Bill in question has been vetoed.

Part III.—Education.

Abolition of free studentships in Government schools and colleges deprecated.

39. The Bombay Samāchār [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] Government [illegible] free studentships [illegible] Government to [illegible] [illegible] time [illegible] of the most [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] best [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] young men [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]

Proposal for [illegible] medical [illegible]

40. The [illegible] Lady [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] medical [illegible] [illegible] gradually decreasing [illegible] for the reason that [illegible] gentlemen either in Bombay or in the mofussil who like to send their young daughters to learn medicine in an institution attended by male

students, and a short time hence there will not be a single Native female student in the College. It is therefore desirable that a Female Medical College presided over by lady-doctors should be opened. If Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Her Excellency Lady Reay take sufficient interest in the subject, there is no doubt that the desideratum will soon be supplied. Two charitable gentlemen are said to have come forward each with an offer of a lákh of rupees for establishing a lying-in hospital. The offer of one of them should be accepted for the institution and that of the other should be diverted to the opening of a Female Medical College. If Her Royal Highness the Duchess and Her Excellency Lady Reay arrange for another Fancy Fair on a larger scale, ample funds will be forthcoming in aid of the proposed College.

Long attendance in primary schools.

41. The *Jáme Jamshed* (104) of the 18th February considers it oppressive to compel little children to attend school for six hours from 10-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. with only half an hour's recess, and recommends that they should have recess for an hour and a half and should be allowed to play in the school compound or elsewhere under the supervision of their teachers.

A suggestion to the Dhárwár Educational Board and the Educational authorities.

42. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 16th February, earnestly requests the Educational Board of the Dhárwár Municipality and the Educational authorities to dismiss from the service one Mr. Mádhavráo, the daring master of the local vernacular school who has been convicted and fined Rs. 75 by a criminal court for having passed off as a Bráhman and openly dined with Bráhmans for the last 12 years when really he is a Parbhu by caste, and says that one who has practised such a roguery must be a man of doubtful morality and is therefore unfit to be kept as a school-master, and that it is in the interest of boys who have to take lessons of morality from their teachers that it is recommended to dismiss him from the service.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Complaint against a European ticket-collector at the Dhond station on the G. I. P. Railway line.

43. A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 13th February, complains about the ill-treatment of passengers at the Dhond station by a young European ticket-collector, who calls them names and frequently beats them when he enters the carriage to check and clip their tickets, says that on the 1st instant he knocked down a woman with her child in her arms because she took some time in showing him her ticket, and requests the station-master to teach the ticket-collector how to behave with passengers and not to send him to clip tickets of Native passengers as the work can be better done by the Native ticket-collector of the station staff. European lads, the correspondent adds, who are appointed ticket-collectors have not sense enough to read and understand the rules in the matter of their behaviour towards passengers. The appointment of Natives to these places is both economic as well as conducive to the comfort of passengers.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

The drainage question at Ahmedabad and alleged success of public opinion in the matter.

44. In writing about the resolution passed by the Ahmedabad Municipality at the instance of Mr. Karanjávála for the removal of sullage water by means of casks instead of by underground sewers, the *Rájyabhakt* (118) of the 12th February says that the elected members of the municipality have given much satisfaction to the Ahmedabad public by the decision now arrived at. It adds that a waste of several lákhs of rupees of public money has thereby been prevented, that this success of the scheme of local self-government is really praiseworthy, and that it is honourable to the Ahmedabadis that they should have followed in the footsteps of the independent members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in spending the ratepayers' money on real public wants alone. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 12th February and the Ahmedabad papers express satisfaction at the success

[illegible] Medical College. It is therefore desirable that a Female Medical [illegible] [illegible] Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Her Excellency Lady Reay [illegible] there is no doubt that the [illegible] [illegible] gentlemen are said to have come forward each with an offer of a lakh [illegible] [illegible] should be devoted to the [illegible] of a Female Medical College. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The *Kaiser-i-Hind* [illegible] in its issue of the [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] for the last [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] is requested to [illegible] from the service.

Part IV.

[illegible] A correspondent of the [illegible] in its issue of the 24th [illegible] complains [illegible] of the ticket-collector at the [illegible] station, who calls them names and frequently insults them when he enters the carriages to check and clip their tickets, says that on the 1st instant he [illegible] a woman with her child in her arms because she took some time in showing him her ticket, and requests the station-master to teach the ticket-collector how to behave with passengers and not to send him to clip tickets of Native passengers, as the work can be better done by the Native ticket-collector on the station staff. European [illegible], the correspondent adds, who are appointed [illegible] have not sense enough to read and understand the rules [illegible] of their behaviour towards [illegible] passengers. The appointment of Natives to [illegible] posts [illegible] conducive to the comfort of passengers.

Part V.—Miscellaneous.

4. In writing about the [illegible] passed by the Ahmedabad Municipality [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] for the removal of [illegible] by means of carts instead of by under-ground [illegible] (118) of the 12th [illegible] says that the elected members of the Municipality [illegible] satisfaction to the Ahmedabad [illegible] [illegible] a waste of several lakhs of [illegible] that this [illegible] of the [illegible] and that it is [illegible] to the Ahmedabad [illegible] the Bombay Municipal Corporation in [illegible] (155) of the 12th [illegible] the Ahmedabad [illegible] express satisfaction at the success

which local public opinion in the matter of the construction of drainage works for Ahmedabad has achieved, and request Ráo Báhádur Ranchhodlál, the president of the municipality, to give up his advocacy of drainage works.]

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The Native Princes of India and their duty to the people in the British territories.

45. Referring to the reception met with by the Mahárájas of Mysore and Travancore at Poona, the *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 14th February, says:—All the Native Princes of India being at the present time under the control of the same paramount power, there is no occasion for any one of them to display his superiority over any one of the rest. They are now, as it were, on a level of equality and united in interest with the subjects of the British Government. All the posts of responsibility and authority in the British territories being monopolized by foreigners, the Natives have no room left to them for the display of their abilities except in the Native States, and they believe that the Native Princes themselves must take the lead in the matter and bring educated Natives to prominence as they are doing. If this had not been the case, deputations from Poona and other places would not have gone with addresses to such distant places as Baroda and Mysore on the occasions of the installation of the Princes of these States. The only persons who, under the British rule, have some power in their hands for political or other purposes are the Native Princes, and if, remembering that they cannot exercise that power wantonly or without any restraint and that there is community of interest between them and the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, they exercise it properly, keeping in view not only the happiness of their own subjects but also that of the people in the British territories, they will do good to the whole nation. The people in the British territories have often evinced their anxiety about the Native States, and from the conduct of the few educated Princes it appears that they too on their part will take the same interest in the British subjects. Happy will be the day when every Native Prince will feel that with all his dignity and authority his rise or fall, under a powerful and foreign paramount power, will be brought about only along with that of the other Hindu subjects, that they are his only real well-wishers and that he must take their cause along with that of his own subjects and act accordingly. Though the people in the British territories are educated they lack wealth and authority which the Native Princes possess, and hence it is desirable that there should be co-operation between them.

Disrespect done to His Highness the Mahárája Gáikwád in France.

46. The *Suryodaya* (65), in its issue of the 13th February, says that the people of India are naturally sorry for the disrespect shown to His Highness the Mahárája of Baroda in France, and that the British Ambassador at Paris should ask for a satisfactory explanation in the matter from the French Government.

Policy of the British Government with regard to the Native States.

47. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 11th February, says:—The British Government does not act according to the terms of the treaty entered into with the Nizám's Government in 1803. One of the terms of this treaty is that in the British as well as in the Nizám's territories the duty on salt should not exceed 5 per cent. If in spite of this provision the duty has been raised to more than 12 per cent., can it not be said that the British Government is unjustly drawing money from His Highness the Nizám's subjects who are already overtaxed? The conduct of Government with regard to the Mysore State also has not been fair. Some of the terms of the treaty entered into with that State are simply such as stigmatize the fair reputation of the British Government. No doubt it is the duty of the Native States to assist the paramount power in defending the country against foreign invasions. But at the same time the British Government is bound to consider whether they are really able to give the assistance which they are trying to give. Colonel Marshall and Mr. Abdul Hak are inducing His Highness the Nizám to offer another 60 lákhs of rupees to the British Government for frontier defences. The Minister of His

[illegible] public opinion in the matter of the construction of drainage works at Ahmedabad [illegible], and [illegible] the president of the [illegible] his advocacy of drainage works.]

PART VI.—NATIVE STATES.

Native Princes of [illegible]

45. Referring to the [illegible] the Maharaja of Mysore and [illegible], the [illegible] says:—"All the Native Princes of India [illegible] at the present time under the [illegible] the same [illegible] Government [illegible] no occasion for any one of them to display his superiority over the [illegible]. They are [illegible] a level of equality and united in [illegible] with the [illegible]. All the posts of import[illegible] [illegible] the British territories [illegible] by foreigners [illegible] them for the display of their [illegible] and they [illegible] that the Native Princes themselves [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible] from Poona and other [illegible] as Baroda and [illegible] of these States. The persons who, under the British rule, have some [illegible] in their hands, for [illegible] the Native Princes, and [illegible] remembering that [illegible] and that [illegible] the subjects of Her Majesty [illegible] not only the happiness of [illegible] but also that of the people in the British territories, they [illegible]. The people in the British territories [illegible] the Native States, [illegible] the conduct of the [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] Native [illegible] wealth and [illegible] them.

46. [illegible] British [illegible] should ask [illegible] explanation in the matter [illegible] the British Government.

47. The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in 1881 [illegible] of these [illegible] [illegible] the Native [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the British [illegible] the Native [illegible] of the [illegible]

Highness is opposed to this offer, which, if actually made, will show that His Highness the Nizám is a puppet and that Colonel Marshall and Mr. Abdul Hak are the real rulers of his State. Under these circumstances we request His Excellency Lord Dufferin to inform His Highness the Nizám beforehand that Government do not stand in need of his assistance.

His Highness the Nizám and Colonel Marshall.

48. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (48), in its issue of the 13th February, says:—Among the Native States that are now extant there is none like that of Hyderabad in point of population, area, revenue and renown for heroism. This superiority of the Hyderabad State has somehow or other lasted for one century of the British rule in India, but we do not think that it will last any longer. There are signs of its fair fame being sullied within a short time. The development and rise of every kingdom depends upon the prime minister, and if he is not on good terms with the king the decline of the kingdom may be taken as a matter of certainty. So long as the Hyderabad State was under the administration of the late Sir Sálar Jung its affairs were not discussed in newspapers, and if they ever were discussed they were always praised. After his death the administration of this State devolved upon His Highness the Nizám and he insisted upon having the young Sir Sálar Jung as his Diván and by the help of Lord Ripon succeeded in his object. That was the beginning of childishness in the State and it was anticipated that it would not end well. In the end the young Diván was dismissed and Lord Dufferin, the shrewd Viceroy, by a stroke of British policy got an Englishman attached to His Highness the Nizám as his Private Secretary. One of the motives in giving this Private Secretary was to reconcile His Highness the Nizám with his late Diván. Another motive was to find out who was the real aggressor in the misunderstanding existing between His Highness the Nizám and his Diván. The third and the secret motive was that British policy should find its way into the administration of the Hyderabad State. These objects have been accomplished and are about to bear fruit. The attempts of Colonel Marshall have not brought about the intended reconciliation of the late Diván and his master, but have resulted in causing a difference of opinion between His Highness the Nizám and his present clever, experienced and elderly Diván, Sir Asman Jah. Anglo-Indian papers may praise Colonel Marshall as much as they like, but we openly say that Colonel Marshall will in the end make a mess in the Hyderabad State and will find it difficult to leave the State without some loss (to the State). It is therefore wise that His Highness the Nizám should wake up before the difference between himself and the Diván is increased. The whole responsibility of the administration of the State rests on the shoulders of the Diván and he should be unfettered in his administration. Colonel Marshall should be sent back before the State affairs take a serious turn, and the administration of the State should be conducted in conformity with the former traditions and in consultation with the Diván and other experienced and elderly officers of the State.

Sir Horace Rumboldt's claim against the Hyderabad State and its payment.

49. In an article headed "Sir Horace Rumboldt's extraordinary claim against the Nizám," the *Rást Goftár* (81) of the 12th February disapproves of the haste with which three lákhs of rupees have been paid by the Hyderabad State to Sir Horace Rumboldt, British Ambassador in Greece, in settlement of an old claim of his father for 7 lákhs, when the large amount of money advanced by the Pársi Vikáji family to the former Nizám has remained unpaid, and observes that there is no wonder that the payment of this claim within one or two months when other creditors of the State have to fight and rot for years together for their money should have given rise to scandal in the State as mentioned by the *Hyderabad Record*. The *Record* states, continues the *Rást*, that the people say that as Sir Horace brought strong recommendations from England and as the Hyderabad Residency exercised great pressure for the payment of the claim, His Highness the Nizám had to pay it off immediately. If this be true, such pressure in a Native State is certainly objectionable. Even if the statement be not true, the claim which was rejected by the late Sir Sálar Jung ought to have been publicly investigated in a court of law instead of its being thus settled by a private commission. [The *Gujarát*

Highness is opposed to this policy which, if actually ready, will show that His Highness the Nizam is a puppet and that Colonel Marshall and Mr. [illegible] are the real rulers of the State. Under these circumstances we request His Excellency [illegible] to [illegible] His Highness the Nizam [illegible] Government [illegible] of this [illegible].

48. The [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Colonel Marshall have not [illegible] in [illegible] between His Highness the Nizam and his [illegible] [illegible]. Anglo-Indian papers may praise Colonel Marshall as much as they like, but we [illegible] that Colonel Marshall [illegible] in the Hyderabad State [illegible] will find it [illegible] to leave the State without some loss to the State. It is therefore wise that His Highness the Nizam should [illegible] [illegible]. The whole responsibility of the administration of the State rests on the shoulders of the [illegible] in the administration. [illegible] should [illegible] the State [illegible] and the administration of the State should be conducted in conformity with the former traditions and [illegible] and [illegible] officers of the State.

49. [illegible] extraordinary claim against the Nizam; the [illegible] the [illegible] three lakhs of rupees have been paid by the Hyderabad State to the [illegible] [illegible] when the [illegible] family [illegible] the former [illegible] no wonder that the [illegible] of the State [illegible] the State [illegible]. The [illegible] people say that [illegible] strong [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] for the payment of the claim [illegible] to pay it off [illegible]. If [illegible] a certainty [illegible] the claim [illegible] was rejected by [illegible] have been publicly investigated in a court of [illegible] by a private [illegible]. The [illegible]

Gazette (77) of the 16th February also disapproves of the haste with which the debt has been paid off, and adds that it is owing to the prevalence of mismanagement in the State and to the fact of the creditor being a European.]

Ugly rumours about affairs in Bhopál.

50. The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 12th February, says:—The rumours that are now-a-days current about Her Highness the Begum of Bhopál are, if well-founded, such as to horrify the reader and to suggest the idea that the British Government is as unjust as it professes to be just or even more, and that things are managed very arbitrarily without any let or hindrance. The following are two of such dreadful rumours. The Begum is to be pronounced mad and her daughter, who is her enemy, is to be placed on her throne. Our readers may be unable to understand how a mother and her daughter came to be on bad terms with each other. But there are some men who earn their cursed livelihood by placing the turban of one man on the head of another. Who can say that the same may not be the case in the present affair? Another rumour, and one more dreadful than the first, is that the Begum or her husband offered a bribe to the Political Agent. This charge the Begum does not admit, but Sir Lepel Griffin is striving to bring it home to her. Sir Lepel has yet influence enough with His Excellency Lord Dufferin to make him do as he likes. Not only this, but, if necessary, Sir Lepel can compel Lord Dufferin to dethrone the Begum. All these rumours may not be entirely true. But they lead to the conclusion that in Bhopál nobody cares for the Begum and that Sir Lepel is the *de facto* ruler of the State. These rumours remind us of the Kolhápur affair and Malhárráo Gáikwád who was charged with an attempt to poison the Political Agent at his court, and we wish that the case of the Begum may not be disposed of like the two cases above referred to. [The *Rájyabhakt* (118), in its issue of the 12th February, refers to the statement made by the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta about Her Highness the Begum of Bhopál having petitioned His Excellency the Viceroy against the disrespectful conduct of certain persons towards her, and says that it is necessary that His Excellency Lord Dufferin should enquire into the complaint, if it has been made to him. The delay made, continues the paper, by His Excellency in the matter of noticing the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin towards the Begum and of her opponents and of the settlement of the intrigue in the State is harmful. This indifference on the part of Government tends to support the popular belief that Government purposely allow intrigues in Native States to go on increasing and then annex them to their dominions. The news that the Begum is prepared to go to England to bring her grievances to the notice of Parliament in case the Viceroy should connive at them shows that Her Highness has suffered a good deal and that the statement made in the matter by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* is true. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad of the 16th February says that if the statement about the Begum proceeding to England for the redress of her grievances be true, it shows that strong and undue pressure is perhaps being exercised over her, that the people somewhat suspect that her opponents want to have her declared mad to serve their object, as is sometimes done in England by gaining over the doctor, and that it is not improbable that the people should become more suspicious when the statement in question is taken in conjunction with the false rumour about the madness of the late Mahárája of Kolhápur. The paper hopes that Government will either speedily declare that the complaint against Sir Lepel Griffin is false or will punish him, if true. A few other papers also request the Viceroy to enquire into the complaint of the Begum and the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin towards her.]

His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and the statement made by the *Pioneer* in connection with him.

51. In writing about the statement made by the *Pioneer* about His Highness the Mahárája Holkar that His Highness does not attend to the management of his State and keeps the company of low men, the *Gujaráti* (101) of the 12th February says that if the statement in question be true the Mahárája and the State will have to suffer much. The *Gujaráti*, however, suspects that it is not quite true, as the *Pioneer* is a bitter enemy of the Natives and the Native States and may perhaps have tried to lower the Mahárája in public estimation, as it is said to have done in the case of several Native Princes. The paper advises the Mahárája to improve himself

and to know that by his independent and praiseworthy conduct he has hitherto incurred the displeasure of Europeans and made them his bitterest enemies. [The *Rájyabhakt* (118) of the 16th February is shocked to hear that strong pressure is being exercised over the Mahárája Holkar, the same Prince on whose mercy the English depended during the Mutiny of 1857, and says that it is objectionable that Government should try to become his master instead of his ally, that his quarrelsome conduct is nothing when compared with that of Sir Lepel Griffin, that the Mahárája should improve his conduct and that he should publicly state the reason of the pressure in question.]

Alleged complaint against Captain J. W. Wray, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country.

52. The *Chikitsak* (20) of the 15th February says that it has received an anonymous letter to the following effect :—Captain J. W. Wray, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country, has attending upon him troops paid by the Native States of Kurundvád, Sángli, &c. His house at Belgaum is guarded by policemen from the tálukás of Shaháрur and Angal though there is a deficiency of such men in the tálukás. Not only this, but when he goes out he must be supplied by the officers of these tálukás with carts and bullocks and cartmen must receive what he may pay them. The Sángli State has built a bungalow at Shaháрur and the furniture in it must be supplied to Mrs. Wray whenever she may ask for it. One day there was some delay in handing over some furniture when the lady became enraged and broke open the door of the house and had the necessary furniture removed. If the Assistant Political Agent is ever in want of money he draws a bill upon the treasury, and if the treasury officer does not pay it for want of orders from the superior authorities he is enraged. What kind of justice is this?

His Highness Vághjiráj, the Thákor of Morvi, and his Bháyáds.

53. In the *Nyáyadarshak* (113) of the 13th February a correspondent complains of tyranny exercised over the Bháyáds by His Highness the Thákor of Morvi, gives the substance of two petitions submitted by them to the Rájasthánik Court under date the 27th October 1885 and 23rd February 1886 complaining about the oppression exercised over them, and remarks that if Government and the Political Agency were to attend to their complaints, justice would be done to them. He adds that if the complaint made in the first petition be well founded, the Bháyáds should be allowed to have their cases decided by the Rájasthánik Court instead of by His Highness the Thákor, as justice would thereby be impartially administered to them.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
25th February 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 18th February 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India:
  Advice to the British Indian subjects to leave British territories ... 5
  A political drama about India 4
Agriculturists: Wandering tribes and their annoyance to the— ... 13
Bombay Legislative Council: Request to His Excellency Lord Reay to grant the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Bombay Presidency Association the privilege of sending representatives to the— ... 12
Fancy Fair: Lady Reay's—and praise of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Her Excellency Lady Reay ... 12
Hospitals: Disapproval of the circular recently issued by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay about the levy of fees in— 12
Judicial matters: Trial by jury for Belgaum 13
Nána Sáheb: Information that—is still living... 4
Police:
  Alleged inability of the British Government to suppress gambling in India 13
  Complaint against the Wái— 13
  The Parel murder case and praise of the Bombay Detective—and its head, Khán Báhádur Mir Abdul Alli:
    The *Akhbáre Sodágar* 13
    The *Káside Mumbai* 13
Political revolution in India: The mystery of the impending—solved... 4
Postal matters: A postal complaint... 14
Public Service: Suggestions to Government in the matter of punishing highly-paid officers 13
Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament; The—and the omission of India from it 4
Salt and Petroleum:
  Disapproval of the increase in the salt duty 10
  The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and the Honourable Mr. Mookerji in the Supreme Legislative Council on the—duties:
    The *Din Bandhu*... 10
    The *Indu Prakásh* 11
    The *Mahrátta* 11
    The *Nyáyă Sindhu* 11
    The *Telagu Mitră* 10
Viceroy of India;
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation and disapproval of doing him public honours on the occasion of his departure from India 9
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation hailed with joy ... 9
  Lord Lansdowne as the new—
    The *Deshi Mitră* 9
    The *Dnyánodayă* 10
  Native public opinion and His Excellency Lord Dufferin's retirement from India 8
  The resignation of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, and comments thereon:
    The *Bodh Sudhákar* 6
    The *Hindu Punch* 6
    The *Indian Spectator* 7
    The *Indu Prakásh* 7
    The *Kalpataru* 6
    The *Maháráshtră Mitră* 5
    The *Mahrátta* 7
    The *Native Opinion* 8
    The *Satyă Shodhak* 6
    The *Subodh Patrika* 6

Page.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Bombay Toda Girás Bill: Vetoing of the — by the Government of India approved 14

Part III.—*Education*—

Dhárwár Educational Board: A suggestion to the — and the Educational authorities 15

Female Medical College in Bombay: Proposal for holding a Fancy Fair to establish a — 14

Free-studentships in Government schools and colleges: Abolition of — disapproved 14

Primary schools: Long attendance in — 15

Part IV.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway: Complaint against the European ticket-collector at the Dhond station on the — line 15

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: The drainage question at — and alleged success of public opinion in the matter 15

Part VI.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Disrespect done to His Highness the Gáikwád of — in France . 16

Bhopál: Ugly rumours about affairs in — 18

Hyderabad:

His Highness the Nizám and Colonel Marshall 17

Sir Horace Rumboldt's claim against the — State and its payment... 17

Indore: His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and the statement made by the *Pioneer* in connection with him 18

Morvi: His Highness Vághjiráj, the Thákor of —, and his Bháyáds ... 19

Native States:

Policy of the British Government with regard to the — ... 16

The Native Princes of India and their duty towards the people in the British territories 16

Southern Marátha Country: Alleged complaint against Captain J. W. Wray, Assistant Political Agent, — 19

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH FEBRUARY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do. ...	150

The good acts done by His Excellency Lord Dufferin and a request to lighten the burden of taxation.

1. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 16th February, says:—Though His Excellency Lord Dufferin has not been able to devote so much attention as was necessary to the internal administration of India, and though, therefore, His Lordship has not done anything worth the name for the benefit of the country, yet all will admit that he had its welfare at heart. He is a great-minded man and on account of his practical wisdom he has done nothing to incur the displeasure of any party. It is very undesirable that the natives of India should lose such a statesman. Lord Dufferin's time was mostly passed in the consideration of external affairs and in the annexation of a new country, and we wish His Lordship had used his statesmanship for the good of our people. He has, however, done something during the time he had at his disposal. He appointed the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee, had the question of the expediency of a law in the matter of Hindu marriages freely discussed and did many similar things. The Countess of Dufferin has also laid the people of India under deep obligations to her, for which they are sincerely grateful to Her Ladyship. But we say that good things are soon forgotten while bad things are long remembered. His Lordship should, therefore, while he is in office, remove the cause of discontent which has been created among the people by such taxes as those on incomes, salt and petroleum and earn the blessings of the people. His Excellency should, at any rate, curtail public expenditure in the country, which he can do by the light of the report of the Public Service Commission.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin and the finances of India.

2. In an article headed "Lord Dufferin and the finances of India," the *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 11th February, writes:—We must quietly submit to what we have no means of avoiding. Thus it is no use now discussing whether the increase in the duty on salt is reasonable or unreasonable. If we only keep on record our opinion that the people of India cannot well afford to bear the burden of the increased taxation, that the abrupt way in which the tax has been increased by a stroke of the pen is objectionable in principle as being dangerous in the hands of bad Governors, and that by this increase Government have shown that they are regardless of the interests of the people of India, it is quite sufficient for our purpose. This is, we believe, the general opinion of the press and the public. We do not know what grounds have led the Honourable Mr. Peary

Mohan Mookerji to entertain an opinion that the increase in the salt-tax has been received with general approval. We think that Lord Dufferin's position at this time deserves sympathy rather than anything else.

The number of táluks in Berár complained against as being very small.

3. The same newspaper says:—There are at present six districts in Berár, and they are divided into twenty-two sub-divisions or táluks. But being very large in area, population and revenue, they are found even by experienced Tahsildárs to be too unwieldy. These táluks are much larger than those in the Bombay Presidency in every respect. The distribution of villages among them is again very inconvenient and seems to be based on no principle; for the head-quarters of the táluka, instead of being situated in the centre, are generally in one corner of it. In the Bombay Presidency each Mámlatdár has under him a head clerk invested with magisterial powers who does much of the criminal work in the táluk, while in Berár the Tahsildár has no such assistant. No doubt there are special magistrates here, but their assistance is only nominal. In order, therefore, that the work of the Tahsildárs should be done more efficiently and without causing any inconvenience to the public, it is necessary that the number of the táluks in the Berárs should be raised from 22 to 33 and the distribution of the villages revised.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

25th February 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 8 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 25th February 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	English.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly.	250
	Anglo-Maráthi.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	Maráthi.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Do.	Monthly	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
56	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
57	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
68	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
80	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Do.	...
81	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
88	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
90	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
91	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
94	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
104	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
105	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
106	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
107	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,328
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
109	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
110	„ Madhur Vachán	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
111	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
112	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
115	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	Gujara'ti—*continued.*			
117	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
118	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
119	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
120	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
121	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
122	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
123	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
124	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
131	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
132	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	Anglo-Ka'narese.			
136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	Ka'narese.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
140	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	Urdu.			
142	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
143	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	Persian.			
144	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	Arabic.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	English, Mara'thi and Hindi.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	Mara'thi and Gujara'ti.			
147	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	Urdu and Persian.			
148	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	Sindi.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The present state of the Indian finances and the necessity for doing away with the interference of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of the income and expenditure of India.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—The Native press has, with one voice as it were, condemned the financial policy of His Excellency Lord Dufferin. It has also condemned the particular measures recently adopted to secure budget equilibrium and a fictitious surplus. One very remarkable feature of the criticisms that have appeared is that they are not destructive only but honestly admit that the Government of India finds itself poorer, and that therefore it is the duty of the nation to run to its rescue. Suggestions are pouring in from different quarters as to how the anticipated shortness of funds ought and can be made up. Some propose the re-imposition of the import cotton duties; others look to economy as the best means while a few more suggest that the rate of the income-tax should be raised. If we were given the choice we should rather raise the income-tax and supplement this revenue by curtailing expenditure. What the Government of India really wants is some means by which it can relieve itself of the uncertainties by which it is surrounded. The greatest uncertainty which upsets all calculations and which places the wits of the Finance Minister at their ends is the reckless interference of the Secretary of State for India with the administration of Indian affairs. The affairs, as they at present stand, give to that omnipotent authority in England the power of looking upon England and India as one financial entity; and as long as these two empires are looked upon by him as bound together by one common purse, and as long as that purse is allowed to be charged by him on the responsibility of the Government of India, it is impossible that financial deficits and growing taxation can be avoided. Under these circumstances what we, and, in the interests of the Empire, the Government of India should do is to assert our right to deal with the revenue and expenditure of India as subject only to our own control. The Government of England can claim only a stipulated tribute, the amount of it being subjected to revision every ten years. The financial statement made by Mr. Westland at a recent meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, the supporting speeches of the official members and the conduct of our so-called representatives on the occasion—all go to show that the time has come when, if we strike, we shall strike while the iron is hot. Let us agitate for having our financial relations with England definitely settled. Let us do what we can to minimise the large powers which the Secretary of State for India wields. Let us move the Government of India to carry the decentralization policy to its logical development. Let us speak and write and work to get the rate of the income-tax raised or the salt-duty reduced. Let us raise our united voice in favour of the re-imposition of the import cotton duties and the abolition of the duty on the exports of rice.

The financial situation of India and want of proper economy in its expenditure.

2. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85), in its issue of the 23rd February, says:—It is to be regretted that no mention whatever was made of India in the speech from the Throne read at the opening of the current session of Parliament. Since the death of the late Professor Fawcett India has been completely forgotten by Parliament, but she is grateful to Mr. Samuel Smith for having drawn its attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian budget and provoked discussion on the subject. In the absence of the particulars of this discussion it may be stated that the Viceroy and Mr. Westland remarked the other day in the Supreme Legislative Council that, in spite of the strict economy observed in the State expenditure, a necessity had arisen for fresh taxation; but the fact is that proper economy is not exacted. Government employés are allowed two years' furlough to visit their native country before retiring on pensions; the India Office is allowed to charge the exorbitant annual expenditure of £250,000; troops are sent at a great cost from England to India on short service instead of raising European regiments exclusively for the Indian service. In these and other important matters no economy is observed, while petty retrenchments are effected. The appointment of the promised Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India is urgently needed for the redress of such grievances as those above described.

[The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 22nd February expresses much the same sentiments.]

Approval of the appointment of Sir Charles Turner to the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

3. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—Sir Charles Turner is an able man free from many of the prejudices incidental to an Anglo-Indian career. He has had legal training and considerable judicial experience. Such an official ought to prove of the highest service to the India Council.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th February, writes:—We are glad to see that Sir Henry Maine has been worthily succeeded by Sir Charles Turner. Sir Charles possesses in an eminent degree the latest knowledge of India and his services on the Public Service Commission have given him opportunities of knowledge which few men could command. He has shown himself to be fully in sympathy with Native aspirations and aims, and we cannot but congratulate our people on his accession to the Council.

5. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 19th February, approves of the appointment of Sir Charles Turner and says:—To his intimate knowledge of India and its people, Sir Charles' recent experience on the Public Service Commission is a valuable addition. He is, moreover, a man of moderate views, judicial temperament, liberal ideas and great sympathy for the people. Such a member is an acquisition to the India Council. [The *Rást Goftár* (81) of the 19th February says that the appointment is the third instance within a short time of the wisdom displayed by Lord Cross, the Secretary of State, in making popular nominations to his Council, and that the selection of Sir J. B. Peile, Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Charles Turner will stop the complaint hitherto made about the want of men of the latest experience of India in the Secretary of State's Council. A few other papers like to wait till the publication of the report of the Public Service Commission, of which Sir Charles Turner was a chief member, before pronouncing a definite opinion on his appointment to the India Council, as it would materially help them in knowing his opinion regarding the Natives.]

Annual commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee in Kapadvanj.

6. The *Satyavakta* (122), in its issue of the 24th February, publishes a news-letter from Kapadvanj, giving an account of the distribution of clothes and food to the destitute and the needy of that town on the 16th idem in commemoration of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee last year on the same date. The Kapadvanj Municipality has set apart a sum of Rs. 500 for commemorating the Jubilee every year out of the interest accruing thereon. The president of the municipality convened a meeting of the townsmen for the purpose and the municipal office building was decorated with flags and garlands of flowers. The people were glad at the presence of Mr. K. R. Bomanji, Assistant Collector, on the occasion, who had contributed along with other persons to the fund. This action of the municipality was much approved of and the poor blessed Her Majesty the Queen and the Assistant Collector.

Expression of delight at the probability of His Excellency Lord Reay acting as Viceroy of India for a short time after the departure of His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

7. The same newspaper refers to the probability of His Excellency Lord Reay acting as Viceroy of India for a short time till the arrival of Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy elect, as he is senior to Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras, and observes that the public of this presidency will be highly glad to see such a well-wisher of the people as His Excellency Lord Reay act as Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Richey, the Senior Member of the Bombay Council, act as Governor of Bombay during His Excellency's absence.

Animosity between the different castes of people in India and its effects.

8. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 21st February, refers to the diversity of castes and interests in India, to the efforts made from time to time by men like Rája Rámmohan Roy to unite the people by a common religion based on the principles of theism and the establishment

of the church of the Bráhma Samáj and to the failure of those efforts as evidenced by the formation of caste associations throughout the country, and remarks:—Why will not foreigners be rejoiced to see mutual enmity existing between the different classes of people in this country? It is now well-known to the young and the old that it was mainly by the use of race animosity that the English acquired dominion in this country and that it is somewhat on the same principle that they are ruling over it. Some Englishmen, knowing that there is diversity of castes in India, try to set caste against caste and encourage a feeling of enmity amongst them. This is natural, for, why should they not do a thing which is calculated to promote their interests? The proof of what we say is not very far to seek. Seeing that the Indian National Congress has been held for these three years without any obstacle, some Mahomedans have been instigated to speak in disparagement of it. These men must be said to be extremely foolish to be so much charmed by the slight encouragement given to them by Government as to despise their countrymen, notwithstanding the vivid experience they have had of the manner in which the Hindus were in the beginning encouraged by Government in their education and have been subsequently deprived of that encouragement by degrees. We pray to them that they may hereafter give up the childishness of being misguided by momentary encouragement and join their really patriotic countrymen in their attempts. There is no doubt that the proceedings of the last Indian National Congress were conducted smoothly and without any obstruction, yet we wish that the foundation of national unity laid thereby may not be undermined by caste prejudices. We must, on the contrary, strengthen it every year by all the means in our power and settle amicably the differences between class and class as far as possible.

A defence of His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

9. Writing about the resignation of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, the *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 19th February, says:—It is very unfortunate that His Excellency Lord Dufferin succeeded Lord Ripon, who was an exceptionally good Governor-General and had an excellent colleague in Mr. C. P. Ilbert. When Lord Dufferin came to this country he had to pacify a storm which a large majority of Anglo-Indians had raised against his predecessor in office. Besides, His Lordship had to settle the Afghan difficulty and to decide the question of the Burmese war. These two matters had become ripe for action in the time of Lord Ripon and any man who succeeded him would have had to dispose of them one way or another, and so no blame attaches to Lord Dufferin on their account. Moreover, His Excellency has been favourable to the scheme of local self-government, which he has fostered in opposition to our opponents. Similarly Lord Dufferin has turned a deaf ear to the suggestions of anti-Native newspapers urging upon him the necessity for a Press Act. Credit must certainly be given to His Lordship for his good intentions and kind heart. Notwithstanding the anxieties entailed by the Burmese war, His Lordship has paid attention to public opinion and public instruction. There is another important thing which His Lordship has done, and that is the recognition of the national character of the Indian National Congress in spite of the attempts of anti-Native officers and a few Mahomedans to reduce its importance. His Lordship gave an entertainment to the delegates of the Congress and an interview to its President. This is a great thing in the history of India and Lord Dufferin has acted very generously in recognising this foundation of the future Indian Parliament. It must be remembered that the Viceroy's powers are not unlimited and that unlike Lord Ripon Lord Dufferin is under a Conservative Ministry. In his Jubilee speech His Lordship held out hopes of giving representative Legislative Councils to India, and this he could not have done without having exerted himself in that direction. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, Lord Dufferin's career cannot be said to be entirely void of good acts. He has yet ten months to pass in India and people must wait before making adverse remarks about his *régime*. [The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (41) of the 17th February remarks that the natives of India are grieved to see that Lord Dufferin, who promised to foster the tender plant of local self-gov-

ernment after Lord Ripon, has tendered his resignation of the Viceroyalty of India and that thereby India will soon be deprived of his help.]

His Excellency Lord Dufferin and the allegations made against His Excellency by the *Indian Mirror* newspaper.

10. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (107), in its issue of the 19th February, expresses disapproval of the attack made by such a leading Native daily paper of Calcutta as the *Indian Mirror* upon His Excellency Lord Dufferin for his alleged endeavour to estrange the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities, and remarks:—Such sentiments tend to diminish the importance of really serious reflections, to needlessly bring the Natives into displeasure, and, in short, to do no good. The *Mirror* has made an allegation against Lord Dufferin which it can never prove, however confident it may be in the matter. We say that Lord Dufferin's *régime* has been a bad one, but we cannot, like the *Mirror*, charge His Excellency with instigating Sir Syed Ahmed in the expression of views hostile to the Bengalis or in keeping aloof the Mahomedans of Bengal and other places from the Indian National Congress. Such an allegation is unbecoming. The Native press in Bengal does not think of the harm it does to the Native public by such conduct. The *Mirror* states that Lord Dufferin has, by allowing the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* newspapers to write strongly against the National Congress, given rise to an unpleasant controversy between the Anglo-Indians and the Natives similar to that on the Ilbert Bill. These two papers have been opposed to the political movements of the Natives for a long time past and not only during His Excellency's *régime*. The people do not approve of the display of such spirit by the Bengali Bábus, and it is a great merit of the respectable Bombay press that it does not show such a foolish spirit. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (83) of the 25th February takes a similar view.]

Adverse remarks about His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

11. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50) of the 19th February considers the explanation of the causes of his resignation tendered by His Excellency Lord Dufferin in the Supreme Legislative Council to be full of his usual sweetness of speech, and ironically says that it is only owing to the misfortune of the people of India that His Lordship's kind disposition and deep solicitude for the public weal have not produced good results. It is also of opinion that His Excellency has done nothing for the benefit of the Natives and is afraid that he will crown his *régime* by passing a Press Gagging Act. If, adds the paper, the mixing of earth in the food of the people to supply the want of salt, the denial of their rights, the causing of secret miseries and the fomentation of quarrels between class and class are things conducive to the benefit of British rule, then certainly Lord Dufferin has directly or indirectly benefited India.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration of India.

12. The *Jagan Mitră* (35), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—Comparing His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration of India with that by Lord Ripon it may be said that the former has been perfectly injurious to the interests of India, though the people of England have much reason to thank His Excellency Lord Dufferin for the fortification of the Afghan boundary and the improvement of the defences of the country against a Russian invasion.

The alleged reason why Lord Dufferin's administration is praised by Anglo-Indian newspapers.

13. With reference to the censure passed by the Anglo-Indian newspapers upon the vernacular press for condemning Lord Dufferin's administration, the *Jáme Jamshed* (104), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—If Lord Dufferin's administration has been beneficial to India, how is it that the vernacular press cannot appreciate it? It does not stand to reason that the Native press is so ignorant as not to understand what is good to the country. The Anglo-Indian press praises the Viceroy because it was supplied with official news that was withheld from the vernacular press without good cause, and thus pays the debt of gratitude at the cost of truth and liberty of action.

14. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—

Disapproval of the suggestion made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* for presenting a public valedictory address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

We think the recommendation made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore for presenting a public address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin at the time of his departure from India harmful to His Excellency and disgraceful. His Excellency has done nothing to deserve a public address. On the contrary, many of his acts have been harmful to the people, who regard his departure as a deliverance. The recommendation in question is therefore tantamount to adding insult to injury. We wish that other Anglo-Indian newspapers should not follow in the wake of the *Civil and Military Gazette* and that Lord Dufferin's friends would not thereby be tempted to get up the "humbug" of a public address to him. They must know that in this attempt they will meet with failure and will place Lord Dufferin in an awkward position by compelling the Natives to make movements against it, and His Excellency will then have to say in his mind "save me from my friends." The Native public and the Native press still exercise self-denial, and out of respect for His Excellency express their displeasure with his policy and career in very mild terms; but if the Anglo-Indian press takes advantage of this fact and overdoes things, they will have to express their feelings in the matter in their true form. The Anglo-Indians and the Anglo-Indian press are, however, at liberty to do him as much honour and to give him as many addresses as they like privately, if they think his career beneficial to their personal interests, and the Native public will have nothing to do with it. [The *Broach Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 23rd February, also disapproves of the above recommendation of the *Civil and Military Gazette* and asks whether the writer of the *Gazette* is so ignorant of the independent and strong writings of a large number of the Native and English newspapers against His Excellency Lord Dufferin as to make this recommendation. The *Dátardun* (95) of the 23rd February publishes a song on the subject, the burden of which is "Oh, save me from my friends," and in which His Excellency Lord Dufferin is made to ask his friends to desist from teasing the people and bringing him into ridicule, as the strong public opinion against him cannot be suppressed, and to say that they are at liberty to do honours to him privately.]

15. With reference to the same recommendation, the *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 24th February, says:—Anglo-Indian papers had better keep within reasonable bounds the admiration they entertain for Lord Dufferin. They are welcome to think that His Lordship's administration has been so beneficial as to deserve a valedictory address to him. The Natives, on the other hand, consider that on the whole it has proved detrimental to the interests of the country and the vernacular press has given expression to this feeling. The Natives will not therefore join in the proposal to give an address to the retiring Viceroy. The *Englishman* condemns Lord Ripon's rule in order to praise His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration, but the act is a flagrant perversion of facts. The latter Viceroy has not conferred any benefits upon the Natives and they therefore do not think it proper to give him a public reception like the one accorded to Lord Ripon.

16. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—

The Native press on His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation of office and the statement made by the *Times of India* about the influence of wire-pullers over that press.

The plan adopted by European writers of suppressing the expression by the Native press of its just opinion and of bringing false charges against it with a view to secure that object is mean. Many Anglo-Indian newspapers now resort to this mean trick out of necessity when they cannot bear the Native press giving expression to real public opinion and are unable to refute its arguments. The three Gujaráti dailies of Bombay have, on hearing of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation, expressed joy and strongly pronounced against his career. The *Times of India* has found this so bitter that it has made a special note of it in its editorial columns and stated that it must be the result of wire-pulling. The Native press generally, and the Bombay Native press particularly, knows no wire-pullers and wire-pulling; it has no other object than to express public opinion and to put Government on the right path. It has from the very beginning disapproved of Lord Dufferin's policy and career and has therefore done nothing surprising in now re-expressing that disapproval; and the instigators or wire-pullers cannot have succeeded in their aim in the short space of a few hours at their disposal, as the Gujarati dailies wrote on the subject of the Viceroy's resignation the very next day after its publication. All these facts are well-known. A wary contemporary like the *Times of India* knows all this and still tries to thus stigmatize the Bombay Gujarati dailies, nay the Native press in general. The *Times* has thereby exceeded its functions and manifested its stern tone against the Natives in a very bad manner. If the *Times* thought that the Native press would be terrified at the false charge levelled against it and would alter its opinion, it must have found itself completely deceived, for the local weekly papers published the very next day have expressed the same opinion in the matter as their daily contemporaries. Not only this, but the entire Native press of India has expressed joy at Lord Dufferin's resignation and run down his policy and career. By what magic effect will the *Times of India* prevent this natural flow of public opinion? [The *Gujaráti* (101), in its issue of the 12th February, observes that it is universally admitted that the Native press has risen in importance, that even Government acknowledge this fact though indirectly, and that Government should neither be afraid of the increase in the little influence the Native press commands and of the effect of its voice on the people, nor intimidate it. It adds that though the Native papers may be divided in their opinions regarding other subjects, they are almost unanimous as regards matters of general public interest, that on such occasions the Anglo-Indian press burns with rage against them and when it cannot refute their arguments it says "the Native papers are disloyal and incite the people by writing strongly against Government." The *Gujaráti* remarks that the *Times of India* has, as usual, tried to mislead Government by saying that the unanimous voice of the Native press about Lord Dufferin's resignation is the result of wire-pulling, but this attempt of the *Times of India* and other Anglo-Indian papers of its type is fruitless and only shows their jealousy. The *Rájyabhakt* (118) of the 19th February says that the unanimous verdict of failure pronounced by the Native press in India on the administration of His Excellency Lord Dufferin shows the success of public opinion and that the time is near when India will take an independent view of things.]

Recommendation said to have been made by His Excellency Lord Dufferin for reviving the Vernacular Press Act.

17. With reference to the statement made by the *Indian Mirror* that His Excellency the Viceroy tried to revive the Vernacular Press Act, the *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—The *Englishman* and some other Anglo-Indian newspapers have contradicted the assertion, but the *Mirror* has replied that Lord Dufferin has made the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* the organs of Government in order to drown the voice of the vernacular press. If no attempt was made by His Lordship or his administration to resuscitate the Vernacular Press Act, a statement to that effect should be published by the Supreme Government, for in the absence of such a statement the public will assume that the alleged attempt was made, as it has sufficient reasons to do so. The *Mirror* has been making the assertion for some time past in different ways, and it cannot be believed that the report is quite groundless. Lord Dufferin's administration being objectionable, the vernacular press has been raising its voice against it, and it is likely that a strong ruler like His Lordship may have been tempted to make an attempt to use his authority to suppress that voice.

The method of appointing Governors-General of India and His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

18. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—It is true that His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration was not a satisfactory one. Almost all things injurious to the interests of this country have been done. We do not hold His Excellency Lord Dufferin wholly responsible for this. Out of the three years that

he has been here, he must have taken two years to acquaint himself with the work and many of his days must have been spent in the anxiety of war. When he had time to introduce some reforms he met with a deficit in the treasury and was obliged to impose a new tax on the people and to increase the salt duty. Though he had no personal knowledge of India and was guided by his advisers, yet it is he who is brought into discredit at length. This would not have been the case if he had been acquainted with India and had a settled policy of his own. A serious mistake is committed in appointing to the Viceroyalty of India men who are perfectly ignorant of the country. It is necessary for Government to consider this matter and to remedy the evil.

The appointment of a permanent Viceroy for India.

19. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (48), in its issue of the 20th February, disapproves of the present system of appointing Governors and Governors-General every five years as favouring high-handed and arbitrary government, and wishes for a permanent Viceroy of India in the person of one of the sons of Her Majesty the Queen.

Stock-notes and the necessity for their redemption.

20. The *Akhbáre Soddgar* (85), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—The Government of India stock-notes purchased by poor people on account of their carrying four per cent. interest have become, as it were, waste paper, because they are not negotiable. This is an old complaint, but it has not been removed as yet by issuing promissory loans in place of these notes. It is apparently due to the inattention of the authorities to the grievances of the poor. His Excellency Lord Dufferin will confer a great boon on the holders of stock-notes if he adopts means to redeem them.

Mitigation of the stringency of the Arms Act advocated.

21. The *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 17th February, says:—It is to be regretted that the Indian Arms Act has not yet been repealed. The stringency of the rules which press upon the people should at least be modified, as suggested by the last National Congress held at Madras. Government should at least issue permits to possess arms to such persons as are recommended by the local boards, municipalities and Government officials, and when once given they should not be cancelled during their lifetime. In short, persons of integrity should be allowed to possess arms. On account of want of arms the subject population of India has become timid—a fact prejudicial to Government. Until now Government have had no fear of a foreign invasion. But now owing to the proximity of Russia the people should be allowed to keep arms and should be trained in their use.

Attempts of the Hindus to protect cows and the probability of serious consequences resulting therefrom.

22. The *Rást Goftár* (81), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—The question of the protection of the holy cow and the Bráhmani bull has a most serious side to it. Of late years, the veneration of the Hindus for these quadrupeds has assumed a portentous development. Societies have sprung up in various parts of the country for the protection of cows, and serious blood feuds have taken place between Hindus and Mahomedans. It is for the Government to take warning in time and prevent the spread of a dangerous propaganda, which may lead to far more sanguinary conflicts between the party of vegetarians and the party of beef-eaters. There is an abundance of combustible materials in the composition of the masses of India, inert and impassive as they are on all ordinary occasions; and there is no knowing when an outbreak of religious fanaticism, if it is allowed to be fostered, may sweep, like a raging epidemic, all over the land. Those of the Hindus who ask for a law prohibiting altogether the killing of cows for food ought to be given plainly to understand by Government how idle and futile it is to make such a foolish proposal. They might show their reverence for the cow, and yet be practical and sensible in their demand. Certainly, nobody would object to their asking Government for an enactment providing that in no case whatever

shall a cow be allowed to be slaughtered in sight of Hindus. Here educated Hindus may guide their ignorant fellowmen, if they choose.

Remarks on Sir Syed Ahmed's speech.

23. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 23rd February, says:—The sentiments of Sir Syed Ahmed that the Bengalis should not compare themselves with the Mahomedans in point of intellect, but should fight with them, and that if the Bengalis win the battle the Mahomedans will serve them for ever, are so childish that they are unbecoming to a man of his age. Are Bengalis alone the Hindus in India? What has Sir Syed Ahmed to say about the Maráthás? Does he wish to fight with them either intellectually or with the sword? We very much regret to have been obliged to write in this strain. It is a great misfortune that Sir Syed Ahmed should have attempted to set one class against another and should have disregarded the fact that the Mahomedans, the Hindus and the Pársi and other communities are all alike strangled and kept in the same predicament by a third party. If Sir Syed is so confident of his sword, where was its sharpness when the Mahomedans were conquered and brought under subjection by others? Under the present circumstances it is very disgraceful to a Mahomedan to threaten any one, and particularly his countrymen, and to boast of his valour.

Approval of the transfer of Sind from the Bombay Presidency to the Panjáb.

24. The *Sind Sudhár* (151), in its issue of the 4th February, says:—If Government has really resolved to detach Sind from the Bombay Presidency, it is a matter for congratulation to the inhabitants of this province. The reason why Sind was, in the first instance, attached to the Bombay Presidency is that in the year 1843, when the English conquered it, the province of the Panjáb was governed by the Sikhs independently of the British Government. If the English had obtained possession of Sind after the conquest of the Panjáb, they would have attached it to no other country except the Panjáb. The reason why both the Sind and the Panjáb merchants are so much in favour of the annexation is that the measure, if adopted, will develope the resources of both the provinces and the foreign mails will be received directly at the port of Karáchi instead of *viá* Bombay, which involves an unnecessary detour. Besides this, the fear now entertained as to the occurrence of disturbances on the North-Western borders will be removed, for under that arrangement the frontier forces will be under the command of one Commander-in-Chief instead of two as at present, and they will co-operate with one another more warmly than they do at present. The traders and the other inhabitants of Bombay have, no doubt, reason to oppose the proposal to detach Sind from the presidency, as such a course is likely to develope the trade of Karáchi and to prove fatal to their commerce. That is the reason why they have all along put obstacles in the way of the separation of Sind from their presidency. They say that Sind has many advantages while it is attached to the presidency of Bombay in which there is a Legislative Council and from which useful reforms are imported into other places. That may be. But after the annexation of Sind to the Panjáb, it is likely that a Legislative Council will be established in that province also.

Advice to the people of India to refuse the payment of taxes in imitation of the Irish nation.

25. The *A'ryávart* (14) of the 18th February, in an article headed "An attempt to unanimously refuse to pay taxes," says:—Though Government rendered good help to the Indian National Congress this year, His Excellency Lord Dufferin increased the salt duty in spite of its resolution about the necessity for the present burden of taxation in India being lightened. We have hitherto made so many petitions to Government on the subject that we are tired of them now. It does not appear that mere petitions will be of any avail hereafter. It is desirable, therefore, that the people of India should, with the consent of the National Congress, think of refusing to pay taxes. This will be an imitation of the example of the Irish nation. The people of every village and every town should hold meetings and form public opinion in this matter, as it is not at all difficult to do so, the people in general being now fairly sensible.

Retrenchment in expenditure and the re-imposition of the duty on foreign piece-goods recommended instead of the imposition of a duty on kerosine oil.

26. The *Sind Sudhár* (151), in its issue of the 11th February, says:—Almost all the newspapers in India are against the imposition of a duty on kerosine oil, and they are all unanimously of opinion that instead of levying this duty, Government should re-impose duty on foreign piece-goods, yielding a revenue of 2 krors every year. Government must blame itself if there is a deficit every year. Why did it declare war against Burmah in spite of the expressed disapproval of the measure by all the newspapers? But as Government was under the impression that if it conquered that country not only would the English trade increase but that it would acquire possession of several rich mines of precious rubies and gems, it remained deaf to the opinions of the public. If Government had not waged war against Burmah there would not have been so great a deficit in the public revenues. The Burmese war, coupled with increased expenditure in the Civil and Military Departments, has impoverished the country and the State. The cost of administration is increasing every year and has now reached 20 krors of rupees. Why does not Government take steps to reduce this cost? If for the security of the country it is absolutely necessary to entertain more troops, why does not Government allow Natives, who are at all times ready to serve Government honestly, to enrol themselves as volunteers? Unless Government curtail the expenditure of the Civil and Military Departments, it will always find itself in debt.

Remarks on the apathy of public associations and their slowness in holding public meetings and protesting against the increase in the salt duty.

27. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—We wonder what the public associations are about at such a juncture. Ten years ago an increase in the salt-tax would have roused most of our public bodies. In this year of grace there appears to be no inclination even to hold public meetings to protest against the increase and the manner in which it has been effected. Is this our public opinion in the days of National Congresses? What is the use of a feeble and twaddling memorial to Government months after the thing has been done? But, after all, it is only the mute masses that will suffer from the enhanced salt rate.

Retail price of salt and kerosine oil going down in Bombay.

28. The *Broach Samáchár* (91) of the 23rd February learns from Bombay that the price of salt and kerosine oil, which had run up since the recent increase in the salt duty and the imposition of a duty on petroleum, has gradually gone down, a reduction of one anna per one *páyli* of salt and of one pice per one bottle of kerosine oil having already taken place, and that it is hoped that it will still go down.

Praises of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Nugent.

29. The *Rást Goftár* (81), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—The reputation for strength and honesty which Lord Reay's Government has deservedly acquired may be said to be not a little due to the succession of good men at the head of the Secretariat Departments. The fame which preceded Mr. Mackenzie to Bombay has been greatly increased by the ability with which he has held the office of Chief Secretary during the last two years; and we can safely predict that he will be even more popular with the good folks of Broach than he was at Tháná and other places, where his hearty sympathy with the people in the distress brought on them by the ábkári policy of Government is still gratefully remembered. Mr. Mackenzie's period of office at the Secretariat was one of great administrative activity, marked as it was by the labours of the Finance Committee and arrangements for the new Provincial contract; and his mastery of figures cannot but have been of great help to His Excellency the Governor in Council in his deliberations. Although we regret the departure from the Secretariat of such an able man, the return to it of Mr. Nugent will be generally welcomed, whose sense of justice, no less than his large experience, is much appreciated.

Sir Frank Souter and the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the action of Government in the matter.

30. The *Rájyabhakt* (118), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—If the statement made by the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* in his letter to that paper to the effect that Government have taken notice of the conduct of Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in publicly commenting upon Mr. Crawley-Boevey's decision in a certain case and of Mr. Crawley-Boevey replying to them from his seat on the magisterial bench be true, it is a matter for satisfaction. The Bombay Government will lay the public under deep obligation if it will speedily attend to the strictures made by Mr. Crawley-Boevey about the police and to the defects in the Police Act pointed out by him with a view to reform the police force. We hope that His Excellency Lord Reay will not fail to do so. [The *Gujaráti* (101) of the 19th February does not think that Government has acted rightly in blaming Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the matter, as it believes that he was justified in replying from the magisterial bench to the comments publicly made against him by Sir Frank Souter. The paper hopes that on the occasion of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's reverting to his former post the Bombay public will memorialize Government, asking it to confirm him in his present appointment and expressing its approval of the way in which he has administered justice in this city.]

Disapproval of the order of the Bombay Government for the levy of fees in hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil and a request to cancel it.

31. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (78), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—We cannot forbear to say that Government has not used foresight in connection with its resolution regarding the levy of fees in hospitals and dispensaries. It really speaks ill of Government to levy fees from poor persons resorting to dispensaries which are or were at first intended to give medicine to them *gratis*. In our opinion a man earning from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per mensem is not and cannot be looked upon as a well-to-do person, for in case he has a large family to support he cannot be expected to afford to pay fees for the treatment of himself and his family. Again, great difficulties will be experienced by persons in charge of hospitals and dispensaries in ascertaining those who may be earning Rs. 40 or below that sum per mensem. It is pitiful that the tax-payers are persecuted in this case. They have already too much to complain of and the wise Government of His Excellency Lord Reay ought not to have devised this plan of making revenue or meeting the expenses of hospitals and dispensaries, which had, when they were started and up to now, a purely charitable object. It is very strange that a Government which has at its head a very keen-sighted, astute and above all a very kind and humane administrator in the person of His Excellency Lord Reay should be pleased to turn places of charity into sources of revenue. Yet it is not too late, we say, to cancel this resolution, which act of Government will be greatly applauded and our Governor, Lord Reay, will thereby add to his already many good and popular acts. [The *Rájyabhakt* (118), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—It cannot be said what fresh burden Government will impose upon the people. The acts for which Government have hitherto got credit are being laid in the dust. The sacred nature of British justice has been tarnished by its being made dear. The people have been deprived of the benefits of education and rents have to be paid for the use of roads and *dharmshálás* even. How long then can the British rule be termed good? Government have really acted arbitrarily in ordering the levy of fees from patients attending hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil. It is contemptible that this scheme should have been forcibly brought into operation by Government when the municipalities, the public and the doctors in charge of dispensaries have expressed themselves against it. The imposition of fresh burdens day by day on the poor people of India cannot but prove harmful. Government ought not to follow a policy which has a regard for their own interests but is careless of those of the public at large. A few other papers also write against the order in question and request Government to withdraw it.]

The Civil Hospital at Karáchi closed to out-door patients on Sundays.

32. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 25th February, writing from Karáchi, says:—The dispensary of the Civil Hospital at this station still continues to be closed on Sundays and no medicines are dispensed on that day to out-door patients. The poor people cannot get sufficient leisure to visit the hospital on week days and are much inconvenienced by being unable to get medical aid on Sundays.

Lepers in Bombay and the necessity for segregating them in the Allbless Lepers' Home in Trombay and increasing the Government grant to it.

33. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (107), in its issue of the 19th February, says that from the account given by a correspondent in the *Times of India* of his visit to the *dharmshála* at Byculla, where lepers live, it seems that a serious mistake is being committed in allowing them to reside in Bombay and to beg for alms in the public streets, and that looking to the preservation of public health they should speedily be sent away to the Allbless Lepers' Home in Trombay, where they are well cared and provided for and where there is room for more of them. It adds that the Home in question is an important charitable institution, that it stands much in need of money and support, that the Government and public aid to it is very trivial, and that it is the duty of Government to increase their aid for the sake of public good.

A fountain required at the Carnac Bandar for public use, and a suggestion to the Bombay Port Trust in the matter.

34. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85), in its issue of the 25th February, says:—No provision being made for the supply of drinking water to the numerous passengers who daily come or go by the coasting steamers touching at the Carnac Bandar, many persons suffer considerable inconvenience and hardship from the keen thirst they feel during the hot hours of the day. The Bombay Port Trust earns a good income from these vessels, but has not been good enough to supply water to the thirsty passengers. In the absence of a proper supply Messrs. Shepherd & Co. have engaged the services of a Bráhman waterman for doling out water to Hindus, but a single man cannot adequately attend to the wants of the numerous passengers who gather at the Bandar. It is therefore to be hoped that the Port Trust will have a fountain erected at the Carnac Bandar for the use of the public without much delay.

Translations of military rules and regulations into Hindi and a prayer for a wider circulation of the *Pandit* newspaper among military men.

35. With reference to the General Order issued by the Adjutant General in India under date the 27th January last enjoining due care in the removal of loaded cartridges, whether balled or blank, from the empty cartridge cases returned to arsenals and depôts, the *Pandit* (146), in its issue of the 24th February, says:—Now-a-days the work of the commanding officer of a regiment and his adjutant has considerably increased. Both these officers are much overworked and find little time to acquaint the commissioned officers and men of their regiments with the various rules and regulations issued from time to time by Government, a knowledge of which is indispensable for the latter to perform efficiently the regimental duties. The consequence is that the Native rank and file ever remain ignorant of these rules and regulations, and mistakes are frequently committed by them in the performance of their work. The only way to remove the chance of mistakes being committed is to have these rules and regulations translated into Hindi and to make the translations accessible to the Native rank and file. The *Pandit* has been doing the translation work and placing the translations within reach of Native soldiers both through the medium of the newspaper and in the shape of books. It is to be regretted that Government have not given any encouragement to this useful work. It is, however, to be hoped that the commanding officers as well as adjutants of Native cavalry and infantry regiments will encourge the Native officers and privates to read the *Pandit* newspaper. Some Native officers have threatened the men of their regiments or company for desiring to subscribe to this newspaper, apparently with the object that the latter should ever remain ignorant of the rules and regulations. The military authorities should instruct commanding officers to

censure such Native officers and to lend encouragement to the dissemination of the *Pandit*. A false report is circulated that this newspaper publishes disloyal articles, but a reference to the Reporter on the Native Press will convince the authorities that the report is totally false. It must, however, be admitted that many good-natured military officers have given the *Pandit* due encouragement, for which thanks are due to them.

Native soldiers in the Burmah police.

36. With reference to the General Order in connection with the Native soldiers transferred to the Burmah police issued recently, the same newspaper says:—The order will do substantial good to these men. Most of the Native soldiers who first joined the Burmah police have received good promotion, but those who subsequently joined that force have not received it to the extent they deserve it. There are some men among the former who, though they can read and write and are otherwise capable, have received no promotion, and we hope that the commanding officers of regiments and the Inspector General will take due note of this.

A death by suffocation in a theatre at Poona.

37. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 23rd February, says:—A man was found dead among the spectators who had assembled in the A'rya Bhushan Theatre at Poona to witness a wrestling match. It is said that the deceased had a sort of heart-disease, but the over-crowding of the theatre and the consequent suffocation must have undoubtedly to some extent caused his death. Government should not give cause to the people to think that the matter was not inquired into because the deceased happened to be a poor coachman. Who gave permission to admit 3,000 persons into a theatre which can accommodate only 1,500 people, and who is responsible for the accident? Will Government call upon the police and the District Magistrate to give an explanation in the matter? [The *Satyă Mitră* (58), in its issue of the 20th February, expresses similar sentiments.]

The appearance of a tiger in Salsette.

38. The *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 24th February, says:—A tiger has made its appearance in Sálsette for some time past, killing men and cattle, and the people of that part of the district have petitioned the Collector of Thána to take measures for its destruction, but as yet the beast has not been brought to account. Had the petitioners firearms they would not have had to pray to Government to kill the man-eater. It is to be regretted that Government should prohibit the people from possessing arms and should not take immediate measures to kill the beast. Why has the Collector not taken as yet the necessary steps for the destruction of the tiger and why have Government not made enquiries into the matter?

PART II.—*Education.*

Complaint against Mr. Jacob, Educational Inspector, Sind.

39. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (151) in its issue of the 4th February, says:—Before this, our impression was that the appointment of a full-time Educational Inspector would greatly help the cause of education, but we now see that we were mistaken. Instead of strengthening the cause he is weakening it. During the short period that Mr. Giles was here, he did a great deal, but Mr. Jacob has ruined the department. The great evil to be complained of is that he has discontinued holding annual examinations himself, and has entrusted that duty to school-masters themselves. The result of this will be that school-masters will not take so much trouble to prepare their boys for examinations as they used to do when the examinations were conducted by the Educational Inspector. Besides, several advantages accrue from the examination of an experienced Educational Inspector. It is not enough to make an inspection or hold a cursory examination. Irregularities which can easily be brought to light by holding regular examinations will remain concealed. It is to be wondered at that though in former times the Educational Inspector had several other duties to perform he could afford time to hold regular examinations of high schools and Anglo-vernacular schools,

while a full-time Educational Inspector should have no time to do so. Another evil to be complained of is that the present Educational Inspector has fixed the number of boys to be taught in the high schools. For the Hyderabad High School, in which in former times there were 350 boys and in which under proper supervision 500 boys can be accommodated, the number fixed by the present Educational Inspector is only 250. It cannot be that the building has now contracted on account of the severe cold which we had for the last few days. But even supposing that the building has really contracted, why does not Government take steps to provide more accommodation? What can the municipality do? Has it not to maintain its own schools and will Government give them accommodation in case they require it? There are only three high schools in the whole province of Sind, and does Government find it hard to maintain them? If Government does not mean to weaken the cause of education, why does it not take steps to meet all requirements? What are the people of Sind to do? They maintain the College; they maintain the municipal schools by paying municipal taxation; and they maintain private schools by giving subscriptions. Should they also take charge of high schools? Here there is a general complaint. Is there no one to remove the evils complained of? [A correspondent writing to the *Sind Times* (4) of the 15th February makes the same complaint.]

Recommendation to His Excellency Lord Reay and Colonel Wodehouse to appoint Mr. Tarkhad, the Vice-Principal, as Acting Principal of the Rájkumár College, Káthiáwár.

40. The *Rást Goftár* (81), in its issue of the 19th February, writes:—We are concerned to know who is to be appointed to the Principalship of the Rájkumár College when Mr. Macnaghten goes on leave shortly. The claims of a deserving officer who has the best possible claim to act in the appointment have been repeatedly ignored even after he had twice acted as Principal for Mr. Macnaghten. In the face of this circumstance, the setting aside of Mr. Tarkhad, the Vice-Principal, has a somewhat nasty appearance, for in addition to the loss of pay and position, he suffers a stigma in the estimation of the public from which Government is bound to protect its officers. This injustice was begun in the time of a former Political Agent and a Government known for its disregard of rights; and we hope that both Colonel Wodehouse and Lord Reay will do their best to repair what looks like a blunder resulting from considerations of caste and colour on the opportunity which is to present itself so soon.

Defence of Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám, a member of the Gujaráti Book Committee, from the attack made upon him by the *Rást Goftár* newspaper.

41. The *Hitechchhu* (79) of Ahmedabad of the 23rd February disapproves of the attack made by the *Rást Goftár* newspaper upon Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám, a member of the Gujaráti Book Committee, for his alleged aversion to Pársi authors, observes that the public knows well that many Pársi authors write Gujaráti badly, that it is sorry if the personal remarks made by the *Rást* proceed either from Mr. Mahipatrám having had to make adverse comments on Mr. Kábráji's books by virtue of his office as Gujaráti Translator or from spite, and that the Book Committee is not guided by Mr. Mahipatrám's opinion alone. [A correspondent writes to the *Gujarát Gazette* (77) of the 23rd February in defence of Mr. Mahipatrám and remarks that Mr. K. G. Dewáshrayee, whom the *Rást Goftár* has quoted in its support, is a disappointed writer.]

PART III.—*Railways.*

Grievances of the third-class railway passengers.

42. The *Jáme Jamshed* (104), in its issue of the 21st February, says:—It is surprising that though the third-class passengers on Indian railways continue to suffer diverse inconveniences in spite of complaints made on the subject for some years past, neither the railway companies nor Government have taken any steps to remove the old grievances. The over-crowding of third-class carriages in the face of a provision of the Railway Act making it penal, and the want of latrines in these carriages, cause serious inconvenience and hardship to this class of passengers, and it is to be hoped that Government will not neglect any longer to remove these and other grievances.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Complaint about the mismanagement of schools under the control of the municipalities in Sind.

43. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (151), in its issue of the 4th February, says:—There are very few municipalities in this province that can boast of having intelligent and experienced members, capable of managing important educational matters. In the towns of Hyderabad, Karáchi and such other large towns, the management of schools is now more satisfactory than before and the good services of school-masters are appreciated, but in the mofussil, the municipal commissioners being a set of uneducated men show their power to school-masters by teasing and fining them. There have already appeared several articles in your paper regarding the municipal school-masters and municipal commissioners, but to no purpose. The following instance will show what kind of treatment school-masters receive at the hands of the municipal commissioners. Towards the close of December last, one of the school-masters of the Kotri municipal school came late by 5 or 10 minutes. On being called upon for explanation, he said that by the steam-ferry clock as well as the other clocks he was not late, but the school committee, notwithstanding his explanation, fined him. Even supposing that the school-master came late and that he was entirely to blame in the matter, still it is a point for consideration how far the treatment in question was justifiable. In the Revenue, Judicial, Educational and other departments of Government fine is imposed only for grave offences. In minor cases only warning is given. It never occurs to the muncipalities that school-masters have in their service no chance of getting promotion, and further that they do not accept their service with pleasure. The said school-master has now prayed for the remission of the fine and it remains to be seen what the good-natured chairman does in the matter. I advise all the small municipalities to follow the example of the Jacobabad Municipality and vest the management of their schools in the Director of Public Instruction. The management under the Educational Department will be thoroughly satisfactory.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Sir Lepel Griffin and the Begum of Bhopál.

44. A correspondent, writing to the *Manovihár* (44) in its issue of the 21st February, says:—Sir Lepel Griffin is trying to have the Begum of Bhopál declared mad. Perhaps he will succeed in his attempt. But it only remains now to bring a charge of barrenness against her and to have her crushed under the boots of Private Green. When this is the case, can there be any objection to saying that it is a revised and improved second edition of the case of the Kolhápur Mahárája?

45. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (48), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—As in the *régime* of Lord Northbrook His Highness Malhárráo Gáikwád was ruined or as the Mahárája of Kolhápur was reduced to ashes in the *régime* of Lord Ripon and Sir James Fergusson, so in the *régime* of Lord Dufferin about to end, the Begum of Bhopál is likely to fall a victim to the persecution of Sir Lepel Griffin. This is very unfortunate and is a sufficient evidence of the alleged uncertainty of safety under the British rule.

Charges preferred against His Highness the Holkar and advice to Government.

46. The *Jáme Jamshed* (104), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—It is said that since His Highness the Holkar's return from England, whence he came dissatisfied with the reception he had met with at the Royal Jubilee celebrations, his conduct has been so dissatisfactory that he has been asked by Government to improve himself. Sir Lepel Griffin seems to have a hand in the matter, but it is to be hoped that Government will not take any serious steps without first instituting satisfactory enquiries into the subject. It will be well to publish the specific charges that are brought against His Highness with proper proofs supporting them. It is worth trial to transfer Sir Lepel from Indore, bringing another political officer in his place. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (85) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments, and observes:—Recently two Native States have passed into the hands of the

British Government for management, causing great uneasiness to the subjects of Native Princes. These are the States of Porbandar and Rájpipla. So much injustice has been done in the case of the latter State that the good-natured Colonel Stace, who was in charge of the principality, refused in the interests of his charge to carry out the instructions issued to him. He has been transferred to Aden and the Rájpipla State has been entrusted to Mr. Shewan, who is given to submitting implicitly to the orders of Government. The intelligent subjects of Native States understand this covert policy, and it behoves the British Government to give it up for the sake of its good name for strict justice and its permanent safety. If any Native Prince is found indifferent to the proper administration of his State, he should be removed from the *gádi* and it should be entrusted to his heir.]

His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and the *Pioneer* newspaper.

47. The *Satyavakta* (122), in its issue of the 24th February, says:—The information given out a short time back by the *Pioneer* about His Highness Mahárája Sayáji Ráo Holkar is quite untrue and groundless. The *Pioneer* is becoming an enemy of the Natives and the Native Princes. It is surprising that things should be said against His Highness at a time when the clever Diván of Indore, Diván Báhádur Raghunáthráo, is introducing reforms into the State and when the Mahárája is praised on all sides. It appears that perhaps the Europeans concerned have been annoyed at the Mahárája's publication of the insult given to him during his recent visit to England and that they are giving vent to their feelings through the *Pioneer*. When it is alleged that the Mahárája is not wise, does not attend to business and has become quarrelsome, any sensible person will say that the statement is utterly false. Though the Natives do not believe the *Pioneer's* statement to be true, its effect on the Europeans can easily be imagined. It is necessary that severe notice should be taken of the *Pioneer* in this matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th March 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 25th February 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Animosity between the different castes of people in India: Effects of the— ... 6
Arms Act: Mitigation of the stringency of the—advocated ... 11
Bombay Port Trust: A fountain required at Carnac Bandar for public use and a suggestion to the—in the matter ... 15
Cow-slaughter in India: Attempts of the Hindus to protect cows and the probability of serious consequences resulting therefrom ... 11
Hospitals and dispensaries:
  Civil Hospital at Karáchi closed to out-door patients on Sundays ... 15
  Disapproval of the order of the Bombay Government for the levy of fees in—in the mofussil and a request to them to cancel it ... 14
India Council: Approval of the appointment of Sir Charles Turner to the—
    The *Indu Prakásh* ... 6
    The *Mahrátta* ... 6
    The *Subodh Patrika* ... 6
Indian finances:
  The financial situation of India and want of proper economy in its expenditure ... 5
  The present state of the—and the necessity for doing away with the interference of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of the income and expenditure of India ... 5
Judicial matters: Sir Frank Souter and the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the action of Government in the matter ... 14
Lepers in Bombay: Necessity for segregating the—in the Allbless Lepers' Home in Trombay and increasing the Government grant to it ... 15
Military matters: Translations of military rules and regulations into Hindi and a prayer for a wider circulation of the *Pandit* newspaper among military men ... 15
Police:
  A death by suffocation in a theatre at Poona ... 16
  Native soldiers in the Burmah— ... 16
Public service: Praises of Messrs. Mackenzie and Nugent ... 13
Public utterances: Remarks on Sir Syed Ahmed's speech ... 12
Queen's Jubilee: Annual commemoration of the—in Kapadvanj ... 6
Salt and petroleum:
  Advice to the people of India to refuse the payment of taxes in imitation of the Irish nation ... 12
  Remarks on the apathy of public associations and their slowness in holding meetings and protesting against the increase in the salt duty ... 13
  Retail price of—going down in Bombay ... 13
  Retrenchment in expenditure and the re-imposition of the duty on foreign piece-goods recommended instead of the imposition of a duty on kerosine oil ... 13
Stock-notes: Necessity for the redemption of— ... 11
Tiger in Sálsette: The appearance of a— ... 16
Transfer of Sind to the Panjáb: Approval of the—from the Bombay Presidency ... 12
Viceroy of India:
  A defence of His Excellency Lord Dufferin ... 7
  Adverse remarks about His Excellency Lord Dufferin ... 8
  Disapproval of the suggestion made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* for presenting a public valedictory address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin:
    The *Bombay Samáchár* ... 9
    The *Yajdán Parast* ... 9

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Viceroy of India:
  Expression of delight at the probability of His Excellency Lord Reay acting as—for a short time after the departure of His Excellency Lord Dufferin 6
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin and the allegations made against His Excellency by the *Indian Mirror* newspaper 8
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration of India ... 8
  Recommendation said to have been made by His Excellency Lord Dufferin for reviving the Vernacular Press Act 10
  The appointment of a permanent— 11
  The method of appointing Governors-General of India and His Excellency Lord Dufferin 10
  The Native press on His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation of office and the statement made by the *Times of India* about the influence of wire-pullers over that press 9
  The alleged reason why Lord Dufferin's administration is praised by Anglo-Indian newspapers 8

Part II.—*Education*—

Educational Inspector, Sind: Complaint against Mr. Jacob,— ... 16
Gujaráti Book Committee: Defence of Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám, a member of the—, from the attack made upon him by the *Rást Goftár* newspaper 17
Rájkumár College, Káthiáwár: Recommendation to His Excellency Lord Reay and Colonel Wodehouse to appoint Mr. Tarkhad, the Vice-Principal, as Acting Principal of the— 17

Part III.—*Railways*—

Third-class railway passengers: Grievances of the— 17

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Municipalities in Sind: Complaint about the management of schools under the control of the— 18

Part V.—*Native States*—

Bhopál: Sir Lepel Griffin and the Begum of—
  The *Manovihár* 18
  The *Nyáyá Sindhu* 18
Indore:
  Charges preferred against His Highness the Holkar and advice to Government 18
  His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and the *Pioneer* newspaper ... 19

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH FEBRUARY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Resignation of His Excellency Lord Dufferin and remarks on his administration of India.

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 20th February, writes:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin has shown great zeal and vigilance for the welfare of the natives of this country, and has been ready to lend his ear to the grievances expressed through the medium of the public press. He is a sympathiser with the natives of this country and has gained popularity. Though he cannot come up to Lord Ripon, still he meant to do much for this country. He desired to introduce reforms into the Legislative Councils, but he has been little able to fulfil his promise, as external circumstances called away his attention and left him no leisure. The enhancement of the obnoxious salt-duty and the annexation of Burmah have in part tended to diminish his popularity.

Extension of the summer vacation in Berár from four to six weeks recommended.

2. The same newspaper writes:—For the last two or three years nothing has been done by the local Government in the matter of extending the May vacation beyond the usual period of one month, *viz.*, 15th May to 15th June. There is every reason for extending the vacation to six weeks at the least so as to bring it on a par with that allowed in the Bombay Presidency. By the beginning of April, here in Berár the heat is enormous, and by the middle of that month it becomes almost unedurable. The vacation, if it is at all meant to meet some useful end, must commence from the middle of April, the day on which it may end being 5th June at the soonest. Berár is admittedly very hot during summer. The vacation should be made to cover, as far as possible, the unendurable portion of the season. A longer vacation is as necessary in the interests of suitors and pleaders concerned as in those of the Judges of the Court.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th March 1888.

CON 1077

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 9 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 3rd March 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Do.	Monthly	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárdi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
56	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
57	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
58	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
68	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
77	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
78	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
79	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
80	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Do.	...
81	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
82	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
83	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
84	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
85	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
86	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
87	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
88	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
89	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
90	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
91	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
92	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
93	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
94	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
95	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
96	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
104	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
105	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
106	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
107	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,328
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
109	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
111	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
112	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
115	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
117	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
118	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
119	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
120	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
121	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
122	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
123	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
124	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
125	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
126	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
127	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
131	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
132	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
140	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
142	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
143	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
148	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The conduct of the British Government and its double bearing.

1. The *Jagad-hitechchu* (34) of the 25th February says:— The conduct of Government appears always to have double bearing. On one hand they talk of moral instruction and evince much solicitude for it, while, on the other, efforts are made to demoralize the people. How many persons have become short of food on account of their craving for liquor need not be said. This devilish vice has much ruined the people of Bengal. Not only elderly persons, but even tender boys and girls of 10 and 12 have taken to drinking. Some women even are seen to fall into gutters under the influence of intoxication. The British Government is philanthropic indeed! It has ruined the opium trade of India to save China from impure blood. But to make up the loss of revenue therefrom it has imposed a tax upon the poor people of this country. Thus the blood of the Indian people is sacrificed for the benefit of the Chinese. The English people may approve of the principle of doing evil to some with a view to do good to others. If they are really philanthropic, as they profess to be, why do they export to India hundreds of thousands of liquor bottles every year? Is it not their indirect object that the people of this country should patronize those intoxicating drinks? Do they forget their moral science in this matter? If the liquor trade were stopped, English traders would be ruined and this is not desirable. It is very easy to benefit others without any loss to one's self.

Advice to the people of India to be more active and to seek redress of their grievances.

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—To supply the deficiencies of a nation and to remedy the defects in its political administration, both the rulers and the ruled must exert themselves. Is it not then very shameful for the people of India to be idle and apathetic when there are so many defects in the administration of their country and when it is known that the rulers will not of their own accord pay the least attention to their removal? The present time is certainly favourable in an unprecedented manner. Our rulers, though extremely selfish, are civilized and consequently courteous in an uncommon degree. They never, either in writing or speaking, betray any distinction of race or colour. They admit all to be equally entitled. But the dullness and the inactivity of our people are certainly unaccountable. There are at present three things for which the people must make a common cause and united efforts. The first is the recent increase in the duty on salt proposed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin and consented to by the Native members of his Council. The duty has thus become simply oppressive and productive of much hardship to millions of poor people, and if thousands of millions of people appeal to the Home Government in the matter there are hopes of Lord Dufferin's measure, supported though it is by the Native members of the Supreme Legislative Council, being quashed. The second thing is the University School Final Examination. In this matter much partiality has been shown to Europeans and Eurasians. It is certainly discreditable to the Bombay Government that it should have done so. Not to speak of the appointments to high places which are sometimes made only for flattery, influence and for a visit to England, there should be no race distinction at least as regards examinations. If, however, agitation be made by writing and protesting against it, this distinction between the Natives and Europeans is likely to be removed. The third thing of public importance for which efforts must be made by the people for redress is regarding third-class railway passengers. It is a complaint of long standing that much inconvenience is felt in third-class carriages for want of latrines. But the Bombay Government has lately decided that, as on an average third-class passengers do not travel more than 50 miles at a time, there is no necessity for supplying latrines in their carriages. This average has been struck from the daily trips of the Bombay local trains. Really speaking the inconvenience is experienced not by passengers by local, but by the mail and other through trains, and the average distance per passenger travelled over by these latter trains is 139 miles. Yet the resolution of Government in question is based upon the average drawn from the local trains. It must be remembered that in some cases averages are of no use, as for instance, the average age of three persons, one of 60, one of 40 and the third

of 10 years, is 36⅗. Does this mean that each man is 36⅗ years old? The same is the case with the average of miles travelled by each passenger. It is not a good thing to base a resolution on such an average. If the number of third-class passengers is larger than that of any other class, is it not necessary that their convenience should be looked to in a matter which, without depending upon the riches or rank of men, is simply natural and independent of volition? In all these three matters leading and educated people must move in the interests of themselves and of their poor and illiterate countrymen and get Government to redress their grievances.

Disapproval of the policy of burdening India with expenses with which she has no connection.

3. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—The actions of Government can be illustrated by the proverb "It is a pastime to you but death to us." What tremendous injustice is done by the British Government in throwing upon our heads the burden of the expenditure incurred in annexing one country after another for the purpose of supplying new markets to English traders! It does not become Englishmen, who are proud of their sense of justice, to burden the people of India with all sorts of expenses because they are meek and effortless. To defray from the Indian treasury the enormous expenses of Mr. Macaulay's mission to Thibet, which was not in the least connected with the safety of the British rule in India, but was solely undertaken with the object of opening a new market to British traders, is like plundering openly the people of India. Nobody will sympathize with the poor Indians so long as they sit quiet and allow themselves to be burdened with such unjust and oppressive expenses. They must complain and raise a loud outcry about the extravagance and tyranny of Government. The present course will not cease unless the people unanimously express their dissatisfaction and scorn at the conduct of Government. Englishmen arrange all sorts of pastimes at our cost and we are crushed under the burden of taxation. Our countrymen should seriously consider this matter.

The Viceroys of India, the principle of their appointment and the qualifications they ought to possess.

4. Writing about Viceroys of India, the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34) of the 25th February says:—The machine by which Viceroys of India are appointed in England, being made by artists in that country, is ruinous to subject people like those of India. The Viceroyalty of this country is generally conferred upon men unacquainted with its condition and customs. Of the thirty-two or thirty-three Viceroys who have hitherto been appointed, only two or three have been real well-wishers of India and have proved by their action the truth of their professions. Government give posts like that of the Viceroy of India to men who have influence in Parliament or who belong to high but declining families, with a view to enrich them. The reason why Lord Ripon was appointed before Lord Dufferin is not that he was shrewd, politic and likely to do good to the subject people, but that he was a favourite of Mr. Gladstone. The latter having lost his power, the former had naturally to retrace his steps to England. The present appointment of Lord Lansdowne is also of the same type. His family is in a declining state and he is a *protégé* of the present Prime Minister. Such appointments do immense harm to the people of India. Whence is this principle of morality under which Government spend monthly from 20 to 25 thousand rupees belonging to us without giving us any return for it, but simply for the benefit of ruined English families? Though the Viceroy is invested with the highest power and can depose princes like Theebaw, the ex-king of Burmah, yet as long as he is paid out of the people's money he must faithfully serve them. While in England he may exert himself in the interests of that country, but as soon as he places his foot in India he becomes an Indian subject and must do what is good for India. He must not let himself be ensnared by his affection for his countrymen. He must give privileges to people according to their growing desires. His authority must not be so restricted as to be bound to carry out the orders of the Home Government. At present, however, that Viceroy who does things beneficial to the Home Government is said to do his duties best and is not censured even though he be indifferent to the interests of the people entrusted to his care. This must, of course, be the case, because, in all probability, a

thing which is beneficial to India must be prejudicial to the interests of England. No Viceroy has been recalled for his inability to do good to the subject people; neither has one like Lord Ripon been rewarded and lionized for keeping them contented. A Viceroy of India must possess the following qualifications. He must, previous to his appointment, travel in India and acquaint himself with the customs and manners of the Natives and the relations subsisting between the Native States and the British Government. He must sympathise with the people and be ready to quarrel even with his countrymen, if necessary, for the advancement of the interests of the natives of India. If he be popular, he should be eligible to hold his office longer than the fixed term, if he so desire. He must be rewarded according to his work. The present term of five years should be extended. If Government appoint Viceroys in view of all these things the people of this country will be benefited, or else they will have to shed tears of joy or sorrow according as they get a good or bad Viceroy. Unfortunately they have almost always cause to shed tears of sorrow. In conclusion, we request Government to consider the four or five points above referred to.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration of India, the alleged indebtedness of Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy-elect, and the alleged indifference of the Home Government to the welfare of India.

5. In an article headed "Lord Lytton's mantle fallen on Lord Dufferin," the *Gujarát Mitrá* (78), in its issue of the 26th February, writes:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin seemed to be another Lord Ripon at the time of his arrival in India, but during his three years' tenure of office he has turned out another Lord Lytton. He has not only revived all the taxes remitted by Lord Ripon, but has tried to resuscitate the cruel Vernacular Press Act, as he could not bear the comments made upon him by public writers and to show kindness to his countrymen who have falsely praised him. Poor Lord Dufferin has not succeeded in imposing fresh hardship upon us owing to the wisdom displayed by the Secretary of State for India in the matter. He must therefore have been sadly disappointed, and as he could not bear the attack made upon him in the public press he has perhaps resigned office. This partial Viceroy has imposed new taxes on India and has, like Lord Lytton, spared his countrymen from a tax they formerly paid. If he had re-imposed the import cotton duties along with the levy of new taxes in India he would have been less reviled, but as he has not done so the whole of India is tired of him and waits for a sensible ruler like Lord Ripon. The people are, however, beginning to be sorry. Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy-elect, is said to be not a renowned officer and to have been appointed Governor-General of Canada in order to enable him to pay off his heavy debt and sent to India also with the same object. This is very good! If a nobleman in England becomes involved in debt, send him off to India! There is a rule in India that a Government officer should be dismissed the service in case he contract debts, while, on the contrary, persons deeply in debt are purposely sent to India as its highest officers with a view to favour them. A former Governor of Bombay was, by virtue of a warrant, arrested by his creditors on board the steamer in England while coming to Bombay to take charge of its Governorship. His friends came to his rescue and he came to Bombay, completed his 5 years' term of office and was allowed to continue in it for 2 years more. When the Home Government acts thus, there can be no end to the sufferings of the Indian people. If Lord Lansdowne be really in debt, as alleged, the people of India will go from king Log to king Stork. In that case we shall not be happy and shall have perhaps to remember the outgoing Viceroy. When Lord Dufferin has praised Lord Lansdowne, he must be of the same type as His Excellency, otherwise he would not have praised him. When the Home Government pays no heed whatever to the wishes of the 25 krors of Indian people, it appears that it does not care for them in the least. It is not concerned whether they live or die. It appears to be careful only to favour its countrymen. What else can we do than regret deeply this state of things? If the above statement about the Viceroy-elect be true, all the public associations in India should send delegates to England to agitate the matter and to open the eyes of the English public to it. No other remedy is now left to us. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 26th

February, says that the Native public will be highly disappointed if Lord Lansdowne be incompetent to rule over India and be in debt, as alleged by the *Morning Post* of Allahabad, that not only India but England as well will suffer by the appointment of men weak and not quite qualified for the Viceroyalty of this country, that the Home authorities ought always to appoint as Viceroy of India a liberal-hearted and rich person best fitted for the post, and that men of inferior class should not be given that office in order to patronize them. The paper desires to see the statement made by the *Morning Post* about the Viceroy-elect prove false.]

The debate in Parliament on Mr. Samuel Smith's motion regarding the financial condition of India and a prayer to God to bring Russia nearer India for the latter's welfare.

6. In writing about the debate in Parliament on the motion brought forward by Mr. Samuel Smith on the financial condition of India and the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into its administration urged upon the House of Commons by him, the *Gujarát Mitrá* (78) of the 26th February takes Sir Richard Temple to task for his advocacy of the Government of India in the course of the debate, expresses disappointment with the reply given by Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, about the promised nomination of a Royal Commission of Inquiry, and observes:—It is a matter for thanksgiving to God that there is at least a handful of members of Parliament who speak impartially and fight, though tamely, for India. We think that as time progresses a number of persons advocating the cause of India, not for the sake of her people but for the good of the British rule in India, will come forward and exert themselves in a body with a view to please the Indian people. But that time is not nigh. It will be distant as long as Russia is far away from the river Indus. As soon as Russia approaches India, not only the people of England but also the Anglo-Indian public will begin to shower flowers of gold upon the people of this country. And the very Anglo-Indian newspapers, which, notwithstanding the support they receive in this country, abuse the people, will then turn round and begin to abuse the authorities, saying that they have made the Indian public disaffected. We wait for all this and beseech God never to remove the shelter of the British rule from over us, but to bring such a powerful neighbour as Russia near us so that the British officers may, out of sheer necessity, attend to our hardships and make us happy. Amen, Amen.

Mr. Samuel Smith on a more suitable management of the finances of India.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th February, writes:—Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Samuel Smith for the stand he made the other day in the House of Commons for a more equitable management of the finances of India. All real progress in this country depends upon the settlement of this question of questions, and now that we have friends in Parliament ready to watch our interests, it is more than ever the duty of our political associations to instruct them and otherwise to strengthen their hands for the fight which will have to be fought sooner or later in right earnest. These are only preparations for the fight, and as such we are not without hope for the future. We wish a standing committee could be formed for this purpose of Members of Parliament who have visited India, with an energetic secretary. [Several other papers praise Mr. Samuel Smith for the interest he takes in Indian affairs.]

The Mahomedans of India advised to aid Turkey in its present embarrassed position by subscribing one rupee per head per annum.

8. The *Káside Mumbai* (108), in its issue of the 29th February, quotes approvingly from the lecture delivered by Colonel Underwood before a society called "Mufid Islám" of Madras on the 26th January last, advising the Mahomedans of India to give monetary aid to the Sultan of Turkey as he is now suffering from financial embarrassments, and observes:—It is not difficult to remove this embarrassed condition of Turkey. If a collection of one rupee per head per annum be made from the Mahomedans of India, who must at least be 5 krors, a large sum will be realized. The Mahomedans will gladly come forward to aid their khalif (the Caliph, successors of Mahomed the prophet,) in

the same way as they did during the last Turko-Russian war. We feel confident that if the leading men of the different Mahomedan sects and the Ulmás (learned men) make an endeavour in the matter, the Mahomedan public will not fail to freely respond to their call. The Mahomedans should attend to the advice of Colonel Underwood for the welfare of Turkey, for it is meritorious and beneficial to the Mahomedan religion. [" A Khoja" writes to the same paper, in its issue of the 2nd March, to support the suggestion made by it, and adds that if the rich members of the Memon, Kokani, Khoja, Bohra and Mogul sects and other rich men were to come forward for the purpose, a beggar even will contribute 4 annas, being his one day's earning, and thus krors of rupees will easily be collected.]

The Sikkim expedition disapproved.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (89), in its issue of the 3rd March, says:—The expedition sent against Sikkim will do no good to India. Thibet has, indeed, given cause to India to be displeased with her, but not so much as to justify the despatch of an expeditionary force against her. She will not dare oppose the British arms, and, if she did, she would soon be compelled to retreat. But the British force will not enter Thibet, because it is insufficient for that purpose and the step will displease China. Nor can Sikkim be annexed to the British territories, because there are treaty engagements between her and India. The expulsion of the Thibetans could have been peaceably achieved by inducing China to exercise her influence on the Lama or by some other means. It is simply an act of vanity on the part of India to send an expedition that will seriously tell on the Indian treasury in these hard times.

An allegorical representation of the burdens on India.

10. The *Pársi Punch* (114), in its issue of the 26th February, contains a cartoon, representing an elephant, bedecked with ornaments and emblematic of India, being troubled and despoiled by the A'bkári Monster, and figures representing the Burmese war, the salt-tax, the frontier defence works, the land-tax, the 8 per cent. kerosine oil duty and the income-tax. The letter-press is as follows :—Day-light dacoity.

The administration of India by His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

11. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 26th February, says:—We cannot find anything satisfactory in the three years' administration of India by His Excellency Lord Dufferin. Much money was spent on the settlement of the Afghán boundary, but few have doubts as to its effect on the Russian and Afghán Governments. While expenditure was increased in this way, nothing has been done to retrench public expenditure beyond the appointment of a Commission to silence the people for a time. In the name of curtailment of expenditure a severe blow has, however, been dealt to the spread of education in the country. This is a thing which is much to be regretted and it will be long remembered by the people of India. The principal aim of his administrative policy seems to draw as much money as possible. The invention of drawing money from the Native States was also made in this very administration. It is but right that the London *Times* should attach much importance to this administration for this novel method of collecting money. Some Native Princes are coming forward with voluntary offers of money, while some are giving loans to British Government for frontier defences. People suspect that His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and Her Highness the Begum of Bhopál are being ill-treated, perhaps because they have not done anything of the kind. It is very surprising and suspicious that in the administration of His Excellency Lord Dufferin no notice should have been taken of the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin so loudly complained against. This matter and the sudden increase in the salt duty show that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has not the least respect for public opinion. We hope that His Excellency will do something during the remaining short time of his Viceroyalty and glorify his administration.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin should have no honour when he departs from India.

12. The *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 24th February, says that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has not done anything for the welfare of the people of India, that he does not deserve honour from them at the time of his departure, that they should consider well before accepting invi-

tations to join public demonstrations in his honour raised by Englishmen who have much profited by his annexation of Burmah, and that a Viceroy does not deserve honour simply because he has not ill-treated the subject people. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (89) of the 29th and the *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 26th February express similar sentiments.]

Necessity for petitioning Government against the recent increase in the salt duty and the good result of combination among the people.

13. The *A'ryávart* (14), in its issue of the 25th February, says:—The people should hold public meetings, raise a public fund, and petition Government against the recent increase in the salt duty. These attempts may for the present prove unsuccessful, but they will at least pave the way for future progress. If the people were to unanimously resolve not to buy a single foreign article they would be able to make good the loss caused to them by the increase in the salt duty and the levy of other taxes. The people can, if they choose, be as powerful as Government themselves. It would be sufficient if the people of at least one village abstained from the use of foreign articles of commerce. We ourselves are to blame if we do not utilize the power which we possess and which is large enough to change our destinies. Government will not redress our grievances until we command unity of thought and action. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 26th February takes the leading citizens of Bombay and the Bombay Presidency Association to task for their indifference in the matter of holding a public meeting to petition Government against the increase in the salt duty. The *Broach Mitră* (90) of the 29th February advises the people to hold public meetings in different parts of the country and to petition Government against the increase in the duty.]

14. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (107), in its issue of the 26th February, observes:—We do not think it very wise to petition Government against the odious salt-tax now that it has been imposed. We approve of the object of the large meetings recently held at Cuttack and Madras to petition Government against their odious policy in the matter, but we think that it is now too late to do so. His Excellency Lord Dufferin will not in any way alter his mistaken resolution in the matter, nor will the strong comments of the Native public against it have any effect upon him. Lord Dufferin must be knowing in his mind how very afflicted the people are by his policy, but he cannot now undo what he has done. If anything has to be done, it should be that public meetings should be held, speeches made therein to show the feelings of the people and to adopt strong resolutions disapproving of the duty. This will tend to show that the public is very much displeased with His Excellency the Viceroy's policy. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (78) of the same date entertains the same opinion, as it thinks that Government will do what they like notwithstanding the holding of public meetings and the raising of an outcry, and adds that some good would be done if petitions were printed in English and presented to Parliament in the matter.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's probable appointment as Acting Viceroy of India and the question of nominating a Native gentleman to the Viceroyalty of India or to the Governorship of a presidency *prò tem.*

15. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 26th February, refers to the probability of His Excellency Lord Reay acting as Viceroy of India for a short time until the arrival of Lord Lansdowne, and observes:—Even if His Excellency Lord Connemara were to be the Acting Viceroy it would not matter much, for both the present Governors of Bombay and Madras are good men and have the welfare of the people at heart. The public would even be glad if they were appointed to the Viceroyalty of India for the full term of office. But why should the Natives be out of the reckoning altogether for the post of Viceroy? We do not talk about the appointment of a Native as Viceroy for the full period of office, but as acting for a short time only. The question why a Native should not act as Viceroy or Governor naturally arises. Hitherto it has been thought inadvisable to raise such a question, but now the time has changed and it should be brought to the front. The present opportunity is very precious, for it may not occur again. [The *Rást Goftár* (81) of the same date and the *Gujarát Gazette* (77) of the 1st March write approvingly of His Excellency Lord Reay becoming Acting Viceroy of India, the *Rást* adding that the appointment of the Honourable

Mr. Richey as Acting Governor of Bombay during His Excellency Lord Reay's absence will be welcome. The *Rájyabhakt* (118) of the 26th February advises His Excellency Lord Reay to try to be a Ripon while acting as Viceroy.]

Lady Dufferin and Lady Lansdowne.

16. The *Dnyán Ságar* (27), in its issue of the 27th February, refers to the speech of His Excellency Lord Dufferin in the Supreme Legislative Council regarding his resignation and the coming Viceroy, and says:—If Lady Lansdowne is more beautiful than the Countess of Dufferin, there is no reason to suppose that she will not deceive the people of India by the starting of some fund like that of the Countess of Dufferin for supplying female medical aid to its people.

Re-appointment of the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang to the Bombay Legislative Council and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay.

17. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th February, writes:—We must congratulate the Honourable Mr. Telang on his re-election as member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. We have, we confess, few men of Mr. Telang's abilities who strike, and successfully strike, a mean between independent action and total subservience. Mr. Telang's nomination shows that His Excellency Lord Reay is resolved to keep up the strength and importance of the Native element in the Legislative Council. He will not allow it to degenerate into the Council of old days.

18. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 26th February, writes:—We are glad to learn that the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang has been re-appointed member of the local Legislative Council. His Excellency Lord Reay is happy in these appointments and the Native community is thankful to him for the same. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (107), in its issue of the 26th February, says that every educated resident of Bombay will be glad at the re-appointment of the Honourable Mr. Telang to the Council, he being a representative of the educated class, and that His Excellency Lord Reay has acted wisely in re-appointing him and showing thereby that he does not select useless statues as his advisers. The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the same date observes that His Excellency Lord Reay has acted justly in allowing the Honourable Mr. Telang an opportunity of taking further part in the discussion on the new Bombay Municipal Bill and congratulates the Honourable Mr. Telang and the Government on it.]

Contemplated appointment of Natives as Assistant Police Superintendents and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay.

19. The *Svadharmanishth* (130), in its issue of the 3rd March, approves of the contemplated appointment by the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay of young Natives of respectable families as Assistant Police Superintendents, and says:—This action of granting a new right to the Natives is really praiseworthy and will prevent the injustice done to them in the matter of their employment in the public service. If the news be a fact, we cannot but say that His Excellency Lord Reay is the only person in India who follows in the footsteps of Lord Ripon. The appointment of Natives to high posts will show their ability to hold them and Government will in addition be benefited thereby. A great change will be brought about in the police force by these appointments and increased facilities will be provided in detecting crime. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (78) of the 26th February and the *Gujarát Gazette* (77) of the 1st March also approve of the contemplated appointment of Natives as Assistant Police Superintendents and praise His Excellency Lord Reay for it, the former adding that even if the statement be untrue, His Excellency Lord Reay should grant the boon in question.]

Permission granted to the subjects of Native Princes to appear for the Bombay High Court and District Pleaders' Examination and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay.

20. In an article headed "A generous action of Lord Reay," the *Suryă Prakásh* (83) of the 3rd March refers to the permission granted to the subjects of Native Princes to appear for the Bombay High Court and District Pleaders' Examination, and remarks:—This action of His Excellency Lord Reay is an addition to his several good deeds, he having thereby secured from the High Court a just right for educated young men in Native States. This step is really praiseworthy and we greatly thank His Excellency for it. High education will by this concession be encouraged in

Native States, the administration of justice in them will be greatly aided and the subjects of Native Princes will thereby be enabled to enjoy the fruits of impartial British justice. We must in the end say that the existing tie of loyalty between the British Government and the Native Princes will thereby be made more firm.

Surgeon-General W. J. Moore praised for his administration.

21. The *Jáme Jamshed* (104), in its issue of the 2nd March, says:—Surgeon-General W. J. Moore has retired from the service and carries with him the good wishes of the people of this presidency. It is difficult for an officer holding the high position which Dr. Moore held to give universal satisfaction, but it is very gratifying to find that he succeeded in this particular better than most of his predecessors in office. His advocacy of the rights and privileges of Assistant Surgeons was praiseworthy, and had he remained in his office for some time longer he would have succeeded in obtaining justice from Government by improving their status. Dr. Moore was ever anxious to do justice to his subordinates whether Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries or subordinate medical servants, all of whom are sorry for his leaving the Medical Department.

Suggestions to Government with reference to the Cama Hospital and the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary in Bombay.

22. The *Rást Goftár* (81), in its issue of the 26th February, writes:—If it is true that many women who come to the Cama Hospital and the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary for women and children to seek medical relief are turned away from the doors, and that the minions of the place find it to their advantage to guard with zealous care the approaches to the august presence of the female doctors, it is the sacred duty of Government to remove so crying an evil. They must watch with jealous care the working of a benevolent scheme which has united together in a remarkable degree Europeans and Natives in a common bond of sympathy, and for the success of which Lady Reay has been nobly exerting herself in this presidency.

Commands of some Native Infantry regiments.

23. The *Pandit* (146), in its issue of the 2nd March, says:—The commands of four Native Infantry regiments of this presidency become vacant this year and it is to be hoped that the present Commanding Officers will not be given an extension. These officers have already enjoyed the benefit of the extended period of seven years in place of the five years for which the command of a regiment was formerly limited. It is not right that the officers next below them should be disappointed in their hopes of getting promotion at the regulated time.

Jamedár Isak Musáji, late of the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, and injustice done to him by his dismissal.

24. The same newspaper says:—Injustice has been done in the case of Jamedár Isak Musáji, late of the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry. The Jamedár was absent on leave at a Masjid saying his prayers on the evening on which a row occurred between the regimental men and the Bombay police. His explanation was not called for at the enquiries made both at Bombay and Mhow. And yet he was discharged from the service with other officers of the regiment. Jamedár Isak's father rendered valuable service to Government in the mutiny of 1857 and he himself did good service. It is therefore to be hoped that the Jamedár's case will be reconsidered and due justice will be done to him by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Qualifications of Assistant Police Superintendents.

25. The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 26th February, asks its readers whether they know the qualifications necessary for an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and says:—An Assistant Police Superintendent's principal qualification is that he should be a European. He should not be intelligent enough to enter the service by passing an examination, but must bear relationship to big men. We here illustrate in short what we mean to say. Almost all Assistant Superintendents are related to high officers. For example,

Police Superintendents Messrs. Stack, Baker, Builau, Waller, Shuttleworth, Taylor and Reil bear relationship to high Government officers. The same is the case with half the number of Police Superintendents. In order to judge of their intellectual qualifications it will be sufficient to state that out of 46 select candidates 15 appeared for an examination and only 4 came out successful. Several of the unsuccessful candidates have got no marks in their vernacular—the English language. And such men are paid Rs. 200 per mensem as their starting salary and are placed at the head of experienced Native officers who have been long in the service! Does this not prove that Government are partial to men of their own race?

Remarks on a confidential police circular published in Bengal newspapers.

26. Referring to the confidential circular said to be issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and published in Bengal newspapers, desiring the Sub-Inspectors of Police to send in weekly reports regarding several subjects having a political significance, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—Political agitations are not carried on secretly in any town in India. The meetings of our National Congress are open to the public. If Government have issued the circular above referred to when everything is done openly, is it not clear that they entertain suspicion about our real aims and objects and that the pleasing assurance now and then conveyed to us that Government have full confidence in us is hollow and is but a political trick? By their suspicious conduct towards the pure aims of their loyal subjects Government add insult to injury. We have a sincere desire to remain as subjects of the British paramount power, because it is conducive to our own happiness. We never feign loyalty and make a parade of it to please Government. We want the British rule, but we shall be for ever asking the British Government to rule over this country in a manner that will befit their high reputation and Government should encourage us in our attempts in this direction. Government should always bear in mind the motto that confidence begets confidence. Has a similar circular been issued in this presidency?

No necessity for extending the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the Ratnágiri District.

27. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 26th February, says:—Government have impoverished and ruined the *rayats* in four unfortunate districts in the Deccan by applying the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to them. Do the causes which led Government to pass this unjust Act exist in the Ratnágiri District? The only answer to this question is in the negative. Generally agriculturists in this district are not the owners of lands in their possession like their brother agriculturists in the Deccan. Almost all the villages in this district being *khoti* villages, the agriculturists only cultivate the lands belonging to Khots and maintain themselves on the produce thereof after paying a certain portion of it to the Khots as laid down by the Khoti Act. As they are not the owners of lands in their possession they can neither mortgage nor sell them. Where is then the necessity for extending the operations of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the Ratnágiri District for protecting the lands of the agriculturists from being taken possession of by their Bráhman creditors if no lands belong to them? Besides there is not yet a single instance to show that oppression is practised on the agriculturists in this district and that they have become desperate on its account or taken to committing dacoities like those in the Deccan. Perhaps their condition may have been misrepresented by some envious officers to whom Bráhman creditors are an eye-sore, so as to show the necessity for extending the Act to this district. If this be the case we assure Government that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act will in no way ameliorate their condition.

PART II,—*Legislation.*

A law required for the segregation of lepers.

28. The *Jáme Jámshed* (104), in its issue of the 29th February, says:—A law ought to be enacted for forcing the lepers to remain in a place segregated from the general population. The leper patients should be located

in an island and should be fed, housed and medically treated at the expense of the State in the interest of the general public. These unfortunate beings should also be prohibited from marrying and thus a wholesome check should be exercised on the multiplication of lepers.

PART III.—*Education.*

Criticism on His Excellency the Governor's speech at the prize exhibition of the Elphinstone High School.

29. In noticing His Excellency the Governor's speech at the public exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Elphinstone High School, the *Jáme Jamshed* (104), in its issue of the 3rd March, says:—It is highly gratifying that this useful institution is not to be closed as was once rumoured, and it is to be hoped that the assurance conveyed by His Excellency for increasing its efficiency and usefulness will be soon realized. It would have been very useful had His Excellency Lord Reay given expression to the views of his Government in connection with the resolution of the Supreme Government on moral education in Government schools and colleges. It is true, as remarked by His Excellency, that a close, friendly intercourse does not exist between the professors and college students. The absence of satisfactory rules for the appointment of college professors has been the cause of this shortcoming, and though unable to compel the professors to come closer to their students in friendly intercourse, Government can indirectly induce the teachers to watch and direct the conduct of their pupils outside the college. For the improvement of the education imparted in the Grant Medical College medical men of distinction in England ought to be brought out as professors, and until this is done there is little hope of real improvement being made. Several versions can be put upon the remarks made by His Excellency in connection with the vernacular press, and it would have been better had those remarks not been made. Certainly there are numerous occupations for young men besides the professions of a medical man and an editor of a newspaper. Any remarks on technical education coming from His Excellency would have been highly useful to the audience addressed by His Excellency.

Abolition of the post of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, proposed after the retirement of Mr. Chatfield.

30. The *Gujarát Gazette* (77), in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—It is now time to think seriously of the question whether the Director of Public Instruction is and would be a useful servant to Government. Mr. Chatfield is indeed a Director hard-working in his own way, dispensing his directorial benefits in his own way. But is it not necessary that he should be the last of the line of Directors? After him his place may be declared perpetually vacant. Educational Inspectors should be made directly responsible to the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department, who might very well divide the Director's work between himself and the Educational Inspectors without the least harm to the cause of education. Mr. Chatfield has so conducted himself since the time he was nominated to the office of Director that it seems to us difficult to imagine what necessity there is for continuing the office after his resignation.

A suggestion to the Bombay Undergraduates' Association in the matter of free-studentships in schools and colleges.

31. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 26th February, refers to the memorial of the Undergraduates' Association to the Bombay Government against the abolition of free-studentships in Government schools and colleges, and says that the strong opposition of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to the fair distribution of free-studentships between the Bráhmans and the backward classes made by Mr. Lee-Warner has led Government to altogether abolish the free-studentships and to remove the cause of complaint, and that if the Undergraduates' Association wants to have them re-introduced, it should withdraw its memorial and inform Government that it approves of the just distribution proposed by Mr. Lee-Warner.

The vernaculars and their exclusion from colleges.

32. The same newspaper writes:—Is it possible that the large number of our Fellows of the University is convinced of the unfitness of the vernaculars for a place in the University curriculum? Surely, if men of the calibre of Ráo Báhádur M. G. Ránade and Mr. V. A. Modak could be allowed to pass the higher examinations in Maráthi, there is no reason why the present generation should be debarred from following the same course. Is Persian a more difficult language to learn than Maráthi in its highest standard? And yet a person passing in Persian can enter upon a course in medicine, whilst one passing with flying colours in English cannot hope to become an L.M. & S. if he takes up Maráthi for his second language. If Latin alone were the language recognized in the Medical College we could understand the *raison d'etre* of the restriction. Inscrutable are the ways of our educational authorities and wonderful the self-complaisance of the Native Fellows of the Bombay University who *will* not stir an inch in the matter!

Professors of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

33. The *Gujarát Gazette* (77), in its issue of the 1st March, writes:—It is emphatically necessary that Professors of the Elphinstone College, the first presidency college, should be conversant with the subjects they are appointed to teach and should have acquired proficiency in them. Failing this they are expected to make up by their hard work the deficiencies of their knowledge. Professor Oliver, against whom we had the honour to direct our remarks—not certainly very palatable, has, we are glad to report, begun to make good his deficiencies, and has been trying to satisfy his pupils as much as possible. At the same time we have been requested to notice publicly the high merits of Professor Slater as a teacher, whom we once pronounced to be a briefless barrister. But there is one Professor who is a terror to the College students, firstly by his airs of superiority, and, secondly, by his ignorance of the subject he professes to teach. No efforts are made by that sublime Professor to remove his own defects, he is so confident of puzzling his pupils by his skill in economizing ignorance. We shall be compelled to judge of the Professor in our picture gallery by the impressions he leaves on his hearers and the learned (?) Professor may have to repent for his slothfulness.

Mr. Kávasji Dádábhái Náegamvála, of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

34. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 23rd February, writes:—Professor Kávasji Dádábhái Náegamvála, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., &c., &c., is one of those Native Professors who make it their business to carry their consciences with themselves and not deposit them at home as many European Professors are seen to do in various parts of India. Mr. Náegamvála, to say the least, glories in the conscientious discharge of his duties. It is his pride to detect the failings of his pupils and to remedy them where necessary. European Professors hardly go beyond the task of lecturing, unmindful of the shortcomings of those who are placed under their charge. This Professor of physics, never claiming to reach the excellence of Europeans in their learning, does, as he well can, boast of outbidding his European compeers in another department of his duties, the one of measuring the merits and demerits of his pupils and rewarding and repairing them as circumstances demand. Originally not very learned in his subject, hardly accomplished in any other subject than that he has made a special study of, Professor Náegamvála can legitimately boast of carrying a desire for acquisition that makes amends for his deficiencies in possession.

Comments upon the appointment of Miss Cornelia Sorábji, B. A., as a Fellow of the Gujarát College.

35. The *Satyavakta* (122), in its issue of the 2nd March, writes:—The appointment of Miss Cornelia Sorábji, B. A., of Poona, as a Fellow of the Gujarát College on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem is a matter for surprise, as the nomination is the first of its kind in India. The appointment of a lady to teach male students in a college is a strange reform of the 19th century. Has female education made so great a stride or is there such an excess of female teachers in the girls' schools in the Bombay Presidency that a lady who has received high education has been appointed to a college for males? Really, such an appointment is

surprising. It would have been a praiseworthy act if Miss Cornelia Sorábji had been nominated to the department of female education.

Complaint regarding the restriction to the admission of boys in the Hyderabad High School and a suggestion to Mr. Jacob.

36. A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 22nd February, writes:—Mr. Jacob, the present full-time Educational Inspector, has prescribed a certain number of students for each class in the Hyderabad High School and ordered further admission to be stopped. Indeed, a more unwise step he could never have taken. He has been wonderfully disregardful of the circumstances in which the province of Sind stands in respect of education. There is a general outcry among the people. After the enforcement of the above rule many of the boys have been prematurely cut off from their studies. If the limitation had been imposed on the first five standards only, the evil would have been to a certain extent mitigated. We have at present here a school managed by Messrs. Khemchand and Lekhraj teaching up to the Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. It is, as the present results of the school and the certificate of the Educational Inspector show, ably conducted and the training given to the students therein equals that in the Hyderabad High School. But this school teaches only up to the Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. Where are the students to prosecute their studies after passing the above standard? It is a pity that those boys who this year passed the fifth standard from the Proprietary School should be rusting away at home. I therefore hope that Mr. Jacob, who is reputed to be an energetic and painstaking Inspector, will soon see the mistake and will undo the injury that he has inflicted upon the cause of primary education.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Want of closets in third-class railway carriages and the inaction of the Bombay Government in the matter.

37. The *Ahmedabad Times* (84), in its issue of the 28th February, says that the reply of the Bombay Government and the railway companies to the representation made by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject of the want of closets in third-class railway carriages is disappointing, that it is a matter for deep regret that the railway authorities should fail to supply this want and that the fear entertained by them about the nuisance that would be committed by the use of closets can be removed by employing more sweepers. The paper is glad that third-class carriages for females are to be provided with closets, but it cannot understand why the same convenience should not be given to male passengers. It adds that the Bombay Government ought to pay attention to this grievance of third-class passengers and compel the railway authorities to remove it, and that it should draw the attention of the Supreme Government to the matter and have a resolution issued by the latter. [Several other papers make the same complaint.]

Complaint against the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for preventing passengers from using water-closets in the intermediate carriages.

38. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th February, writes:—It is a pity that passengers are not allowed to use the water-closets in the intermediate carriages that are being run on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. They say the poorer classes do not need this arrangement, as they seldom travel beyond fifty miles at a stretch. This appears to us to be a mistake. Surely there must be thousands who travel long distances. Considering the climate of India and the habits of the people, the arrangement in question is absolutely necessary. It is nothing short of cruelty to deny the people the use of the closets attached to the carriages.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Change in the duties levied by the Surat Municipality on metal-ware and cotton piece-goods.

39. The *Suryă Prakásh* (83), in its issue of the 3rd March, writes:—It will be perceived that the duties now levied at Surat on metal-ware and piece-goods on the *ad valorem* system are objectionable and ruinous to the advancement of the trade, and those proposed by Mr. Mulock, the Collector, on the suggestion of the Government

of India on the weighing system are not only fair and equitable, but will encourage the advancement of trade in our city. It is a pity that such a good system should be objected to by the collection sub-committee of the municipality for want of practical commercial knowledge.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

The training of Native Princes.

40. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—The training of the Native Princes in the performance of their duties is one of the things of national importance which are yet to be done. This work Government have taken into their own hands. This is not surprising, but it has brought about results not approved of by the Natives. Take, for instance, the case of Dhulip Sing. He was given an English education and he has become entirely Anglicised, so much so that it is doubtful whether he can now dress like a Panjábi. He has had no instruction whatever from his countrymen. Ever since his childhood he has been under European teachers, and what are his ideas? Are they approved of by Government? We assure Government that if Dhulip Sing had been under Native tuition and supervision he would have been a different and better man than what he is now. Even looking to the more recent cases of the kind, we find that Anglicised Princes are careless about their territories and Native public opinion, but are much addicted to worldly pleasures. They thereby become very unpopular with their subjects and disqualified to administer their States. How absurd it is that they should entrust their States to their Diváns and unconcernedly travel in Europe in pursuit of pleasure and on return to their native country should behave towards the people like guests and assume ignorance of even the commonest things in India, as if they were foreigners, or, in fact, quite changed men altogether. We think that as a split is created between the members of a family when one of them becomes a Christian, so there is fear of a similar split occurring among the few Native Princes at present existing, by reason of some of them going to Europe and receiving an English education and associating with Europeans. Those to whom this split is desirable may exert themselves to widen it, but those who do not desire it should try to prevent it. We do not know why the Government of India has introduced the practice of appointing European teachers to the Natives Princes, whether because qualified Natives cannot be found or because there is some particular object in view. Whatever may be the cause of the present practice, we say that it has not yielded good results and that it must be now changed. Foreigners will not change it, but the people of India themselves must do it, for, otherwise, the Princes will go to Europe, entrusting their States to the management of their Diváns. Some Governor-General like Lord Dalhousie may propose and the Secretary of State for India may approve of the annexation of their States to British territories. This may be considered by some to be an idle fancy, but history supplies reasons to entertain such an apprehension. Government also must be on their guard in this matter, for if Native Princes are led to entertain ideas like Dhulip Sing, Government will have some cause for trouble. So there is need of action both by Government and the people, and the subject of the training of Native Princes is one of paramount importance.

The Native State of Bhopál and Sir Lepel Griffin.

41. The *Dnyán Ságar* (27), in its issue of the 27th February, says that there was nothing but peace and happiness in the Bhopál State when the administration was solely in the hands of Her Highness the Begum and that since the interference of Sir Lepel Griffin with her administration there has been mismanagement, frequent dacoities and murders, and one or two villages have been plundered by robbers, and requests Government to inquire into the matter without fail.

An allegorical representation of the alleged imprudent conduct of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar as stated by the *Pioneer* newspaper.

42. The *Pársi Punch* (114), in its issue of the 26th February, contains a cartoon representing His Highness the Mahárája Holkar, who is dressed as a shepherd, being ankle-deep in the slough of "obstinacy," "superstition," "arrogance," "self-conceit" and "impudence," while Mr. Punch is complacently beholding the scene. The letter-press is as follows:—The shepherd royal of Indore in the slough of despond. Mr. Punch as *Touchstone*—"Thou art in a perilous state, shepherd." [Adapted from Shakespear's "As you like it," Act III, Scene II.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th March 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 3rd March 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India:
  Advice to the people of India to be more active and to seek redress of their grievances 5
  Disapproval of the policy of burdening India with expenses with which she has no connection 6
  The conduct of the British Government in India and its double bearing 5
Bombay Legislative Council: Re-appointment of the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang to the — and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay:
  The *Mahrátta* 11
  The *Native Opinion* 11
Countess of Dufferin's Fund: Lady Dufferin and Lady Lansdowne ... 11
Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act: No necessity for extending the operation of the — to the Ratnágiri District 13
High Court and District Pleaders' Examination: Permission granted to the subjects of Native Princes to appear for the Bombay — and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay 11
Hospitals: Suggestion to Government with reference to the Cama Hospital and the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary in Bombay ... 12
Indian finances:
  Mr. Samuel Smith on a more suitable management of the — ... 8
  The debate in Parliament on Mr. Samuel Smith's motion regarding the financial condition of India and a prayer to God to bring Russia nearer India for the latter's welfare 8
Military matters:
  Commands of some Native Infantry regiments 12
  Jamedár Isak Musáji, late of the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, and injustice done to him by his dismissal 12
Police:
  Contemplated appointment of Natives as Assistant — Superintendents and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay 11
  Qualifications of Assistant — Superintendents 12
  Remarks on a confidential — circular published in Bengal newspapers 13
Public service: Surgeon-General W. J. Moore praised for his administration 12
Salt: Necessity for petitioning Government against the recent increase in the — duty and the good result of combination among the people:
  The *A'ryávart* 10
  The *Kaiser-i-Hind* 10
Sikkim: The — expedition disapproved 9
Taxation: An allegorical representation of the burdens on India ... 9
Turkey: The Mahomedans of India advised to aid — in its embarrassed position by subscribing one rupee per head per annum... ... 8
Viceroy of India:
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration of India, the alleged indebtedness of Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy-elect, and the alleged indifference of the Home Government to the welfare of India 7
  His Excellency Lord Reay's probable appointment as Acting — and the question of nominating a Native gentleman to the Viceroyalty of India or to the Governorship of a presidency *pro tem.* 10
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin should have no honour when he departs from India 9
  The administration of India by His Excellency Lord Dufferin ... 9
  The Viceroys of India, the principle of their appointment and the qualifications they ought to possess 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Law for the segregation of lepers: Necessity of a — 13

Page.

Part III.—*Education*—

Arts College, Ahmedabad: Comments on the appointment of Miss Cornelia Sorábji, B.A., as a Fellow of the — 15
Bombay University: The vernaculars and their exclusion from the Colleges 15
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay: Abolition of the post of the — proposed after the retirement of Mr. Chatfield 14
Elphinstone College, Bombay:
  Mr. Kávasji Dádábhái Náegamwála of the — 15
  Professors of the — 15
Elphinstone High School, Bombay: Criticism on His Excellency the Governor's speech at the prize exhibition of the — 14
Free-studentships in schools and colleges: A suggestion to the Bombay Under-graduates' Association in the matter of the — 14
Hyderabad High School, Sind: Complaint regarding the restriction to the admission of boys in the — and a suggestion to Mr. Jacob ... 16

Part IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway Company: Complaint against the — for preventing passengers from using water-closets in the intermediate carriages ... 16
Third-class railway carriages: Want of closets in — and the inaction of the Bombay Government in the matter 16

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

Surat: Change in the duties levied by the — Municipality on metal-ware and cotton piece-goods 16

Part VI.—*Native States*—

Bhopál: The Native State of — and Sir Lepel Griffin 17
Indore: An allegorical representation of the alleged imprudent conduct of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar as stated by the *Pioneer* newspaper 18
Native Princes: The training of — 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 10 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 10th March 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára	Do.	250
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Do.	Monthly	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1116—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
69	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
73	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Do.	...
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
89	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
91	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
93	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
94	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
95	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
96	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,340
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
112	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
114	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
115	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
116	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
119	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
120	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
131	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
141	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
149	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thrus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

India under the British rule and the causes why she can never recover her independence.

1. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 5th March, says:—One does not know on what inauspicious day the first foreign ruler set foot on this land of the Hindus so firmly that it can never get rid of foreign rulers. Bondage does not leave us, though it is some centuries since the prophesied period expired. As regards the British rule, there are signs of its becoming permanent! How galling must this prospect be to the heart of a true patriot! But what can puny man do in opposition to the wonderful designs of Providence? The subject at present engaging attention is whether the country is going to be overtaken by complete annihilation. It is a great principle of political philosophy that no nation can have permanent control over another. It is impossible for foreign rule to continue for ever; it is against the laws of nature. This is a fixed conclusion. Foreign rule must end in one of three ways. If the conquered nation has strength or life it regains its liberty, or else it either merges into the conquering nation by intermarriage and other social intercourse, or is totally annihilated without any trace of it being left behind. One or other of these three conditions is, as history amply bears out, inevitable. British rule has become permanent in this our unfortunate country, and it is very much to be desired that all should be freely apprised of the aim of the British rulers, for, if possible, it must be resisted while it is not too late to do so, or steps must be taken for its being brought about without any unnecessary loss of time or energy. To our mind, at any rate, it appears that the British ministers are trying to falsify the conclusions above mentioned by ruling over India permanently in its character as a separate nation. But the realisation of their object is a question of time and man cannot know what will happen in the meantime. The English consider the Natives, by their habits and ideas and by their long having been under subjection, to be quite incapable of regaining their liberty and in this they are perfectly justified. So according to them there are only two conditions possible for us, viz., either to be absorbed into them or to be completely exterminated. But looking to the vast population of this vast country it does not appear probable that the whole of it will be converted to Christianity with all the strenuous efforts that the Christian missionaries are making in this direction, or that it will be exterminated. On account of the peace prevailing in the country the population is, on the contrary, rapidly multiplying. British dominion over India is certainly a wonder and it will continue until the natives of India give up a certain trait of their character which is very mean and discreditable to them. It is our own people who get employed in the regimental service and cut the throats of their countrymen and exert themselves faithfully to put the foreigners in possession of the territories of the Native States and the *jághirs*! Who acquired for the English their supreme dominion in India? The Hindu soldiers. Who fought bravely and faithfully to give the laurel of victory to Clive in the battle of Arcot? The Hindu soldiers. Clive, Bussy, Frederick the Great, and Napolean Bonaparte rightly applauded the Indian soldiers for their bravery and courage. Will this state of things be found in any of the European countries as it exists in India? Hindu regiments slaughter the Hindus and add to the British dominion! Three cheers for their country! This trait of the Hindu character is beneficial to the English, and it has become so much a part and parcel of our nature that it is harmful even in our domestic relations. You may start political movements, raise outcries, make petitions after petitions, establish associations and conduct their business with great wisdom and influence and return select men to the Congress, but our people are sure to remain under the control of the English. Such being the case, the English are not wrong in saying that they will rule over us for ever. Those wise, shrewd and farseeing people are not, however, idle and solely dependent upon our weakness. They have gradually done many things to ensure the success of their aims. First they disarmed all the people, reduced rich men to poverty by various means, destroyed all scope for the ambition of the people, prepared parrot-like men by means of an English education and made them servilely sing their

praises, shook the faith of the Hindus in their own religion by giving much undeserved prominence to Christianity, created in them a desire to imitate the English and to quarrel among themselves, ruined trade, demoralised the people by means of abstruse laws, prostrated them by various taxes and burdened them with a load of public debt, brought the weak and impotent Native Princes under their vassalage and did other things too many to mention. Thus they have taken steps to prevent the rise of the people of India. We shall ruin ourselves by our own faults and they are not to blame at all. We must be entirely annihilated, because we have retained nothing of our own. Alas! There is no hope of our ever rising!

Conciliation of India.

2. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 4th March, writes:—While, according to Sir W. Hunter, the Native Princes, who are preserved on their *gádis* by the musket of the British soldier, and the people, who are promised subordinate service, and India generally on account of the religious neutrality of the Government and closer connection with the sovereign, are *conciliated*, Indian agriculture is dwindling into nothing for want of proper and healthy patronage; Indian intelligence is thrown into the background for want of appreciative nobility of heart; Indian commerce is withering under the tropical sun of unsympathetic competition; and the Indian cause is decaying for want of proper encouragement of patriotism. With all this, population is increasing rapidly. In other words, a large number of persons not knowing where to find their food is coming into existence, and unless some definite check is put upon the absolute power of the rulers, and unless India is governed for India alone,—in other words, unless a greater and a more important share in initiative government is set apart for Native ability, nobody, we are afraid, can say with honesty that India is conciliated by the British rule. For a very long time to come India does not wish to lose her connection with England, provided that the treatment given to her be honourable.

Nána Sáheb Peshwa.

3. The *Katáksh* (39), in its issue of the 1st March, gives a bust in miniature of Nána Sáheb Peshwa copied from his picture printed in the *Times of India* newspaper some time ago, and says that it has been exhibited in consequence of the rumours in some English newspapers about his being alive. The paper then gives twelve verses descriptive of Nána which are to the following effect:—After the last Bájiráo had foolishly lost his kingdom and agreed to receive an annuity and to pass his life in ease, it was positively believed that no heroic person from the Peshwa family would rise and make the land of the A'ryás famous, but the Almighty God ordained otherwise. Though that Nána who set fire, as it were, to the forest of the British rule and made this land well-known to all for its bravery in 1857 is now living only in memory, yet the recollection of him (his deeds) is terrifying to Government in various ways. The people of the Mahárashtra ought to be proud of him and his prowess and he should be an ornament to them, but they are not so fortunate. History describes his deeds as cruel and one is compelled to admit them as such. Hard Fate!

The Sikkim expedition and its cost to India.

4. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 4th March, writes:—The Sikkim difficulty has now assumed proportions, and what the mission of Mr. Macaulay failed in achieving peacefully, a military expedition may accomplish to the satisfaction both of our Chambers of Commerce and Manchester men. The expedition may or may not be advantageous, but that the whole expenditure thereon will have to be borne by India there can be no doubt. Surely this is a very clever way of replenishing an impoverished treasury. Burmah was not to cost us a single farthing, but the forthcoming budget will show us an appalling deficit on that account, and while the administration is scarcely out of the difficulty and is trying to fill up the gap by bleeding the tax-payer, another expedition is planned, as if the treasury were full to overflowing and our rulers did not know how to use it! They may try to find out new trade-markets and new fields and pastures, but they must have some mercy for the poor, helpless Indian tax-payer.

A graving dock for Bombay and its cost.

5. With reference to the enquiries made in Parliament concerning the provision of a graving dock for Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 7th March, says:—Iron-clads will cruise the Indian seas not only for the protection of India, but for other purposes also, and yet there is just a possibility of India alone being made to pay the cost of the graving dock. The main object aimed at in the conquest of Upper Burmah was to open southern and western China to British trade; and though England will derive more benefit from this opening than India, yet the latter alone has been made to bear the cost of the Burmese conquest. One or two iron-clads in the Indian seas in critical times will be very useful to India, but that is no reason why India alone should be charged with the heavy cost of the proposed graving dock for Bombay. Six iron-clads will not at a time cruise the Indian seas, and even if they were posted on this duty, the graving dock would not be used by any one of them throughout the year. It is, therefore, not right to have a large dock for the repairs of one or two iron-clads stationed in the Indian seas. Much inconvenience is felt from the absence of a dock large enough to admit large merchant ships of a deep draught, and the commercial interests of Bombay require that prope provision for these ships should be made by the Port Trustees. It is, therefore, to be hoped that a graving dock for Bombay will be provided that will admit large mercantile ships and men-of-war.

Suggestion to Government to plunder the people to make up the deficit in the Indian treasury.

6. The *Satyă Mitră* (59) of Poona, in its issue of the 5th March, says:—It would be well for Government to collect a large amount of money by actually plundering the people instead of by imposing taxes such as those on salt, dogs, petroleum, &c. It will take hundreds of years to make up the deficit in the treasury by the latter mode, while by the former the treasury would overflow in no time. Why should not an impoverished Government have recourse to plundering when it can easily do it on account of the people being deprived of arms? If the people raise an outcry they can show them a precedent under the former rulers of India. This is a nice opportunity to levy a tax on air. There are many things, such as marriages, fairs and prostitutes, as yet untaxed, and if a limited tax were levied on all these, Government could raise a large amount of money. We give this piece of advice to Government because we are their well-wishers and we hope that God will not inspire the people to rise against them. We request Government to always keep before them the consequences of an excessive greed.

The nomination of Lord Lansdowne as the Indian Viceroy.

7. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 8th March, says:—It is openly said in England that the nomination of Lord Lansdowne as the Viceroy of India has been made by the ministry to please the Liberal unionists. There is no doubt that this appointment is unexpected. It is well-known that Lord Lansdowne is not a man of the same calibre as Lords Northbrook, Ripon and Dufferin. He is also very young. He is at present Viceroy of Canada, but the great difficulties of the Indian administration make it desirable that India should have a ruler of ripe judgment and extensive experience who can rule the country with great care and caution. Lord Dufferin is an able administrator of wide experience, though his Indian administration has proved a failure. Lord Lansdowne is not so, and his nomination as Viceroy of India has been made by the ministry more for the strength of their party than in the interests of India. In order to make India fit to receive the political rights and privileges which are enjoyed by Englishmen and for which she has been so long praying, she needs to be ruled over by able and beneficent Viceroys like Lord Ripon.

Comments on the Public Service Commission's Report.

8. The same newspaper says:—The Public Service Commission's Report ought to have been first published in India, but it has been made known in England and the people here have been kept ignorant of its contents for nearly

three weeks after its publication in England. The *Pioneer*, which is considered an organ of Government, has been able to give some extracts from the report, which show that such of the demands of the natives of India as have been accepted by the Commission will give them much satisfaction. The recommendations that the minimum and maximum age for Native candidates at the competitive Civil Service examination in England be 19 and 23 years respectively and that the Statutory Civil Service be abolished are very judicious and must give much gratification to the Natives. It is, however, to be regretted that the Commission should have declined to grant the prayer of the Natives to hold competitive examinations for the Civil Service simultaneously in England and in India. The Commission has done well in recommending the discontinuance of the practice of allowing the successful candidates to remain an additional year in England to take a University degree. In the absence of information on the subject much anxiety is felt about the share to be given to the Natives in "the Imperial Civil Service of India," "the Provincial Civil Service" and "the Subordinate Civil Service," particularly in the first-named service. [In writing upon the same subject the *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 9th March, says:—The recommendation to fix the maximum age of the Native candidates for the competitive Civil Service examination at 23 years is just, but is likely to be much decried in England, and the Secretary of State for India would, under these circumstances, recommend its being fixed at 21. The reasons given for not holding competitive examinations for the Civil Service simultaneously in England and in India appear sound and just. As yet no guarantee is to be found that the educated Natives will get their proper share and will not be neglected in preference to Europeans and Eurasians in the three divisions of the Civil Service which the Commission has recommended to be made.]

Pensions to Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the alleged rate of 1*s*. 8*d*. per rupee disapproved.

9. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 8th March, says:—The advocates of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants have admitted that their clients have no legal claim on Government to receive their pensions in sterling money, and the Secretary of State for India has refused to accede to their prayer. But the petitioners have been persistent in their prayer and have brought some influence to bear upon the Secretary of State, who, it is said, has consented to pay the salaries and pensions of the uncovenanted servants who may be in England at the rate of one shilling and eight pence per rupee. If this report be true, the Indian treasury may be said to have been unjustly subjected to a permanent additional burden in its present depressed condition. If the uncovenanted servants have so far succeeded, there is a likelihood of their getting the whole of the concession for which they have been trying so persistently. [The *Satyavakta* (123) of the 9th March expresses similar sentiments and recommends the Native political associations to attend to the matter.]

The Mahomedans advised to call a public meeting of their community in Bombay in order to raise money to aid Turkey in its present embarrassed condition.

10. The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 9th March blames the Mahomedans for their indifference in the matter of supplying monetary aid to the Sultan of Turkey in his present embarrassed condition, exhorts them to help their Khalif (the Caliph, successors of Mahomed the prophet) and to strengthen him against future attacks from Russia, which, it says, aims at his annihilation, and remarks that if the Mahomedan population of Asia were to give one rupee per head for the purpose the amount collected would be so large as to be a support to any State, and that if the subscription of Re. 1 per head were paid every year the Sultan would never stand in want of money. The *Kásid* adds that if the Mahomedan residents of Bombay were to convene a public meeting of their community for the purpose they would do a meritorious act, that the Mahomedans ought to take a lesson from the Hindus who have set up a strong agitation against the slaughter of cows for food, and that until they help the Sultan it will not regard them as true followers of Islám. [A Mahomedan correspondent of the same paper also writes to it in support of this appeal for pecuniary help to the Sultan of Turkey.]

The Pársis advised to be friendly with Europeans and European Government officers for their own good and the Burmese policy of His Excellency Lord Dufferin defended.

11. A correspondent, who appears to be a Pársi, writes to the *Satyă Mitră* (122) of Bombay of the 4th March to express disapproval of the conduct of Pársi public writers in writing against His Excellency Lord Dufferin and other European officers of Government and thereby increasing the displeasure of the latter towards the Pársis. He says:—By such rash conduct the Pársis have secured good feelings or respect neither from the Hindus nor from the Mahomedans. These two communities appear to have been tired of the conceited and irreligious conduct of the Pársis of the present day and scorn them in their hearts. It is well-known that about 90 per cent. of the Hindus and the Mahomedans are unwilling to have transactions with the Pársis or to employ them in their service. How injurious and disgraceful are then the attempts made by Pársi writers to further the advancement of these communities in the administration of the country and to fight with European Government officers for their sake? If the Pársis were to scan the different *Government Gazettes* they would find that the percentage of the Pársis in Government service is exceedingly small, while the Hindus and the Mahomedans are being largely employed in it. While hundreds of Hindus and Mahomedans are Judges and Magistrates, perhaps only one or two Pársis hold these high posts. The safety and greatness of the Pársis, therefore, consist in their acting in unison with Europeans and European Government officers. If the European officers regard any leading community as inciting others against the British Government or showing signs of disloyalty it is that of the educated and reformed Pársis. This feeling of the Europeans for the Pársis has made them unpopular and lowered them in their social status. If the Pársis had secured the confidence and love of the English their number in Government employ would have been large and they would have thereby added to their influence and wealth. But unfortunately, through imperfect and irreligious education, they have done harm to themselves. The same correspondent also writes in defence of His Excellency Lord Dufferin in the matter of the conquest and annexation of Burmah. He says:—Lord Dufferin had to attend to surrounding circumstances and to the wishes of the Home Government. In order to preserve peace and prosperity in a large State sometimes some improper things have to be done. The king of Burmah was meek and innocent, but it must be remembered by public writers that if foreign nations had been allowed to take advantage of his goodness and to encroach upon the British Indian frontier there would have been no end to future troubles. The Indian public would, no doubt, have approved of king Theebaw being re-installed on his throne and the government of Burmah carried on by Burmese and British officers conjointly. But there is no cause for disappointment yet. His Excellency Lord Dufferin is a very able, just and kind nobleman and he can do this thing too, if he likes, during his remaining term of office. If Burmah is pacified, His Excellency might perhaps try or recommend the Home Government to re-instal Theebaw or some relative of his on the Burmese throne. But if the present disturbed state of Burmah continues the British Government cannot act thus, for then the simple folks of India would perhaps think that Government were helpless and therefore restored the ex-king to the throne. Government cannot, of course, brook such a remark.

The enhancement of the salt duty and its consequences on the poor agriculturists.

12. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 6th March says:—The cultivators of land in the greater part of the Surat District, and in the Native States of Dharampor, Bánsda, Surgána, Dáng, Javár, &c., are very poor and their staple food is rice gruel. This gruel is in itself tasteless and cannot be taken without the addition of a little salt. Since the imposition of a duty on this condiment the poor agriculturists have been using it in such a small quantity that their health has suffered much and they have been made sickly and unsuited to the hard labour of the field. Their cattle also cannot get any salt and are falling victims to diverse diseases. The recent enhancement of the salt duty cannot but place this indispensable article of food out of the reach of these poor people, making their existence intensely miserable.

Approval of the suggestion made in the Calcutta *Statesman* for substituting a tax on marriages for the income-tax and the salt duty.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 4th March, writes:—Just now we are loth to suggest new modes of taxation, for there is no knowing how soon an impecunious Government may grab every such suggestion. But if some less iniquitous arrangement could replace the oppressive duty on the people's salt we should not regret it. A marriage-tax has been proposed by men of experience, time after time. The last we heard of it was from Mr. Pestonji Dántra, who sent us the whole correspondence on the subject between the Government of Lord Elphinstone and himself. The suggestion has now been revived and improved upon by a correspondent of the *Statesman*. Why not have a well-regulated marriage-tax in India, asks this well-informed writer, which should fall upon those classes that could bear it according to their capacity? By leaving the people to assess themselves the writer takes the sting out of his proposal. The taxpayers might be divided into three classes, and each class might have a sort of *sanad*. The well-to-do classes in India spend so much on marriages, and they are as a rule so fond of certificates of respectability from the Sarkár, that they will probably welcome the proposal. It may be added that Mr. Knight, the veteran economist, takes up the proposal; indeed, remembers having made it himself more than once in former years. [The *Gujaráti* (102), in its issue of the 4th March, approves of the suggestion made in the *Statesman* newspaper by a correspondent, a Government officer in the North-West Provinces, to substitute a marriage-tax for the income and salt taxes, and remarks that the adoption of this suggestion by Government will lessen the lamentation of the people, that the disaffection caused by the present burden of taxation will be stopped and that Government and the public will thereby be benefited.]

The nomination of Mr. Behechardás Vihéridás to the local Legislative Council approved.

14. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 6th March, says:—The nomination of Mr. Behechardás Vihéridás as an additional member of His Excellency the Governor's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only, ought to give much satisfaction to the people of Gujarát. Mr. Behechardás' appointment is unobjectionable, and it is to be hoped that he will duly represent the wants and desires of Gujarát in the Council and begin his legislative career by duly supporting his colleagues in Council, the Honourable Messrs. Mehta and Telang, in the discussion of the Bombay Municipal Bill and thereby advance the cause of local self-government. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the 9th March briefly describes the services rendered to the public by Mr. Behechardás and his late father, and expresses satisfaction with Mr. Behechardás' nomination to the Legislative Council. The *Rájyabhakt* (119) and the *Gujarát Gazette* (78) of the 8th, the *Satyavakta* (123) of the 9th and the *Surya Prakásh* (84) of the 10th March express satisfaction with the appointment and say that justice has thereby been done to Gujarát. The *Rájyabhakt* remarks that His Excellency Lord Reay has, by this selection, added to his popularity and that the Gujaráti public praises His Excellency for his love of justice.]

Approval of the re-appointment of Captain John Hext, R. N., as Director of the Indian Marine.

15. Referring to the re-appointment of Captain John Hext, R. N., for another five years as Director of the Indian Marine, the *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 4th March, writes:—On one occasion we had to speak of this officer in connection with his evidence before the Public Service Commission. As a pleasant contrast to the common run of adverse opinions of Europeans, he gave out boldly that, although inferior in physique to the European, the Native mechanic was quite his equal in turning out good work, provided he received the same training as the former. He was justified in bearing this high testimony by the opportunities he has had, as the head of the Government Dockyards in India, of forming a proper estimate of the capabilities of Indian artisans. Captain Hext commands great respect and influence in the higher circles of society and possesses the confidence of Government.

Praise of Mr. Reid, Collector of Ahmedabad, and a request to Government to appoint a strict officer in his place during his absence on leave.

16. The *Samsher Báhádur* (121), in its issue of the 2nd March, refers to the approaching departure from Ahmedabad of Mr. Reid, the Collector, on one year's furlough from 20th April next, praises him for the able manner in which he has discharged his duty to the satisfaction of Government and the public, regrets that several mean persons should have taken advantage of his mild disposition and needlessly made false allegations against him, specially in connection with the local municipality, and remarks that looking to the present state of affairs in Ahmedabad and the excitement caused among the poor by the false rumours of the expenditure of from 40 to 80 lákhs of rupees on the drainage works for the city, a just but rather strict Collector is needed. It adds that scheming men are becoming more powerful, and on pretence of the advocacy of the cause of the people serve their own interests, and that all this can easily be checked by the appointment as Collector of any one of the following clever officers, viz., Messrs. Lee-Warner, Crawley-Boevey, Mulock and Ollivant. [The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 8th March, praises Mr. Reid for his courtesy, impartiality and kindness, and says that he is very popular in Ahmedabad.]

A Native magistrate for Bombay during the absence of Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

17. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 7th March, says:—Mr. Crawley-Boevey has applied for one month's leave of absence and it is to be hoped that the temporary vacancy will be filled up by the nomination of a Native gentleman. There are Native magistrates, both at Calcutta and Madras, and Bombay also had one for many years. There ought, therefore, to be no objection whatever to the appintment of a Native magistrate for a short time.

Suggestion to Government about the appellate powers to Shrimant R. S. Narsingráo Krishna Vinchurkar, First Class Magistrate, Násik.

18. A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 5th March, says that people approve of the investiture of Shrimant Ganpatráo Abásáheb Vinchurkar with the powers of a third class magistrate, but entirely disapprove of the recommendation to Government made by the District Magistrate, Násik, to invest Shrimant Ráo Sáheb Narsingráo Krishna, First Class Magistrate, with the powers of hearing appeals from the decisions of Shrimant Ganpatráo, as they fear that Ganpatráo and Narsingráo being cousins, justice will not be properly administered if Government sanction the recommendation of the District Magistrate. In a foot-note the editor of the *Indu Prakásh* says that Government should duly consider this matter if the facts are as stated by its correspondent.

Batta allowances to witnesses at Gadag.

19. The *Rasikaranjani* (142), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—The allowance of four annas granted to each witness in municipal cases at Gadag does not reach him at all. Nor is it known how it is disposed of. The poor witnesses are obliged to stay at Gadag at their own expense for even two months, away from their home and professional work. If this be a fact, we suggest that the Magistrate may attend to it.

Infected clothing at the European General Hospital, Bombay.

20. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86), in its issue of the 8th March, says:—The bedding and clothes of persons suffering from contagious diseases are burnt in order to prevent the infection from spreading, and accordingly on the 6th idem some infected clothes were brought out behind the European General Hospital at Bombay for being destroyed, but the persons in charge of the work took away some of them. The danger of permitting infected clothing to be carried about or worn is well known, and it is therefore to be hoped that the hospital authorities will take due care for the destruction of the whole of such clothing.

A complaint against Christian converts at Waduth in Sátára.

21. A correspondent, writing from Waduth in Sátára to the *Bodh Sudhákar* (17) in its issue of the 7th March, says:—A few days ago a Christian convert went to the Government school at Waduth, kicked away the satchels of the boys and called names to the schoolmaster, who having been once fined departmentally kept quiet on this occasion. The converts at Waduth have been puffed up and what serious consequences will result from the enmity between them and the villagers cannot be imagined. The villagers are very much excited and Government will do their duty by setting a lesson in time to these proud Christian converts.

Necessity for altering the order prohibiting the police in Bombay from interference in street assaults.

22. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 4th March, says that there is imperative necessity for altering the order prohibiting the police in Bombay from interference in street assaults, that only respectable men and not *badmashes* should have the benefit of this order, that bad characters who are generally known to the police should not be allowed to carry sticks, and that whenever they are brought before a Magistrate and found guilty they should be severely dealt with, as they have commenced to enter private houses and assault people and have become a terror to innocent people.

Suggestions to Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Násik.

23. The *Násik Vritt* (47), in its issue of the 3rd March, expresses surprise at the conduct of the local police in not making proper arrangements for the safety of travellers by the Bombay and Agra Road between Násik and Ozar from robbers and in not capturing even one of them as yet, says that the number of the mounted policemen stationed on the road is insufficient, and earnestly requests Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Násik, to keep six police posts on the road, one between Násik and Adgaon and five between Adgaon and Ozar, and to do what is needful in the matter.

A complaint against police officers.

24. The *Pratod* (54) of Islámpur, in its issue of the 5th March, says that it has received a letter under the signature of "X," which is to the effect that a certain Police Superintendent having asked a Chief Constable for a cow, the latter bought one for Rs. 29 and paid for it by proportional contributions from fifteen persons.

PART II.—*Education.*

Criticism of His Excellency the Governor's speech at the prize exhibition of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

25. Referring to His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at the Elphinstone High School, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 4th March, remarks:—We are not sure if His Excellency's remarks on the responsibilities of public journalism were followed by his juvenile audience. They might have been addressed more appropriately to pupils of the Elphinstone and other colleges. Perhaps His Excellency intended to catch the ear of the outside public, of members of the Fourth Estate in particular. If so, he was not so happy as is his wont, both as regards time and place. Be that as it may, the remarks have a certain intrinsic value of their own, which might have been enhanced if His Excellency had promised to start a model paper of his own. Instead of this exhortation to the students to be good boys when writing for the press, we think that Lord Reay might have given them a friendly warning in another direction, namely, to refrain from attending political meetings. Why should promoters of such meetings admit schoolboys? It would be a gain to them, as much as to the schoolboy world, if the practice were vetoed; and if our public meetings could not then be advertised as "large," they would certainly be described as "influential," and with honesty.

26. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 4th March, writes:—It is gratifying to see that His Excellency Lord Reay has very much at heart the

interests of the Native press. He, in fact, went so far as to offer a prize in the Elphinstone High School to the best leader-writer out of its old students. But we think His Lordship need not have gone out of his way and cast a slur on other schools in this connection. No doubt there are good writers and bad writers, but it was indeed too much to suggest that the authorities of some schools would encourage and approve of leader-writers who indulged in misrepresentations and personalities. Mr. Modak, the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, is no doubt a man of moderation, but Lord Reay need not have put other masters by his side and made them serve as foils to enhance his merit. But having done so he ought to have at least named the schools he had in view, so that the public might have been able to profit by his observation and not to send its boys to them to be brought up as bad journalists.

27. Writing on the same subject, the *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 4th March, says:—His Excellency Lord Reay in addressing the assembly gave an assurance that his Government did not intend to discourage secondary education in the presidency. But in naming the institutions for which Government cared most, he omitted, whether by mistake or on purpose it is impossible to say, the name of the Deccan College. Possibly, Government have not yet given up the idea of handing over the College to private agency. If so, the public will not think highly of the assurance that Government does not put itself in an attitude of indifference to the cause of high education in the presidency.

28. The *Gujaráti* (102), in its issue of the 4th March, says:—We congratulate our popular Governor, His Excellency Lord Reay, on the valuable sentiments expressed by him at the prize exhibition at the Elphinstone High School and for his indirect approval of the doings of the Native press. From the way in which His Excellency spoke of the imparting of moral instruction to students, we are led to think that there is some difference of opinion on the subject between the Bombay and the Supreme Governments. We feel that His Excellency Lord Reay doubts whether the experiment of imparting moral education in ordinary schools would prove successful. It is impracticable to give moral education in schools on a different system from the present one, and we feel that the Supreme Government mean to deprive young students of their independence and to teach them slavery from their very childhood under the guise of moral education. The sentiments expressed by His Excellency about the usefulness of the newspaper press are really noble, and, if we mistake not, he is the first Governor who has thus publicly acknowledged the usefulness of the public press in the administration of this country, for no Governor or Viceroy appears to have acted thus.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Complaint against the booking-clerk at the Bárejadi station, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

29. The *Nyáyadarshak* (114) of the 5th March hears that 12 Hindu passengers by the mixed train were recently left behind at the Bárejadi railway station owing to want of accommodation in the carriages and that they had to re-book themselves though the booking-clerk had promised to take back the unused tickets, and requests the railway authorities to enquire into the matter.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Rutlam disapproved.

30. In noticing the speech delivered by Sir Lepel Griffin at the investiture of the Mahárája of Rutlam with the insignia of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire, the *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 10th March, says:—Government having failed to take due notice of the objectionable speech made by Sir Lepel Griffin some time ago at Gwalior, he has been encouraged to make a speech at Rutlam of an equally objectionable nature, quite unsuited to the time and occasion of the darbár. In his Rutlam speech Sir Lepel stated that in a few days it would be his painful duty to deprive a

ruling prince of his administrative powers for his continued neglect and abuse of them. The Agent to the Governor-General did not name this unfortunate prince and hence nothing can be said about the case. Supposing the said prince was of bad conduct and deserved the punishment that is soon to befall him, Sir Lepel has shown bad taste in alluding to him in a darbár held for such a joyous occasion as the investiture with a title. Sir Lepel's conduct in the matter seems tantamount to a desire on his part to show his own importance and convey a threat to the princes in his charge. Sir Lepel's reference to the oppression and misgovernment said to have once prevailed in Bhopál is more objectionable than his first quotation. His representation is one-sided and an exaggeration, and there was no need to make any allusion to the matter. For several months past severe complaints have been made in public about Sir Lepel's conduct towards the Begum of Bhopál and the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has preferred such serious accusations against him that the entire vernacular press has prayed the Supreme Government to institute enquiries into them. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the 8th March expresses similar sentiments.]

Alleged mismanagement in the Nizám's State and the duty of the British Government in the matter.

31. The *Rájyabhakt* (119), in its issue of the 4th March, writes:—The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* newspapers have, after crying out against His Highness the Mahárája Holkar, begun to do the same as regards His Highness the Nizám. They alleged that His Highness the Mahárája Holkar was unfit, unwise and superstitious and they now try to say the same thing of His Highness the Nizám. It is not difficult to find out the real cause of this. The policy adopted by the British Government of protecting the Native States after the time of Warren Hastings and the Mutiny of 1857 now appears to be changing. The present policy of Government has led many persons to infer that Government intend to annex the different Native States. They adduce in support of this inference this ridiculous but strong reason, viz., that the Native States possess armies and gunpowder, that if they were to become disloyal much harm would be done, and that through fear of this Government act thus. It would be foolish to believe this, but it is unbecoming to the Government not to improve these States and to allow rottenness to creep in them.

His Excellency Lord Reay's rumoured visit to Sávantvádi.

32. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 4th March, says:—His Excellency Lord Reay will be doing his duty if he pays a visit to the Sávantvádi State, as the rumour goes. His Excellency can well judge of the fitness of His Highness the Sar Desái of Sávantvádi after a personal interview with him. The charges brought against the Sar Desái are supposed to be highly exaggerated. We are sure that His Highness Bábásáheb can properly administer the State if he be invested with full powers and is not hampered by the present Kárbháris. It is not good that there should be cause for dissatisfaction with regard to this State under the *régime* of His Excellency Lord Reay.

Remarks on the absence of His Highness the Mahárája of Baroda from his State.

33. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 4th March, says:—We do not know why His Highness the Mahárája of Baroda should like to roam from country to country and what magic spell he is labouring under. From his first acts it was thought that the state of the Kunbis and the agriculturists in his State would soon improve, but all hopes in that direction have been quite frustrated. His subjects spontaneously exhibited their joy on his return to his capital from England with a view that he should not leave it again and should have sympathy with them; but a more powerful magic spell has dragged him away from home. Everything depends on God's will. If India is destined not to enjoy a particle of happiness, who can help it?

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th March 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 10th March 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Administration of India:
  - Conciliation of India 6
  - India under the British rule and the causes why she can never recover her independence 5
- Advice to the Pársis: The Pársis advised to be friendly with Europeans and European Government officers for their own good and the Burmese policy of His Excellency Lord Dufferin defended ... 9
- Appointments:
  - A Native Magistrate for Bombay during the absence of Mr. Crawley-Boevey 11
  - Approval of the re-appointment of Captain John Hext, R. N., as Director of the Indian Marine 10
- Bombay Legislative Council: The nomination of Mr. Behechardás Vihári-dás to the — approved 10
- Christian converts at Waduth: A complaint against — in Sátára ... 12
- European General Hospital, Bombay: Infected clothing at the — ... 11
- Graving dock for Bombay: A — and its cost 7
- Judicial matters:
  - *Batta* allowances to witnesses at Gadag 11
  - Suggestion to Government about the appellate powers to Shrimant Ráo Sáheb Narsingráo Krishna Vinchurkar, First Class Magistrate, Násik 11
- Nána Sáheb: Comments regarding the information that — Peshwa is still living 6
- Pensions: Disapproval of — to Uncovenanted Civil Servants at the alleged rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee 8
- Police:
  - A complaint against — officers 12
  - Necessity for altering the order prohibiting the — in Bombay from interference in street assaults 12
  - Suggestions to Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of —, Násik ... 12
- Public Service: Praise of Mr. Reid, Collector of Ahmedabad, and a request to Government to appoint a strict officer in his place during his absence on leave 11
- Public Service Commission: Comments on the report of the — ... 7
- Salt duty:
  - Approval of the suggestion made in the Calcutta *Statesman* for substituting a tax on marriages for the income-tax and the —. 10
  - The enhancement of the — and its consequences on the poor agriculturists 9
- Sikkim: The — expedition and its cost to India 6
- Taxation: Suggestion to Government to plunder the people to make up the deficit in the Indian treasury 7
- Turkey: The Mahomedans advised to call a public meeting of their community in Bombay in order to raise money to aid — in its present embarrassed condition 8
- Viceroy of India: The nomination of Lord Lansdowne as the — ... 7

Part II.—*Education*—

- Elphinstone High School, Bombay: Criticism of His Excellency the Governor's speech at the prize exhibition of the —
  - The *Gujaráti* 13
  - The *Indian Spectator* 12
  - The *Native Opinion* 12
  - The *Subodh Patrika* 13

Page.

Part III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Complaint against the booking-clerk at the Bárejadi station 13

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Remarks on the absence of His Highness the Mahárája of— from his State 14
Hyderabad: Alleged mismanagement in the — State and the duty of the British Government in the matter 14
Sávantvádi: His Excellency Lord Reay's rumoured visit to— ... 14
Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Rutlam: Disapproval of— 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH MARCH 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Reforms in the judicial administration in Berár.

The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 8th March, says:—The powers of the subordinate judicial courts in Berár should not now depend upon the officers in charge of them for the time being. The time has arrived when some changes should be made in the rules laid down in the matter by the Government of India in 1871. Whether an appeal in a certain suit should lie to the District Court or to that of the Judicial Commissioner should depend upon the amount of the suit, as is the case in the Bombay Presidency, and, if we mistake not, in the Central Provinces also. Similar reforms, we are told, are proposed in this matter in the new judicial scheme for Berár which is awaiting the sanction of the Government of India. The sooner the scheme is sanctioned by the Government of India the better, but we shall feel obliged to the local Government if the necessary reform in the matter of appeals be effected at once.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th March 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 11 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 17th March 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	" Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	" Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	" Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	" Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	" Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	" Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	" Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	" Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	" Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	" Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	" A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	" Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	" Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	" Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	" Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	" Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	" Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	" Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	" Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	" Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	" Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	" Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	" Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	" Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	" Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	" Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	" Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	" Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	" Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	" Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	" Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	" Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	" Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	" Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	" Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	" Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	" Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	" Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	" Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	" Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	" Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese als .

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárdi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
69	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
73	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Do.	...
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
89	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
91	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
93	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
94	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
95	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
96	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,340
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
112	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
114	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
115	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
116	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued*.			
118	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
119	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
120	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
131	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
141	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
149	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The defence of the Burmese frontier policy by Lord Randolph Churchill found fault with.

1. In noticing the telegram about Lord Randolph Churchill's speech in Parliament in defence of the frontier policy of the Government of India as regards Burmah, the *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 15th March, says:—His Lordship had to admit that the financial position of India was very grave and required careful attention and rigid economy to avoid insolvency. It is surprising that, while admitting the gravity of the position, His Lordship should try to support the very frontier policy which has brought about that position. Lord Randolph Churchill's advocacy was party-pleading and will not stand a serious scrutiny. The English nation and Parliament are being convinced that India has fallen into straitened circumstances and are sure to take steps for her rescue. Mr. John Slagg's motion on Indian frontier policy was defeated, but it is sure to produce good results in time. [In writing upon the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the same date, observes:—That a long discussion should be held in Parliament on an Indian question in the presence of two hundred members and that as many as seventy-two members should vote for Mr. Slagg's motion are gratifying facts, showing that the times have altered for the better and that a good prospect is in store for India.]

Lord Randolph Churchill's assertion about the position in Burmah called in question.

2. With reference to the remark made in Parliament by Lord Randolph Churchill that there was increase in the security of property and in the prosperity of the people of Burmah, the *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 16th March, says:—The weekly reports received from Burmah show that the country still continues to be in a disturbed state and that nearly thirty thousand soldiers are employed to restore peace. Under such circumstances the people of England could not have believed the assertion made by Lord Randolph Churchill.

The people of India advised to imitate the Socialists of Germany and to ask Government to make provision for the old and disabled members of the labouring classes in the same way as is being done in Germany.

3. The *Svadharmanishth* (131), in its issue of the 16th March, says:—The German Government have at last drawn up the draft of a Bill for providing pensions to the old and disabled persons of the labouring classes with a view to appease the Socialists, who are gaining in influence. It is a matter for regret that 50,000,000 souls should die of starvation in India every year, and God only knows the condition in old age of those persons who earn two annas a day! Is there anybody in India to draw up the draft of a similar Bill for the protection of such poor men? Has India produced a hero who can start a body of Socialists in this country, open the eyes and ears of Government and inform them that they should now give up levying oppressive taxes and should protect the destitute of the labouring classes, on pain of being forced to do so? Alas! Poor Indians! There is not a single man in the country at the present day who will pity you and save you from starvation and untimely death. God alone knows what will happen to-morrow. Nevertheless, you, people of India, will get bread only when you imitate the Socialists of Europe in your position.

Uncovenanted European servants and the payment of pensions and salaries to them in sterling money.

4. The *Kesari* (40) of the 13th March thinks that the agitation of the European Uncovenanted Civil Servants in the matter of pension and pay is likely to be crowned with success, but considers it unjust that the payment of their pensions and salaries in sterling money should impose an additional burden on the Indian exchequer. Very few of these European uncovenanted servants, says the paper, are necessary and most of them owe their appointments either to influence or to nepotism. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 12th idem says that the partial compliance with the request of the European uncovenanted servants shows that the British Government grant a thing, however unjust it may be, if a loud outcry is raised in the matter.]

A dialogue between a Hindu and an Englishman, in which the former becomes desperate and compares His Excellency Lord Dufferin to a butcher.

5. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (44), in its issue of the 8th March, publishes a dialogue between a Hindu and an Englishman, which partly runs as follows:—*Englishman.*—How is it that you censure a man like His Excellency Lord Dufferin? *Hindu.*—Do you mean to say that a goat should not even bleat while it is being slaughtered by a butcher? *Englishman.*—Cry you may, but you should not move your head and cause the hand to slip. Do you compare His Excellency Lord Dufferin to a butcher? *Hindu.*—It is only an illustration. *Englishman.*—But what connection has it with the point at issue? *Hindu.*—Listen. Was not a butcher's part played in giving lákhs of rupees to Englishmen on the pretext of the settlement of the Afghan boundary? Is not the increase in the salt-tax like sucking the life-blood? King Theebaw was dethroned, the Burmese patriots were termed rebels and immense money was spent from the Indian treasury in hanging the Burmese. Will you not admit this at least to be an act of a butcher? *Englishman.*—You have been encouraged by Lord Ripon to rashly speak like this, for we never thought that you would be so bold. *Hindu.*—You don't yet know our pluck. Because you rule over us, do not think that you have tested it. It is on account of our pluck that we have survived so long. Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin are pupils of the same teacher. The only difference between them is that one holds the neck steady and the other plies the knife. *Englishman.*—What, have you become so unrestrained? *Hindu.*—Why should we now hesitate? You have deprived us of all we had. We have no fear now. You are under the impression that you can kill the Hindus by a slap of the hand like mosquitoes. If we evaded the slap and turned it against your own cheeks, who will lay themselves open to the charge of disloyalty? *Englishman.*—Will you try to direct the slap against ourselves? *Hindu.*—Of course. If you will not sensibly rule over us there is no other remedy. May God bless Her Majesty Queen Victoria!

Observations on the career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India and his claims to public honour.

6. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th March, writes:—The Anglo-Indians of Bengal are preparing quite an ovation for His Lordship. We have no objection to their doing so if they conscientiously believe that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has been their benefactor. But let them not do it in the name of all India, and we caution people against the demonstration being taken in that light. We have already expressed our view of His Lordship's career. His Lordship fell on evil days, and in spite of his good intentions had to incur odium by certain measures to which he was forced by circumstances or by the policy of the Supreme Government in the East. Yet with all these disadvantages we could discern which way Lord Dufferin's heart tended in several matters, such as the appointment of the Public Service Commission and others. We, therefore, think that although we may not go into hysterics at his departure, there is no reason why we should not part with him kindly.

Praise and popularity of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay.

7. Under the heading "Stray Notes," the *Nyáyadarshak* (114), in its issue of the 12th March, writes:—It is very good that His Excellency Lord Reay has not done anything to displease the Natives like Lord Dufferin. All of his actions have been praiseworthy and he has secured sincere respect from the Natives. His renown has spread over the whole presidency and all are devoted to him. His Excellency will be honoured as much as the beloved Lord Ripon. He is neither hard-hearted, malicious, nor scheming. He is really kind, merciful and just. He will enhance the greatness of the British Ráj and will secure the affection of the Native public by doing things for its welfare. [In a news-letter from Bombay, published in the *Káthiáwár Times* (81) of the 11th March, the writer refers to the evening party by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to Native and European gentlemen on the 10th March, and remarks that Lord and Lady Reay have become very popular with the Native public.]

The memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association against the enhancement of the salt duty and the imposition of a duty on petroleum approved of.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—The memorial addressed by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Government of India on the subject of the recent enhancement of the salt duty and the import duty on petroleum contains an explicit exposition of the impropriety of raising the salt duty, and deserves due attention from Government. The authorities have greatly increased the administrative expenses, to meet which they have been compelled to resort to objectionable taxation. The safest course under the circumstances is to effect an appropriate reduction in the expenditure. The Association has done well in submitting the memorial, but it would have done better had a public meeting been convened to approve the representation, since that would have given the memorial more weight with Government than it can carry now. It is, however, not too late to hold a public meeting in support of the memorial. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Comments on the report of the Public Service Commission.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 12th March, says:—The Public Service Commission has done well in taking for the basis of its report the Parliamentary Act of 1793, the Parliamentary Record of 1834 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 which solemnly declared that India would be ruled impartially and without distinction of caste, colour or creed, and that the natives of the country would be given a full share in the administration. The Commission has also taken care to point out, both at the beginning and at the close of the report, that the mixing of the Natives with the Englishmen in the administrative work will make the former forget that they are a conquered people and their feelings will be ennobled when they find that they enjoy the rights and privileges of a free people, such a situation conducing to the welfare of the rulers as well as the ruled. This salutary result will follow when the Commission's recommendations are accepted unreservedly and acted upon freely and candidly. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the 13th March expresses satisfaction with the report.]

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 11th March, writes:—Judging the proposals of the Public Service Commission from a hurried glance at the pages of the first volume, we must admit that there seems to be more cause for satisfaction than for disappointment. We were not prepared latterly even for the limited course of justice recommended by the Commission. The best thanks of our educated class are due to them, more especially to Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Turner, considering that they have evolved so many useful and, as we hold, feasible suggestions out of a rather chaotic mass of evidence. To reconcile the conflicting views of the witnesses was in itself a herculean task; we were afraid that some of the Mahomedan witnesses and a number of Anglo-Indian officials had made the task of drawing up anything like a generally satisfactory report almost impossible. If our Mahomedan and orthodox Hindu friends had been more liberal and public-spirited, we believe, we should have secured the boon of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in England and in India. In this respect we have failed for the present, but we repeat, the fault does not lie with the English members of the Commission. A word of praise for Mr. Daukes would not be amiss here. He has worked hard to make the inquiry as far-reaching and practically useful as could be. It is fortunate that the Commissioners have made so many specific suggestions as regards the necessity for increasing the Native element in the Judicial, the Educational and other departments, the glaring want of justice and expediency in recruiting which departments we have pointed out from time to time, beginning with a series of articles in 1885. The Public Service Commissioners have exercised a wise precaution in asking us not to expect all their recommendations to be immediately carried out. At the same time, the public has a right to expect that these recommendations will be formally adopted in time, and that distinct disposition will be shown by the authorities to put them into practice in every available instance.

11. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 11th March, writes:— Taken as a whole, we cannot but regard the report of the Public Service Commission as a fair and satisfactory settlement of the problems which the Commission had to deal with. On the one hand, there was the circumstance, and an admitted circumstance too, that the character and tone of the Indian administration requires to be distinctly European and not at all Indian. On the other hand, both expediency and justice demanded that the natives of the country should be more and more entrusted with a material share in the administration of the Empire. These are to a great extent mutually inconsistent objects. But so far as they could be reconciled, the Commission has attempted to effect the reconciliation. And if the number of practical concessions made by it to Native aspirations are not many, it is impossible to say that, such as they are, they do not mark a distinct advance in the right direction.

12. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 11th March, writes:— From amidst a vast conflicting mass of evidence the Commissioners had to choose their way, and in so far as they have done it, they deserve the thanks of the public, although it must be admitted that the conclusions arrived at by them on this matter fall short of the just expectations of a majority of the intelligent and thinking Native community. It seems on the whole as if the Commissioners were more swayed by English views than by Native ones, for the concessions that are made by them are exactly those in the case of which the Native demands were supported by the views of eminent Europeans expressed otherwise than as witnesses. The people of this country would certainly have been satisfied if the Commission had recommended a simultaneous examination for the Civil Service in England and in India, with a condition of after-residence in England by candidates selected here. But it did not see its way to it. However, the Commission has not left us worse than what we were before, but, on the contrary, has made our position much better. Perhaps some may say that the Commission has not given us anything in the place of the Statutory Service which it has abolished. But to say so would be not to take account of the recommendation which throws open many of the present reserved places from the covenanted monopoly. Thus, on the whole, the fight has ended with some distinct advantages to the Natives. Another great thing which we have gained is the admission by the Commission of the justice of the claims advanced by the Natives to a share in the higher administration of their country. [The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 13th March, does not think that the Natives have gained much by the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.]

13. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (138), in its issue of the 16th March, writes:— On the whole, the Public Service Commission has finished its labours in a manner of which no class of people has reason to complain. [Many other papers express satisfaction with the report of the Public Service Commission and a desire to see the Government carrying out the various recommendations made by it.]

14. The *Havyak Subodh* (137), in its issue of the 13th March, writes:— We have every reason to be glad that the principle laid down in the time of the East India Company, and recognised in the Proclamation of 1858, that no native of India or natural-born subject is to be debarred by considerations of colour or religion from entering the Public Service, has been very clearly re-affirmed. But it remains to be seen how far it will be carried out. The past experience cannot make us hopeful.

Newly-arrived young European officers.

15. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86), in its issue of the 17th March, says:— Young European officers should, as soon as they arrive from England, be placed under Native officers for the purpose of making them acquainted with Native manners, customs and ways of courteousness, and when they are found to be well conducted, particularly towards the Natives, they should be appointed to regular posts in the Government service.

The bequest of the late Sir Barrow Ellis to the agriculturists in the Ratnágiri District and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter.

16. A correspondent of the *Satyá Shodhak* (61), in its issue of the 11th March, asks what His Excellency Lord Reay has done of the legacy left by the late Sir Barrow Ellis for the agriculturists in the Ratnágiri District, earnestly requests His Excellency to help the agriculturists, who have suffered much loss this year from cattle-disease, by giving them money to buy bullocks for agricultural purposes, and remarks that His Excellency cannot make a better use of the money than in the abovementioned manner. If the agriculturists do not get assistance either from the legacy left by the late Sir Barrow Ellis or from Government in the shape of remissions of land revenue before the rainy season, much of their land, says the correspondent, will remain uncultivated and they and their families will die of starvation.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Vihárídás to the Bombay Legislative Council and eulogy of His Excellency Lord Reay.

17. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th March, writes:—Lord Reay's administration will long be remembered as *the* administration during which the appointments to the Legislative Council were unexceptionable. His Excellency has always chosen the best representative men of real light and leading. There have been no Rástés elected during his time. The recent appointment to the Council is that of Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Vihárídás, the gentleman who has done and is doing much to improve the agriculture of Gujarát. He is the moving spirit of the Nadiád Agricultural Association, of whose work His Excellency the Governor spoke so highly some time ago. In every way the selection is a good one and we congratulate His Excellency Lord Reay upon the wisdom of it. [Many other papers write approvingly of this selection made by His Excellency Lord Reay and praise him for it.]

18. The *Kesari* (40) of the 13th March says that though Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Vihárídás does not possess the same qualifications as Mr. Javerilál U. Yájnik, he is well acquainted with the condition of the agriculturists in Kaira and the Panch Maháls and makes constant efforts for the improvement of agriculture, and that, therefore, his appointment to the Legislative Council of the Bombay Government cannot be found fault with.

Disapproval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Vihárídás to the local Legislative Council.

19. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its Maráthi columns, approves of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Vihárídás, while in its English columns it writes in the following manner:—We cannot join some of our contemporaries in congratulating His Excellency upon the choice he has made in giving Gujarát a representation in the local Legislative Council. We cannot understand how the enlightened Government of His Excellency Lord Reay could be persuaded to appoint Mr. Bechardás Vihárídás to such a responsible office in preference to men of recognized ability and public spirit like Messrs. Javerilál and Ambálál. So far as Gujarátis are aware, Mr. Bechardás is the last person fitted to be their representative on any ground whatsoever, except it be for his enterprise in starting a tobacco factory. It seems to us that Providence is against Gujarát, at least in this matter. For the last few years it has had no representative in the Council. When after repeated protests Lord Reay has been pleased to give it a representation, unhappily the choice has fallen upon Mr. Bechardás of Nadiád. To say the least, Gujarát will not at all feel itself better placed by having a representative of the calibre of Mr. Bechardás. Gujarát could have very well done without any representative at all, rather than place its interests in the hands of the new member. It is disappointing to find Lord Reay, who has been all along very happy in his selection, making such a questionable choice for Gujarát.

The Chitnises of District Collectors ought not to be kept in one place for more than three years.

20. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 16th March says:—The District Collectors, not being well acquainted with the vernaculars of their respective districts, have to depend upon their Chitnises for the disposal of revenue and other work in the vernaculars. The latter officials serve in one place for a number of

years, and complaints are sometimes to be heard that several persons have to suffer a great deal of injustice from the Chitnises being long in one place. It is, therefore, to be hoped that these officials will be transferred to other places after they have served in one place for three years. The Commissioner, N. D., will be good enough to pay due attention to this subject.

Pension to the Talátis advocated.

21. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th March, writes :—The Talátis of the Thána and Kolába Collectorates have made a petition to the Governor-General in Council to have their service recognized as first-class service so as to entitle them to pension. It is, no doubt, true that the Talátis form a very hard-worked class of servants. They are looked upon as second-class servants and paid only a compassionate allowance of Rs. 4 a month. If we were to consult our own wishes, we should certainly give to the Talátis and other low-paid but hard-worked servants larger pensions and reduce those of princely amounts paid to the highly-paid and very often lightly worked servants of Government. But the policy of Government is the very reverse of this. It pays the Talátis and such other servants very small salaries, gets the maximum amount of work out of them, and at the end of their career leaves them to maintain or rather starve themselves on a bare pittance. This is a cruel policy and we shall be glad to hear that Government have reconsidered its resolutions bearing on the subject and ordered a more generous treatment of the petitioners.

The issue of a secret circular by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and comments thereon.

22. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 12th March, refers to the alleged issue of a secret circular by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, directing Chief Constables to keep diaries and make confidential reports to their superiors about the movements of the public, and says:—There is no doubt that Government have become suspicious about the natives of this country and expect danger from them. They will now closely watch their movements every day and set spies over them. This relation between the rulers and the ruled is very dangerous and much to be regretted. It will result some time or other in very serious consequences. It is really very sad that such shrewd and able people as the English should be unable to treat well a meek and lucrative country like India. The rulers ought to be to the ruled what parents are to their children, and if they be otherwise, what affection can there be between them? The doings of Government cannot then be said to be disinterested and without some secret object. The secret circular issued to police officers in Bengal has reference to villagers as well as to townspeople and will enable the police to extort money from rustic people by threats of false charges of disloyalty. These people are quite innocent of politics and look upon the sovereign as an incarnation of God. They are always deeply engaged in earning their precarious livelihood and have neither time nor capacity to think of political matters. The suspicions of Government are therefore quite unreasonable. The police are already notorious for their ill-treatment of poor people and complicity in the perpetration of crime, and to give them opportunities of making false reports is like giving a firebrand in the hands of a mad man. As regards towns, all political movements therein are openly conducted and there are no secret meetings in them. What occasion is there then for the appointment of spies to watch the doings of townspeople? Government are simply suspicious and their professions of confidence in us are hollow and sham. Will not Russia be led by this attitude of Government to believe that there are Nihilists in India as well? In our political agitations there is no object of raising rebellions, but we only seek to have a larger share in the administration of our country and to show our qualifications to our rulers. If Government mean to stop these attempts of ours they will not succeed, but will, on the contrary, stimulate them. Properly speaking Government should not wish that the people should not seek the redress of their grievances by bringing them to the notice of Government. Government cannot now stop the causes which have served to rouse the ambition of the people of India. Every one knows now his condition and is trying to better it, not by rising against Government but by legitimate

means. The people sincerely wish for the continuance of the British rule over them, which they consider to be more conducive to the comfort of the people than any other. They voluntarily offer assistance to Government for the frontier defences and are willing to pay oppressive taxes like the one on salt, simply because they prefer British rule to any other, and therefore the distrust of Government is a very bad return for the feelings of the people. If the educated Natives succeed in their present aims, tyrannical and despotic government will certainly be put a stop to, but the British rule in India will in no way be endangered. It will, on the contrary, become more stable. Under these circumstances the entertainment of sinister ideas on the part of Government and the consequent increase of discontent among the people are much to be blamed. Whatever secret circulars and sinister intrigues Government may issue or entertain, we have means to unravel them. There are Natives everywhere from top to bottom. The details of every business are managed by them. Though the English army be ever ready, it is surrounded by Natives. If the Natives so desire, they can drown the English in the Arabian Sea in no time. The circular in question is only child's play and betrays the folly of Government. If the authority of a ruler is temporary and must some day or other cease to exist, is not the issue of such a circular by or during the *régime* of highly-spoken of statesmen like Lord Dufferin seriously dangerous? In short, we suggest to Government that they should not act in a wrong way and thereby mislead the people. Writing on the same subject, the *Chandanshu* (19) of the 10th March says that as thieves are afraid of being seen and therefore, even on dark nights take great care to hide themselves from the people's view, so Government themselves act unjustly towards their subjects and fancy that the latter must be unjust too, though in reality they like Government. The *Jagadhitechchhu* (34) of the 10th March expresses similar sentiments and disapproves of the police circular in question.]

23. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 11th March, writes:—The confidential instructions to the police in Northern India which have somehow oozed out are likely to disturb the public tranquillity. What can it all mean? Are we living in tumultuous or peaceful times? Is the spirit of disloyalty and sedition abroad? Have the political demonstrations, constitutionally conducted, annoyed the authorities? Is the Indian National Congress at the bottom of all this? Is a great and terrible revolution feared? Are secret societies and foreign emissaries so plentiful that the police, so dreaded in this country by its timid millions, are to be encouraged with promises of advancement in life to act as spies over the people? Or is it all pure moonshine to frighten political agitators and the Native press? These are questions which the people are freely asking themselves. We are humbly of opinion that the secret orders to the police, whatever the reasons that may have induced Government to issue them, will have the effect of suppressing the expression of true public opinion and of teaching the subjects to grumble in silence,—a result which far-seeing statesmen must view with concern.

24. The *Praja Mat* (117), in its issue of the 10th March, quotes the secret circular alleged to have been issued by Mr. Veasey, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and says:—Europeans of strange temperaments and whims are now coming to the front and His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy is, therefore, much commented upon. The tyrannical conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin continues unaltered and now the secret circular of Mr. Veasey has created uneasiness among the people. The circular in question has shown a strange feature of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration and given rise to various conjectures. Some ask whether the time of the Mutiny of 1857 is again drawing nigh, or whether Government are afraid of the Russian advance, that they look with suspicion upon the doings of the people? Others allege that some envious Europeans cannot brook the independence of the people and hence the issue of such circulars. At any rate, the circular shows that Government do not trust the people. The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* newspapers say in defence of the circular that it was intended to stop the intrigues in Calcutta against the Nepaulese Government. This statement is not credited, and it appears that Government have a hand in the matter as these two newspapers are their organs. This view is supported by the writings of such an influential newspaper as the *Indian Mirror*. The circular is written in such a style and in such

language that it can be used for any purpose at any time and gives rise to anxiety in these times of peace. Several rash Englishmen say that India was conquered by the sword and should be retained by the sword. But they are wrong, as is seen from the opinions expressed by such a sensible man as Mr. Herbert Gladstone after travelling over India and by noblemen like Lords Northbrook, Mayo and Ripon. The truth is that India was not conquered by the sword. It is by their good fortune that the British acquired the country in the last battle of Pánipat owing to the dissensions among the Native Chiefs, and their sway over it will best be maintained by mildness.

Bad characters in Bombay and a request to the local police.

25. The *Vártáhar* (70), in its issue of the 11th March, says that the number of blackguards in Bombay has largely increased, that they carry on their trade near Bhuleshvar, in Kámáthipura, Khetvádi, Duncan Road and Nal Bázár, that the road from Fanasvádi to Thákurdvár being inhabited by prostitutes, crowds of bad characters, some of whom are generally under the influence of liquor and armed with sticks, are to be seen on the road, that consequently it has become quite dangerous for respectable people to pass by it from 8 to 12 P.M., that gambling is carried on in the streets in broad day-light, but that the police dare not arrest the gamblers, and requests them to attend to these matters.

Frequent murders in Sinnar in the Násik District.

26. A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 12th March, says:—It is said that murders are now-a-days frequently committed in the Sinnar Táluka in Násik, and that they are never detected. A few days ago a Bhil murdered a cultivator at Thángaon, which is about eight or ten miles from Sinnar, and absconded, and there is no trace of him as yet. About the time of Shivrátra (10th February) a corpse was found near a temple situated in the 16th mile on the Násik and Poona road. The body could not be recognised as it was quite decomposed. Why did the police bury it without any enquiry being made into the matter? Some identify the body as that of one Vináyak Vishvanáth Vágh *alias* Máma who was there recently. Whosesoever it might be, it was not right for the police to hush up the occurrence.

Railway mail service between Surat and Bombay.

27. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 14th March, writing from Surat, says:—In spite of the complaints made by the public, the two post offices in this city close the post at an early hour, the consequence being that a large number of packets are posted at the post office at the railway station. At the latter office there is only one clerk and it is suspected that he cannot get through his work in time. The packets posted by merchants at the railway post office an hour before the starting of the mail train are not despatched by that train and are not delivered the next day in Bombay. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service will adopt immediate steps to remove this complaint.

PART II.—*Education.*

Comments on His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at the Elphinstone High School and the writings of the press against Government.

28. In commenting on His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at the prize distribution at the Elphinstone High School, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 14th March, says:—His Excellency seems to desire that Native children should praise the British Government. This desire is laudable, but its fulfilment does not depend only upon His Excellency but upon all Englishmen, from the coal-carrier of Manchester to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. It is absurd to expect the Natives to praise the British Government when this country is ruined by Englishmen in point of wealth, strength and respect. Under the British rule a Native Prince does not command the respect which a white butler does. Even an English sweeper can turn a Native State like that of Gwalior topsy-turvy. How can the Natives sing the praises of a Government under which they are so much depreciated? If His Excellency had thought of this he would not have entertained the desire he did. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of

the 11th March admits that the newspapers contain many writings against Government, but says that they are not disloyal writings but only expose such actions of Government as are prejudicial to the real interests of India. These writings, adds the paper, cannot be censured if the liberty of the press which Government have kindly granted is not given with a view that the press should, like Government servants, always sing the praises of Government. The present conduct of Government is the cause of the present writings against them. Before censuring the press, Government are requested to scan their own behaviour. The extravagance of Government is the cause of the present financial deficit, to make up which tremendous taxes are levied from the people. If every department of Government is corroding the heart of the people, there is properly no reason to be dissatisfied with the press if it remonstrates with Government. If the promises given by Government from time to time be not meant to be humbugs, writings claiming their fulfilment cannot be said to be wrong. If the partiality of Government to their own people is, according to some, to be connived at, must not the same indulgence be shown to writings advocating the cause of the Natives and their country?]

29. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 11th March, writes:—It must be admitted that, profiting by the glorious liberty of the press, for which the people of India are most sincerely thankful, newspapers sometimes disparage the acts of Government and of its officials, and the Penal Code may at any time be resorted to with a view to check any exuberance of that kind. Fortunately, however, the authorities are so lenient that they never resort to this remedy, so that cases of prosecution, confiscation or suppression of newspapers are almost totally unknown. Such is the high opinion entertained of the importance of the press and of the ability to contribute to it that a few days ago, when the respected Governor, Lord Reay, distributed prizes at the Elphinstone High School, His Excellency gave some salutary advice and suggested that, when prizes are given next year, one should be given for the best leading article written by any of the older students. His Lordship, however, added that he should not like to give that prize in all the schools, because he was afraid in some schools the prize would be given to the article containing most abuse of Government. We believe His Excellency is mistaken in this opinion, and it is not likely that any school-master would encourage the composition of abusive essays. Surely, the Indian National Congresses, of which three have been convoked in three successive years, and in which political questions have been discussed with the utmost loyalty, moderation and good sense, ought to be sufficient indication that Government need not apprehend any conspiracies or machinations to overthrow it, and that there is not the least fear of secret societies springing up as long as full liberty of speaking and printing anything which does not fall under the provisions of the Penal Code is allowed.

Professor Selby's appointment to the Rájkumár College and the loss sustained by the Deccan College.

30. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 12th March, says:—Professor Selby has been appointed to the Rájkumár College and it is likely that he will be confirmed there. The Deccan College seems to be unfortunate! If our Colleges do not get the benefit of the teaching of learned men like Professors Wordsworth, Selby and Oxenham, why will not the people say that Government is discouraging high education? [The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th March, writes:—It would be no exaggeration to say that, next to Principal Wordsworth, Professor Selby is the best loved Professor in the Educational Department.]

Professor Forrest of the Elphinstone College.

31. The *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in its issue of the 15th March, writes about Professor Forrest in the following style:—Little and great, wise and unwise, learned and ignorant, uninformed and yet with the tact of making a noble show of being copiously informed, Mr. Forrest, formerly Head Master of the Surat High School, latterly Professor of Mathematics at the Deccan College and now Professor of History and Languages at the Elphinstone College, enjoys the least enviable position of being the most awful being clothed in tutorial garment. As a Head Master, Mr. Forrest was never acknowledged a successful worker; and when he was translated from the narrow sphere of schools to the wider one of colleges, it

was apprehended that he would not discharge his duties satisfactorily. But the worst enemies of this gentleman could not have anticipated his marvellous failure in teaching Mathematics. To say that he had not the elementary notions of Mathematics, to say that his acquaintance with that superb science exceeded not that of an ordinary collegian, to pronounce a funeral oration upon the dying mathematical faculties of the Professor on mere reports or on reports based upon prejudice, would be to step out of the province of the painter and to walk into that of the caricaturist. Yet Deccan College history records the fact, not on paper, but on the physical tablets of the mind, that he never entered the class with the necessary preparation of a teacher, even though he might be a Huxley or a Newton; never took care to communicate any positive information to his pupils, however amicably disposed towards him; and never lectured with an earnestness and devotion that characterize a good Professor. What fatality has delegated the duties of teaching History, Economy and Burke to such a Professor? It is beyond our powers of judgment to decide whether he can profess a knowledge of these subjects. Mr. Forrest is a great failure in lecturing; he has not the least earnestness about him. He hardly seems to recognise a sense of responsibility, otherwise he would not propose to deal with Burke in the manner he does.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Complaints about the Southern Marátha Railway.

32. The Dhárwár and Belgaum papers of the week grievously complain about mismanagement on the Southern Marátha Railway, particularly in the goods department. The *Karnátak Mitră* (37), in its issue of the 15th March, says that consignors of goods have to wait for 8 or 10 days before their goods are booked, and people who are not residents of the place have to suffer much inconvenience as regards their meals as their goods are not received soon. Traders of Belgaum have had to send their consignments by ordinary bullock carts after having let them remain at the railway station for eight or ten days. Similar is the mismanagement about the delivery of goods received from out-stations. Inquiries about goods are absurdly replied to. The Traffic Manager is therefore requested to set matters right and remove the inconvenience of the people. [The *Chikitsak* (20) of the 14th idem makes the same complaint and asks whether the railway police are only intended to put on their uniform and hinder passengers and whether they have no power or orders to take into custody persons handed over to them by the station-master or other railway authorities for irregular and boisterous conduct. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 15th March, refers to the anxiety shown by the Madras Government for the comfort of railway passengers and suggests that the Bombay Government should do the same. Though there are strict rules about the number of passengers to be seated on each bench, yet, says the paper, passengers are pushed and thrust into railway carriages like so many sheep and no care is taken about the lighting of carriages. There are many such grievances and it is desirable that Government should, from time to time, administer sharp antidotes to railway companies.]

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The position of Government nominees on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 15th March, says:—Major Martin has properly raised the question whether a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay appointed by Government is nominated with the sole object that he should represent the views of Government and should not be influenced by the wishes of the rate-payers? Whatever reply Government may have to give to this query, it should be at once published. In the new Bombay Municipal Bill there are provisions stating that the Municipal Commissioner is a servant of Government whose instructions he is bound to follow, and reserving direct and indirect authority to Government to interfere in municipal affairs, and this is in excess of the powers possessed by Government under the existing municipal law; and should Government decide

that their nominees on the Corporation are bound to vote in support of the Commissioner or Government, the usefulness of the Corporation would be destroyed and the foundations of local self-government shaken. That the reply to the question raised by Major Martin is urgently needed may be seen from the fact that Majors Selby and Martin were reproached on several occasions in the meetings of the Corporation by certain civil and military officers of Government that they were surprised to see the Majors vote against the Commissioner or Government by whom they had been nominated. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

A complaint against the Ratnágiri Municipality.

34. A correspondent from Ratnágiri, writing to the *Vártáhar* (70) in its issue of the 11th March, says that the poor inhabitants of Ratnágiri are about to leave the town on account of the oppression of the local municipality, that its actions are such as cause people to actually shed tears, that the *Bhangi* rate levied from them is exorbitant, and that it is no use having people's representatives in the municipalities when they do not consider their condition in levying various municipal rates from them.

A suggestion to the Surat Municipality to discontinue the duty on petroleum, as it has been made an item of Imperial revenue.

35. The *Suryă Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 17th March, advises the Surat Municipality to discontinue the levy of a duty on kerosine oil as the Government of India have recently made the duty on that article a source of Imperial revenue, and adds that it must be within the recollection of the municipality that Sir Theodore Hope has decided that a municipality cannot levy a tax on those articles of commerce which are made the items of Imperial revenue.

Local self-government at Broach and the advisability of compelling the municipal president and the commissioners to resign office.

36. The *Gujarát Mitră* (79) of the 11th March refers to the unsuccessful prosecution by Mr. Wilson, president of the Broach Municipality, of Mr. Edalji Mancherji, a municipal commissioner, for alleged fraud upon the municipality, hears that animosity prevails between Mr. Wilson and the municipal commissioners of Broach, and says that if the information it has received be correct either Mr. Wilson should resign the post or the commissioners should do so in a body in order that the present dissension between them may not go on increasing and doing great harm in the end. [The *Broach Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 15th March, supports the recommendation made by the *Gujarát Mitră* and says that animosity prevails also among the municipal commissioners themselves, and that consequently parties are formed among them. It remarks that the existence of party-spirit among the commissioners was admitted by a commissioner, Mr. Kisordás Vakil, at the general meeting of the municipality held on the 5th March, that it is feared that this spirit will go to the length of depriving the people of Broach of the boon of local self-government, and that the only course left is that Government should compel all the commissioners and the municipal president to resign office and to order a new election in case they do not act thus of their own accord. It adds that the municipal president should, of course, be a new man.]

PART V.—*Native States.*

British Government and the Native Princes.

37. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 9th March, says:—It is time for the British Government to make good the loss of the reputation of Englishmen and their country on account of their treacherous behaviour with Native Rájás and Princes at the time of establishing their rule in India. If Government give just treatment to the present rulers of Native States they can fully regain their lost reputation. Looking to the present acts of Government it seems that they are still continuing and carrying to perfection their old policy. This is not a

good state of things and Government will have ultimately to suffer. We request the higher authorities not to treat the Native Princes unjustly.

Proposed establishment of a 'Princes and Chiefs of India Association' with a view to preserve the rights and privileges and position of the Indian Princes, having an office in each of the three presidencies in India and one in England.

38. The *Gujaráti* (102), in its issue of the 11th March, gives some particulars of the proposed formation of a 'Princes and Chiefs of India Association' and supports the movement in question. It refers to the present condition of the Native Princes and the Political Agents lording it over them, and to some Political Agents asking freely for bribes and no proper enquiries being made in the matter, and remarks that the parties exposing them have to suffer punishment, as, for instance, in the complaint about the solicitation of a bribe for Colonel Solomon (? Salmon) from the Diván of the Dhrol State, in which case no proper enquiries appear to have been made. Many Europeans and Natives, continues the paper, have for a long time past thought that the Native Rájás should not be allowed to continue in this straitened position and have proposed the establishment of a large Association for the purpose. The principal object of the Association is "to remain loyal to Government and to protect the interests of the Sardárs and Princes of India, including the Rájás, Navábs and other leading men of the class of noblemen." The object is good. The Rájás will, by the formation of this Association, be saved annoyance and trouble and the British Government will also to a large extent be benefited. We have heard that one of the objects of the Association is that the trial of the Rájás, which is now conducted according to the wishes of the Political Agents, should be conducted through it, and that it should aid any Rája who may be subjected to pressure, harassed or unjustly dealt with. All these are good aims and in the first place it is necessary that the Native Princes should understand them. The first three rules of the Association are as follows:—(1) Every member of this Association must be thoroughly loyal to the British Government and should wish for its good. He should take part in preserving the rights and privileges and the position of the Native Rájás and Sardárs. (2) Any Rája, Sardár, nobleman or gentleman who acquiesces in the chief object of the Association can be its member. (3) Any British peer, member of Parliament or European gentleman (not in the services of Government) who has not been known to have publicly lectured or written against the objects the Association has in view can be its member. These three rules are to a great extent praiseworthy. Some British peers have joined the gentlemen who have started the movement and it is surprising that they should have so come forward to help the Indian Princes. The Association wishes to collect about 20 lákhs of rupees, and looking to the great aim in view the amount cannot be said to be a large one. An office of the Association will be established in each of the three presidencies in India and one in England. Any grievance of the Native Rájás will be brought through the agency of the office in England to the notice of the members of Parliament, many of them having promised to aid the work with all their might and money. A few persons have already joined the Association but its work will not begin till the number of members comes up to 100. Undoubtedly the Association is very important to the Rájás and we wish that all the Native Princes should join it. Unanimity is strength, but it is doubtful whether the Rájás will thus attend to their interests. Many Princes must in their heart be thinking of joining it, but there must be others of them who will flatter the Political Agents and thereby secure their affection and try to sacrifice their countrymen. Moreover, several Political Agents will fret with the Association, as it is very likely that their rights and powers will be curtailed by it.

The present Princes of India contrasted with their forefathers.

39. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17) of the 14th March refers to the absence of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda from his capital, and considers it the misfortune of the people of India that the present Native Princes should be impotently singing the English National Anthem "God Save the Queen" in their cooking-rooms unlike their predecessors, who, by their bravery, struck terror into the hearts of their enemies.

Rumour about His Highness the Holkar.

40. With reference to the rumour published by the *Advocate of India* that His Highness the Holkar will be soon deprived of his administrative powers, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86), in its issue of the 14th March, says:—From the statement made by Sir Lepel Griffin in his speech at the recent Darbár at Rutlam that he had received instructions from the Supreme Government to divest a Native Prince in Central India of his administrative powers, it seems that the so-called rumour is a well-founded report. His Highness quarrelled with Sir Lepel in his journey to England and suddenly returned to India, and since then several complaints have been preferred against him, and probably Sir Lepel has received instructions from Government to deprive the Mahárája of his administrative powers. But before taking such a step His Excellency the Viceroy should visit Indore, personally enquire into the charges, and publish them in order to prove to the public that the extreme measures to be taken in the case are justifiable. The Native Princes and their subjects know well to what harsh treatment the former are subjected by Residents and Political Agents, and if, notwithstanding this, the rigorous policy of now and then depriving these Chiefs of their power of administering their respective States continues to be followed, great uneasiness will spread among them, and the good relations existing between the paramount Government and its feudatories will be disturbed. The present policy of interference in the administration of Native States has made the Native Chiefs and their subjects uneasy and needs to be changed in order to restore confidence among them. [The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 16th March says that the reasons for depriving the Mahárája Holkar of his administrative powers should be published, as perhaps every Native is anxious to know them and as the publication thereof will serve as a lesson to other Native Princes, and that it is inexplicable that this step should be taken when his subjects are satisfied and have raised no loud outcry against him. The *Suryá Prakásh* (84) of the 17th March hopes that Government will think seriously over the matter before suddenly ruining a first-class independent Prince like His Highness the Holkar, as Sir Lepel Griffin has succeeded in securing a high post at once without undergoing the necessary training in small posts, that he is said to have interfered needlessly or on trivial causes in the internal management of some of the States in Central India and that there is nothing surprising if a misunderstanding has arisen between him and the Mahárája Holkar. The *Svadharmanishth* (130) of the 16th March, in writing about Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Rutlam, says that he is now puffed up as His Excellency the Viceroy has taken no notice of his detestable conduct, that perhaps the object of the Government of India in not noticing the conduct of this haughty, foolish and rash officer is to know from experience how heroic the Native Princes are, and that it cannot be said what catastrophe will happen in case His Excellency Lord Dufferin takes no notice of him. The *Gujarát Gazette* (78) of the 15th March says that owing to Government having taken no notice of Sir Lepel Griffin he is becoming more arbitrary, that Government ought to speedily notice his conduct, and that this odious, arbitrary and shameless officer is a disgrace to them.]

Alleged dethronement of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and condemnation of the policy of Government.

41. In an article headed "Action against Mahárája Holkar, another result of Lord Dufferin's detestable policy," the *Rájyabhakt* (119), in its issue of the 15th March, says:—The rumoured dethronement of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar, as stated by the *Advocate of India,* will tarnish the policy of His Excellency Lord Dufferin. Justice is, as is natural, going to overtake the present Mahárája for the perfidy and treachery with which one of his forefathers Malhárráo Holkar acquired his dominion and ruined the Peshwái rule and India. It is, however, a matter for regret that "the Natives should not be destined to rule over their people." Though this statement made in some quarters is not quite correct, we sincerely wish that no other nation than the British may rule over India till the Natives are able to take its place. We wish that the British rule should prove beneficial to India, but this is not likely owing to the policy at present pursued by Lord Dufferin. The dethronement of such a big Prince as His Highness the Holkar will give rise to disaffection among the people. Not only this. We and others

who believe in the Hindu Shástras are of opinion that God certainly rewards and punishes good and bad deeds according to their desert. Will not, then, retribution overtake the responsible officers constituting the Government? It appears that Lord Dufferin and Sir Lepel Griffin have resolved to dethrone the Mahárája as His Highness has perhaps declined to contribute even a pie towards the frontier defence works as advised by Rája Raghunáthráo owing to the dissatisfaction caused during his recent visit to England, or perhaps because His Highness does not like to commemorate Sir Lepel Griffin's name in the same way in which it was done at Gwalior, or because the proposal not to allow His Highness to succeed his father Tukoji Holkar has failed. In the Central Provinces the treasury of the Holkar alone is full and the means to get the money is to dethrone the present Mahárája, to place one indebted to Government on the throne, to keep him under their control and thus to serve their object. We do not approve of the policy of causing mutual dissensions in a country with a view to prevent people rising against Government in critical times. Supposing that a war breaks out between Government and Russia or that Dhulip Sing invades the country with a large army as intended by him, will the breaking out of a rebellion throughout the country at such a time prove beneficial or harmful to the enemy? It is to be regretted that our wise Government do not think of the result in that case. Granting that the disaffected Native Rájás will not be able to fight owing to want of money and arms, it might well be said that the glorious Shiváji Mahárája brought about the ruin of the Mahomedan rule without money and arms. It is very painful that Government should act with indifference when it is necessary that they should take every care that such an event does not happen again in India. We wish that the statement made by the *Advocate of India* about the dethronement of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar would prove false. If Government have in their heart any evil idea against the Mahárája they should remove it and reform him as a friend and not threaten him as a superior. There is no necessity for His Excellency Lord Dufferin to thus stigmatize himself on the eve of his departure from this country. His Lordship must also be the cause of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda travelling about from place to place. Native Princes should be cautious in engaging the services of foreigners. There can be no comparison between Nána Fadnavis and Rája Raghunáthráo. As regards the Bhávnagar State, there can also be no comparison between Gagábhái and Mancherji. Will the Bhávnagar Darbár take a lesson from the abovementioned affair?

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th March 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 17th March 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: A dialogue between a Hindu and an Englishman in which the former becomes desperate and compares His Excellency Lord Dufferin to a butcher 6
Advice to the people of India to imitate the Socialists: An — of Germany and to ask Government to make provision for the old and disabled members of the labouring classes in the same way as is being done in Germany 5
Bequest of the late Sir Barrow Ellis: The — to the agriculturists in the Ratnágiri District and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter 9
Bombay Legislative Council:
  Approval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Vihárldás to the — and eulogy of His Excellency Lord Reay:
    The *Kesari* 9
    The *Mahrátta* 9
  Disapproval of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Vihárldás to the — 9
Burmah:
  Lord Randolph Churchill's assertion about the position in — called in question 5
  The defence of the Burmese frontier policy by Lord Randolph Churchill found fault with... 5
Governor of Bombay: Praise and popularity of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay 6
Pensions:
  Advocacy of — to the Talátis 10
  Uncovenanted European servants and the payment of — and salaries to them in sterling money 5
Police:
  Bad characters in Bombay and a request to the local — ... 12
  Frequent murders in Sinnar in the Násik District 12
  The issue of a secret circular by the Inspector-General of —, Bengal, and comments thereon:
    The *Din Bandhu*... 11
    The *Praja Mat* 11
    The *Pratod* 10
Postal matters: Railway mail service between Surat and Bombay ... 12
Public Service:
  Newly-arrived European officers 8
  The Chitnises of District Collectors ought not to be kept in one place for more than three years 9
Public Service Commission: Comments on the Report of the —
    The *Bombay Samáchár* 7
    The *Havyak Subodh* 8
    The *Indian Spectator* 7
    The *Kannadă Suvárte* 8
    The *Native Opinion* 8
    The *Subodh Patrika* 8
Salt duty: Approval of the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association against the enhancement of the — and the imposition of a duty on petroleum 7
Viceroy of India: Observations on the career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin as — and his claims to public honour ... 6

PART II.—*Education*—

Elphinstone College, Bombay: Professor Forrest of the — 13
Elphinstone High School, Bombay: Comments on His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at the — and the writings of the press against Government:
    The *Bodh Sudhákar* 12
    The *Native Opinion* 13
Rájkumár College, Rájkot: Professor Selby's appointment to the — and the loss sustained by the Deccan College 13

Page.

PART III.—*Railways*—

Southern Marátha Railway: Complaints about the — 14

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: The position of Government nominees on the — Municipal Corporation 14
Broach: Local self-government at — and the advisability of compelling the municipal president and the commissioners to resign office ... 15
Ratnágiri: A complaint against the — Municipality 15
Surat: A suggestion to the — Municipality to discontinue the duty on petroleum as it has been made an item of Imperial revenue ... 15

PART V.—*Native States*—

Indore:

Alleged dethronement of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar of — and condemnation of the policy of Government 17
Rumour about His Highness the Holkar of — 17

Native Princes:

British Government and the — 15
Proposed establishment of a 'Princes and Chiefs of India Association' with a view to preserve the rights and privileges and position of the —, having an office in each of the three presidencies in India and one in England 16
The present — contrasted with their forefathers 16

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Approval of the appointment of Mr. A. P. Howell as Resident at Hyderabad.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 9th March, writes:—Intelligence reaches us as we go to the press that Mr. A. P. Howell, M.A., C.S., has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. G. Cordery as Resident at Hyderabad. A few years ago Mr. Howell, while Commissioner of Berár, won golden opinions, and we think that no better selection could have been made than the present one. Berár is to be congratulated upon its good luck in having got such a conscientious and earnest-minded gentleman as Mr. Howell to watch its destinies.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 10th March, writes:—The selection of Mr. A. P. Howell, M.A., C.S., to be Resident at Hyderabad in place of Mr. J. G. Cordery, going on leave, will be regarded with satisfaction in Berár. His knowledge of revenue work, his independence of character and his literary abilities would have left their stamp on the administration of the province had he been allowed to remain here sufficiently long. It is quite on the cards that Mr. Cordery may not resume the Residentship after the expiry of his leave. It is to be hoped that Mr. Howell will be confirmed in the Residency should Mr. Cordery make up his mind not to return.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th March 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 12 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 24th March 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 43—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satvă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
69	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
73	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bòmbay	Do.	500
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Do.	...
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
89	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
91	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
93	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
94	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
95	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
96	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,340
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
112	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
114	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
115	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
116	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
119	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
120	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
131	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
141	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
149	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

An appeal to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the subject of the salt-duty.

1. The *Satyă Mitră* (59) of Poona, in its issue of the 19th March, publishes an appeal in verse to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, praying her to have pity upon the miserable condition of her Indian subjects who have been hard pressed with heavy taxes by her official representatives, and to reduce the duty on salt, which is a necessary of life and health.

A request to Government and public associations in connection with the increase in the salt-duty.

2. Under the heading of "A request to Government and Public Associations in connection with Salt," the *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 18th March, says:—The salt-duty has made the people in all parts of the country uneasy. Formerly, air, water, salt and fuel, the things most essential to life, did not cost the people anything. Such is not the case at present. Scarcity of salt and fuel are now causing much discomfort to the people. Government and their officers do not think of it, and consequently the primary object of all government is frustrated. The first principle of government is to secure the highest good of the largest number of people. The present arrangements are, however, quite the reverse of this. Government cannot be supposed to intend to cause unnecessary hardship to the people, but the sheer want of money makes one thoughtless and the acquisition of it becomes the ruling passion. This is natural and the British Government is not much to blame, for, it is not in touch with the people and is consequently ignorant of their condition. Moreover, the English are in the habit of recognising the misery of the people only when the latter raise a loud outcry and make an agitation. In India, however, the people are not given to raising outcries, but they quietly submit to their fate as a dispensation of Providence. Is this state of things desirable? Are not Government and the well-wishers of India bound to prevent its dire results? Are the people, who have become in every way helpless, to be allowed to die of starvation for want of work? Is it not necessary to think as to who should cultivate the land and how? Should no thought be paid to the prospect of our people who are dying for want of strength and industry and whose land is being cultivated by foreigners by improved methods? Is it becoming to Government that the subject people should die or be about to die? Does it befit a civilized and Christian Government to make salt and fuel unavailable to poor people who hardly get one full meal a day? In short, these are questions worthy of the attention of Government and of the Native patriots. In our opinion, it is not proper for Government to crush the people of India, because they are harmless like the snail. Such an act would not be commendable either in this or in the next world. Government should, therefore, think of this and do what is needful to give redress to the people. The educated leaders of the people and the public associations must also take pity upon their poor brethren and memorialize Government on the subject of the salt-duty. [The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 16th March, writing upon the same subject, says that if Government do not give up their habit of levying taxes without minding the consequent distress of the subject people, they will be forced to do so by the latter.]

Public Service Commission's recommendations accepted as satisfactory.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 19th March, writes:—Upon the whole, we think we have every reason to congratulate the members of the Public Service Commission upon the wisdom, tact and discretion with which they have performed the difficult task entrusted to them. They have arrived at fair conclusions, and we think that their proposals are conceived in a spirit of progress and liberality. Should those proposals be accepted by Parliament, India will thank the members of the Commission. In fact, after going through the report and carefully considering the recommendations, we feel that Sir Charles Aitchison and his colleagues on the Commission have acquitted themselves satisfactorily upon the whole, and that they have drawn up a report which is conceived in the spirit of fairness, progress and moderation, of which no one has any reason to complain and with which every one has reason to be fairly satisfied.

Regret at the rejection by the Public Service Commission of the proposal for holding simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service in England and in India.

4. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 22nd March, writes :—It is extremely disheartening to think that the Native members of the Public Service Commission should have refused to support the almost unanimous demand of the country for simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service in India and in England—a demand the complete reasonableness of which was unanimously attested nearly thirty years ago by a committee of the India Council.

Government House parties in Bombay.

5. The *Yajdán Parast* (136), in its issue of the 18th March, says :—The evening party at Government House on Saturday the 10th idem was an improvement on the former parties. Along with worthy Native gentlemen certain students of the Elphinstone High School and the Elphinstone College were invited. In the time of Mr. Shankar Pándurang Pandit, late Oriental Translator, complaints were rife that invitation to a Government House party depended upon influence and that many deserving gentlemen were in consequence left uninvited, but his successor, Mr. Kelkar, has by his good sense removed all cause for complaint. The object of these gatherings is to increase friendly intercourse between Europeans and Natives, and though we think that this aim is not well secured the present improvement is satisfactory. [A contributor to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 18th March says that His Excellency Lord Reay has acted according to the proverb "Example is better than precept" by inviting several students of the Elphinstone High School and the Elphinstone College to a party at Government House and shaking hands with them, and thereby carrying out the advice he indirectly gave to teachers in his recent speech at the prize exhibition at the Elphinstone High School. It adds that the invitation of the highest officers in the Secretariat and all the Native Superintendents to the party shows that His Excellency Lord Reay wishes that, outside office, these men should behave with love and kindness towards one another.]

Comments on the present system of selecting members of the Civil Service for the judicial line.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 19th March, writes :—It has often been said that those members of the Civil Service who join the Judicial Department do not turn out, generally speaking, excellent judges and capable lawyers, because they do not bring to their work, when they are introduced to it, a sound legal training. There is, no doubt, some force in this allegation, though at the same time it should not be forgotten that the late Sir Maxwell Melvill and the Honourable Mr. West proved on the High Court bench first-rate Judges. But these are regarded as exceptions. It is to be regretted, therefore, that Government should add to this drawback by recruiting the Judicial Department with men, who elect to join it not because they have a liking for judicial work, but because all the avenues to promotion in the Revenue Department are blocked. This is tantamount to allowing such men to make a convenience of the Judicial Department, and such a policy must tell prejudicially on its efficiency. What is worse still is that the men who are so brought in are put over the heads of those who entered the department before them, and that too upon the ground that the former are seniors and the latter juniors in the service.

The decision of the appellate side of the Bombay High Court in the case of the Native police constable Bháu Jiváji disapproved.

7. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issues of the 23rd and 24th March, disapproves of the decision of the appellate side of the Bombay High Court in the case of the Native police constable Bháu Jiváji who was sentenced by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of wrongfully confining a Bhátia shopkeeper, saying that in reversing the decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, which was looked upon by the public as a warning to the police in the exercise of their power of making arrests, the High Court has removed the wholesome check imposed upon the unlimited power of the police and laid the Native public at their mercy.

Courts of justice and pleaders at Poona.

8. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 16th March, says:—Suitors have to suffer much loss now-a-days on account of the eccentric behaviour of some of the Judges in Poona, and the matter requires immediate notice from the higher authorities. It has become a fashion with them to strike off a case from the board if the counsel for the plaintiff be not present in the Court when it is called on for hearing. The highly-paid Government officers do not find it difficult to serve one master, but the pleaders, who receive but a small fee from their clients, have to accept work from more than one person. The Judges should consider this and consult the convenience of the pleaders and the interests of the litigants. The Courts in Poona are not located in one place, but are scattered all over the town, and the pleaders are put to much inconvenience in consequence.

Appointment of a temporary Assistant to Mr. Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnágiri, recommended.

9. The *Jagan Mitră* (35), in its issue of the 19th March, says that litigants are put to much inconvenience and unnecessary expense on account of the work in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnágiri being in arrears, that Mr. Fernandez should only hear appeals, and that an Assistant should be given to him to decide original suits until the work is brought up to date. The District Judge should, the paper says, consider this suggestion and write to Government in the matter.

Public honour to Mr. Aston at Ahmedabad on the occasion of his transfer from that town and the alleged disregard of the Government orders on the subject.

10. The *Nyáyadarshak* (114), in its issue of the 19th March, requests the attention of the Bombay Government to the evening party given to Mr. Aston, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, by some leading Native gentlemen on the 13th instant on his deputation on special duty from that town, these gentlemen having previously convened a meeting at the Nagarseth's bungalow and raised a public subscription for the purpose, and says that the evening party was a public affair and not a private one, as alleged by some public writers, that hundreds of persons including Government officers were present at the party, and that Mr. Aston must be unacquainted with many out of the 500 subscribers to the fund. It remarks that Government ought to consider whether the parties concerned have acted thus with a view to curry favour with officials or through ignorance, that various suspicions are created among the people thereby, and that Government ought certainly to enquire into the affair, as otherwise the people and Government officers will be emboldened to act in contravention of the orders of Government on the subject. It adds that if Government were to notice the conduct of Government officers and leading citizens who take part in such movements, along with that of the recipient of the honour, flatterers would receive a check. [The *Praja Mat* (117) of the 17th March disapproves of the raising of memorial funds for Government officers, and says that it is a matter for regret if the statement be true that a fund is being raised in honour of Mr. Aston, as he has done nothing beyond the discharge of his official duties.]

Complaint against a Mámlatdár in Khándesh.

11. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 22nd March, says:—It is a very nice principle that Government servants should not stay in one place for a long time. A Mámlatdár in Khandesh is thinking of becoming the all-powerful king of the táluka under his charge, but Mr. Punch does not think it good. Some officers make very good (?) use of their long stay in one place. They are ashamed of being called fools for not thrusting down their throats part of the money sanctioned for building travellers' bungalows and hospitals, and so they never lose opportunities of doing so. Who will say that this is not a satisfactory (?) state of things?

Transfers of shirastedárs to Collectors, Judges, &c., recommended.

12. The *Khándesh Chitraguptă* (41), in its issue of the 15th March, recommends the transfers of shirastedárs to Collectors, Assistant Collectors, District and Subordinate Judges and other officers, and says that in Khándesh there are some shirastedárs who have been at one and the same place and post for about ten years.

The Mayo Prizes for art workmanship.

13. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 23rd March, says:—The report of the committee on the awards of the Mayo Prizes for art workmanship regrets that the prizes did not attract sufficient competition, and recommends that the fund should be devoted to scholarships and prizes in connection with the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. But the real cause of the absence of due competition appears to be that wide publicity was not given to the notice about the existence of these prizes and about the conditions on which they were to be awarded. It does not appear that beyond an advertisement in the *Government Gazette* and the distribution of a few copies of a notice in English, any steps were taken to give due information to the artizan classes about these prizes. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Government will not adopt the committee's recommendation to abolish the prizes and to make over the fund to the School of Art, which has failed to give satisfaction to the Native public of Bombay. The awarding of the prizes should be entrusted to another committee that will take more interest in the matter and adopt proper steps for the communication of the terms of the prizes to the artizan classes.

Theatres in Bombay and the necessity for their being safeguarded against fire.

14. The same newspaper says:—The recent destruction by fire of a theatre at Oporto, causing a heavy loss of human life, ought to induce the authorities in Bombay to take immediate steps to insist upon the proprietors of the local theatres to make proper alterations in their buildings to avoid similar catastrophes. When Calcutta and Madras have already done the needful in regard to their theatres to lessen mischief from fires in them, why should Bombay be so indifferent to similar danger?

Persons accidentally wounded in mills and factories in Bombay.

15. A correspondent of the same newspaper of the 19th March says:—Whenever any mill hand in Bombay receives serious injury he is not at once sent to an hospital, as the hospital authorities do not admit and prescribe for him unless he is accompanied by a policeman. Consequently a policeman has to be sent for whenever an accident occurs in a mill or a factory, and the injured man is made over to him. This proceeding occupies some time during which the injured person is sadly in want of medical aid. If the hospital authorities do not think it necessary to keep the injured person in hospital he is dismissed after his wounds are dressed. In this case the policeman does not allow the wounded person to go home at once, but takes him first to a European police officer's quarters and then to the police station in order to note down the particulars of the accident. By thus being made to trudge long distances the wounded person gets much fatigued and is the worse for it. Such things as these ought to be prohibited in the interests of humanity.

Bad characters in Bombay and a request to Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police.

16. The *Gujaráti* (102), in its issue of the 18th March, complains of the bad characters in Bombay harassing the people in different parts of the city, says that in Guláלvádi, Pinjrápol Road, Bhendi Bazár and Grant Road the *budmashes* have become so powerful as to annoy respectable men passing through these localities after 7 P.M., to beat them with sticks on their refusal to pay them money and to escape, that it is said that the policemen in these quarters connive at these assaults and give no aid to the injured parties even though asked to do so, that it is therefore believed that the policemen, who know these *budmashes*, receive a share of the money ill-gotten by them, and that if all this be true it is a disgrace to the police. It adds that it is the duty of Sir Frank Souter to place detectives in the above-named localities, that the residents thereof are said to be in consternation and afraid to complain about these *budmashes* and roguish policemen, and that therefore these men should be arrested and severely punished by the Magistrates with a view to set an example to others. [The *Rájyabhakt* (119), in its issue of the 22nd March, says that latterly some *budmashes* have been harassing passers-by in public streets and shopkeepers in order to extort money, that they are assaulted with sticks on their failure to pay money, that the police are not to be found on such occasions and are therefore suspected to be concerned

in the matter, that recently a seller of clarified butter, having his shop opposite the Támbána Kánta, was at 9 P.M. asked by 2 or 3 *budmashes* to pay them money, that on his refusal to pay it he was beaten with sticks, that the miscreants, one of whom was on enquiry ascertained to be a servant in a newspaper office, escaped in a carriage, that the police did not arrive on the scene though a cry had been raised for them and that Sir Frank Souter should bring the *budmashes* to justice. It adds that the Magistrates should order the *budmashes* to be flogged in addition to being sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment.]

The rise of another dacoit in the Poona District.

17. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (44), in its issue of the 22nd March, says:—No sooner has the disturbance created by Ráma Murya in the Khed sub-division of the Poona District been put down than another dacoit, by name Tuláji Hiráji Kokáde, has risen and has been committing offences in the same sub-division. Colonel Babington, the Police Superintendent of Poona, is therefore recommended to minutely enquire into the causes of this disturbance and to expose those who may be secretly encouraging it. The Kolis of the Poona District have for some years past been carrying on depredations on the peaceful and well-to-do people in their neighbourhood and have thereby improved their material condition. It is therefore very desirable to appoint a special officer to enquire and find out the person who instigates these depredators in carrying on their profession. It is possible that some cunning officer may be encouraging this disturbance of the public peace with a view to secure his own advancement by subsequently taking the credit of suppressing it.

Complaint about the inefficient condition of the Ahmedabad police.

18. The *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in its issue of the 22nd March, writes:—How is it that the Ahmedabad police are in such an inefficient condition? There is certainly a screw loose somewhere, or we should not see the disgraceful sight which so often invites our attention,—a careless policeman laughing on while people are, just under his nose, quarrelling and fighting and uttering the grossest and filthiest language, such as when uttered on a public road is certainly criminal. Are the police of this city ignorant of their duty, or is it because we have not here a Magistrate like Mr. Crawley-Boevey to teach them what it properly is? We hope that the City Police Inspector will look into this matter and issue the necessary instructions to his subordinates. The police should not abet affrays and riots.

Increase in the crime of theft at Ankleshvar in the Broach District.

19. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 20th March says:—Within the last two months the crime of theft is said to have much increased in the town of Ankleshvar and round about it. Gangs of thieves have been seen going about in the town at night. About fifteen cases have occurred of persons being robbed and beaten outside the town, and yet the perpetrators of these crimes have not been traced. Recently a Baniá's shop in the bazár was broken into and property worth about five hundred rupees was stolen. There are very few policemen in this town and consequently they are unable to guard it efficiently. It is to be hoped that Mr. Warden, the District Superintendent of Police, Broach, will take due steps to suppress the crime and increase the number of policemen, if it be necessary to do so, to protect the town properly in future.

Complaint against the Kánara police.

20. The *Satyă Sudha* (62), in its issue of the 11th March, complains of frequent robberies in some parts of the Kánara District and of the inability of the police.

A request to the postal authorities to reduce the commission charged on value-payable parcels.

21. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 16th March, requests the postal authorities to reduce the rate of commission charged on value-payable parcels to half anna up to Re. 1 and one anna up to Rs. 5, and says that if the postal authorities comply with this request Government as well as the public will be benefited, that large number of people will take advantage of the value-payable system, and that reduction in the rates of commission will indirectly assist the spread of education in the country.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Progress of the Bombay Municipal Bill in the local Legislative Council.

22. Writing about the progress of the Bombay Municipal Bill in Council, the *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 18th March, says:—The balance of the whole of the amendments which the Legislative Council has made in the Bill is decidedly in favour of retaining the supremacy of the Municipal Commissioner. It is apparent from the spirit of the discussions that the dignity and power of the Municipal Commissioner have been considered of greater moment than those of the Municipal Corporation, or even the advance of real self-government. We cheerfully acknowledge the able advocacy of the Advocate-General and the Honourable Forbes Adam. These gentlemen have indeed given much proof of their close acquaintance with the necessities of local self-government. Had their experience of the internal affairs of the Corporation been of a wider extent than it is, the amendments proposed by the Corporation would probably have been passed without exception. It is much too early to consider the influence which the Bill, as finally amended, will have upon the Corporation, but as far as these amendments have been carried they are not so satisfactory as could be wished. May it not be feared that of the two chief municipal interests, viz., that of the Corporation and that of the Commissioner, the latter has always found strong representatives in high quarters? We need only refer to the voluminous correspondence which has passed between Government and the Corporation to ascertain that neither the sense, the wisdom, nor the ability of the Corporation has ever been rightly estimated by Government. Despite the evidence that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has conducted the most successful local self-government in India over a long series of years, that it has staved off a threatened insolvency by freely resorting to increased taxation for several years, that its work has never been allowed to accumulate, and that it is now maintaining a more flourishing condition of finance than that of any other similar body in India, and perhaps out of India also, while granting to all its employés more favourable salaries than obtain locally elsewhere, is it not but too apparent that these great features of its character have been much forgotten and that the false charge of too much talk has been seized again as a proof of its utter incompetency? Thanks to the Honourable Forbes Adam for defending the discussions of the Corporation, and characterizing them as eminently useful to the purpose they were intended to serve.

23. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 18th March, writes:—The debate in the local Legislative Council on the Bombay Municipal Bill has been one of the most remarkable. The attitude taken up by the additional members throughout, and the ability and the industry brought to bear upon the subject by them, especially by the Honourable Messrs. Forbes Adam, Telang and Mehta, cannot be too much praised, and stands in pleasing contrast to that taken by the Native members in the Supreme Legislative Council on the occasion of the recent enhancement of taxation. The close fight carried on by Mr. Mehta supported by Mr. Telang, and by Mr. Telang supported by Mr. Mehta, has redounded greatly to their credit and has secured to Bombay several privileges which were being swept away under the enlightened *régime* of Lord Reay. If the local Council had been blessed this time with our *supreme* dummies, the local self-government of Bombay would have by this time been emasculated at the sweet mercy of the Honourable Mr. Naylor, under the approving smile of His Excellency the Governor. Judging by the attitude which His Excellency had assumed the first time the Bill as originally framed was introduced into the Council, we first thought that the measure would be fastened upon this city without any alteration. But the Municipal Corporation was up and doing and the additional members of Council also went to work with a zeal, and His Excellency gave way, at all events to some extent. It would have been better if His Excellency Lord Reay had not taken the stand he first took. But if he was rash at first, he at least showed subsequently that he was open to conviction. Of course, some may find fault with such conduct and call it weakness. To be rash first and then at once to give way when you are strongly met is, no doubt, at times a characteristic of weakness, but at the same time it is none the less true that the same variation

is often due to a sense of uprightness and fair play. We, for ourselves, ascribe the behaviour of our noble Governor rather to the latter qualities than to the former. [The *Yajdán Parast* (136), in its issue of the 18th March, observes that the Native public will never forget the services of the Honourable Messrs. Latham, Mehta, Telang and Forbes Adam in connection with the Bill, that it would be better if men like the Honourable Mr. M. V. Barve, who has generally voted for the interests of Government during the debate on the Bill, were not appointed to the Legislative Council, that the public did not expect that His Excellency Lord Reay and the Honourable Mr. West would be so narrow of heart and mind in making improvements in the Bill, and that the latter are not to blame for it, for Government posts appear to have the bad qualities of making their holders hard-hearted and narrow-minded.]

24. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 19th March, says:—The Bill has undergone some changes, but not to the extent desired by the public, and it is to be regretted that some important privileges have been withheld. His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Mr. West have disappointed the public, but there is hope as yet. It cannot be contradicted that the Bill as it is even now falls short of what the people of Bombay deserve, and they should therefore appeal to the Supreme Government for the necessary concessions. [The *Rájyabhakt* (119), in its issue of the 18th March, says that many objectionable matters in the Bill have been passed by a majority of votes, that the people have no recourse left but to raise an outcry against them by holding a public meeting in the same way as at Calcutta, and that the Bombay Presidency Association and the local Ratepayers' Association should take the lead in the matter.]

Relation of the Municipal Commissioner to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

25. With reference to the discussion in connection with Section 516 of the new Bombay Municipal Bill on the question as to the Municipal Commissioner being called a servant of the Municipal Corporation, the *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 22nd March, says:—The Honourable the Advocate General convincingly proved that there ought to be no objection whatever to the Commissioner being considered a servant of the Corporation, and yet the Honourable the Legal Remembrancer insisted upon clothing the Commissioner with extensive and independent powers and carried his point with the casting vote of His Excellency the Governor, leaving the main question of the Commissioner being held a servant unsettled. This state of things is sure to give rise to frequent unpleasant bickerings between the Corporation and the Commissioner in regard to their respective powers. It was expected that under His Excellency Lord Reay's administration Bombay would get a municipal law containing sound principles of local self-government, but in vain. The public need not, however, give up hopes of obtaining justice in the matter, as an appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy is likely to secure it.

PART III.—*Education.*

Professorial staff of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

26. The *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in its issue of the 22nd March, writes:—The Elphinstone College had better be given up by Government, or more efficiently manned than now. We have seen how Professors who hardly deserve the name have crept into the College, how some with real intelligence have been misplaced, and how others are taxed with work that they cannot well perform. If Government maintain the Presidency College, that College should head all other Colleges and not put itself in a situation laughed at and scorned by the lay lookers on. We positively declare that the rich prizes which the College offers to intelligent students, its bounteous scholarships, its excellent library, and lastly, the reputation acquired in the past and carefully conserved, have been the means of inviting to it intelligent and painstaking students. This cause, and not the efficiency of the Professors, accounts for the marvellous feats of the College. We assert that the College is thriving not because of, but in spite of, the Professors. English is

almost neglected in this institution, and Sanskrit not much minded. The second conclusion is that earnestness and conscientiousness are more cherished and cultivated by the Native than by the European Professors of the College. Professors Macmillan and Hathornthwaite excepted, none of the European Professors lays or could lay any claim to that virtue. Why have then the Natives been scandalized?

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Dirty condition of the 1st and 2nd Marine Lines at Dhobi Taláv in Bombay.

27. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 22nd March says:—Cholera appears to have taken permanent quarters in the 1st and 2nd Marine Lines at Dhobi Taláv in Bombay, carrying away mostly Native Christians. The gutters of these lanes are very dirty and emit a foul smell, and urgently need thorough cleansing in order to improve their sanitation.

Local self-government in Thána.

28. The *Suryodayă* (66), in its issue of the 19th March, compares the state of the people in the British territory who enjoy the privilege of local self-government with that of the people in Native States, prefers the latter to the former, and says that when the municipal administration was in the hands of Government the expenses of the municipalities were within their incomes, that the people were not so heavily taxed and that the burden of maintaining schools and hospitals was not thrown upon municipalities. Besides this, the paper remarks, the people have to spend money on illuminations, as on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The very people who found fault with the members appointed by Government on municipal bodies now prefer them to the present elected ones. The Thána Municipality is not an exception to the general rule. Since the people of Thána got the privilege of local self-government the house-tax has been increased to more than double, and yet the municipal commissioners are not satisfied with the increase, but are thinking of imposing some other tax. Can any one of the municipal commissioners point out the advantage derived from spending about Rs. 2,500 last year on the repairs of a local tank? Water has been pumped out of the tank this year and consequently wells in the neighbourhood have been deprived of their supply of water, to the inconvenience of the people. And yet, without considering the income of the municipality, money is being lavishly spent upon the repair of the tank this year also.

An alleged illegal act of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

29. The *Hitechchhu* (80) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 22nd March, complains of the local municipality having failed to publish, as required by Section 34 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1884, the rules and bye-laws recently submitted by it to Government for sanction, and says that these have been returned through the Commissioner, N. D., for some alterations. It is, observes the paper, surprising that no objection has been taken to the bye-laws. In the first place it ought to have been considered whether they were duly notified for the information of the public. The commissioners have acted unjustly and illegally in this matter, and it is to be hoped that the rules will be properly considered, as the members of the municipal committees will thereby be placed in the situation of mere statues. When it is said that some of the commissioners even do not know of the publication of an advertisement regarding the bye-law empowering the municipality to levy a fine up to Rs. 25 from smugglers, how is the public expected to know it? If the corporation and its secretary think it wise to thus give partial publicity to it, they are mistaken; they may be said to have played a trick upon the public and the Government.

PART V.—*Native States.*

His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and his alleged incapacity to administer his State.

30. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 18th March, says that it has already expressed its opinion that His Highness Bála Sáheb Holkar is unfit to administer his State, that as he is deaf to all advice the sooner he is deprived of his administrative powers the better, and that nobody will thereby be displeased.

His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and the policy of the British Government with regard to Native States.

31. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 18th March, says:—In India, which is a very vast country, the Native States of Scindia, Holkar, Gáikwád, Nizám and Mysore still exist as if to remind us that the country was once governed by Native rulers. It is our great misfortune that the Native Rájás, who were looked upon with awe and whom the British Government had perforce to treat as friends and equals, should have died and their places filled up by young chaps. Could any one maintain his position before Jayájiráo Scindia? Could the British have interfered with a shrewd, influential and patriotic Rája like Tukoji Ráo? But owing to their powerful good luck the British Government can now behave in any way they like with the young Princes who rule over these States. Perhaps the British Government, seeing that they have not yet got an opportunity of interfering with the Indore administration, entertain a strong desire to do so now, and, being long accustomed to act according to the Æsop's fable of the "Lamb and the wolf," their political officers must have already supplied the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India with a list of offences justifying the deposition of His Highness Bála Sáheb Holkar. The minds of the Indian people are likely to become more and more uneasy owing to the ever increasing taxation. If the deposition of one Prince to-day, the disrespecting of another to-morrow, and interference with the administration of a third the day after were to be the order of the day, it would very likely prejudice the minds of the people against the British Government and this is altogether undesirable. We suggest that Government should not displease their subjects by such actions.

32. The *Gujaráti* (102), in its issue of the 18th March, styles the policy of dethroning Native Princes ignoble and remarks that it would be very surprising if any Native State were annexed to the British dominions after the sad experience of the evil results of the censurable annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, that though the present policy does not resemble that of annexation it is such as to create fear to the same extent as the latter policy, that His Highness the Mahárája Holkar has not done any act to make him liable to be dethroned, that the public will not be satisfied until it is informed of the offence for which he is to be thus severely punished, that His Highness is not so bad as he is spoken of and described in newspapers, and that it would be regarded as very shameful if such punishment were inflicted upon him for his conduct while in England and for the ill-feeling thereby created in the minds of big personages. Is a Prince like him, continues the paper, to bear it quietly? Is he expected to behave like a slave? Is this the reward for his going to England to honour Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee? Is it the reward of his loyalty? It is believed that Sir Lepel Griffin has perhaps made a very strong report against the Mahárája, if not in this affair, in some other of a similar sort, and hence the resolution to dethrone him. Colonel Phayre in Baroda and Sir Lepel Griffin in Indore will, for ever, leave their black names in the pages of history. Has Diván Báhádur Raghunáthráo, in his zeal for social reform, neglected his duties towards his king that such a painful event is about to happen? Is it not more necessary for him to look after the greatness and reputation of the Mahárája than after social reforms?

Alleged ill-treatment of the lawful wives of some of the Native Princes in Káthiáwár and a request to the Political Agent in the province and His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter.

33. A correspondent, signing himself "An advocate of the moaning Rájputáni Ránis," writes to the *Rájyabhakt* (119) of the 22nd March to complain of the ill-treatment and disregard of their lawful wives by some of the Native Princes in Káthiáwár, of their attachment and liberality to their mistresses, and of the harmful consequences thereof. Not only are the lawful wives given, says the correspondent, great pain, but no provision whatever is made for their maintenance. He names six Princes of Káthiáwár in support of his statement and observes that it is tyrannical that the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and his Assistants do not show any pity to the poor, innocent and moaning Ránis, and that until the Political Agent and His Excellency Lord

Reay come to the help of these queens and prevent their ill-treatment in the same way in which infanticide has been stopped, they will not be freed from misery and the Native Princes will not enjoy peace and happiness.

Cholera at Khergam in the Surat District and in the Dharampor State.

34. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 22nd March, writing from Khergam under date the 20th idem, says :—In the neighbourhood of this town several persons have been attacked by cholera, which prevails also in several villages of the Dharampor State. There is only one medical dispensary at the chief town of this State, which cannot be of any use to the distant villages, and it is to be hoped that the Agent to the Governor at Surat will advise the Rája to open an additional medical dispensary in a central town of the State.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd April 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 24th March 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Fires in theatres: Theatres in Bombay and the necessity for their being safeguarded against fire 8
Government House parties in Bombay: Comments regarding — ... 6
Judicial matters:
  Appointment of a temporary Assistant to Mr. Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnágiri, recommended 7
  Comments on the present system of selecting members of the Civil Service for the judicial line 6
  Courts of justice and pleaders at Poona 7
  The decision of the appellate side of the Bombay High Court in the case of the Native police constable Bháu Jiváji disapproved ... 6
Mayo Prizes for art workmanship: Comments regarding the — ... 8
Police:
  Bad characters in Bombay and a request to Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of — 8
  Complaint about the inefficient condition of the Ahmedabad — ... 9
  Complaint against the Kánara — 9
  Increase in the crime of theft at Ankleshvar in the Broach District. 9
  Persons accidentally wounded in mills and factories in Bombay ... 8
  The rise of another dacoit in the Poona District 9
Postal matters: A request to the postal authorities to reduce the commission charged on value-payable parcels 9
Public addresses: Public honour to Mr. Aston at Ahmedabad on the occasion of his transfer from that town and the alleged disregard of the Government orders on the subject 7
Public Service:
  Complaint against a Mámlatdár in Khándesh 7
  Transfers of shirastedárs to Collectors, Judges, &c., recommended ... 7
Public Service Commission:
  Regret at the rejection by the — of the proposal for holding simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service in England and in India 6
  The recommendations made by the — accepted as satisfactory ... 5
Salt:
  An appeal to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the subject of the — duty 5
  A request to Government and public associations in connection with the increase in the — duty 5

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bombay Municipal Bill:
  Progress of the — in the local Legislative Council:
    The *Jáme Jamshed* 11
    The *Native Opinion* 10
    The *Rást Goftár* 10
  Relation of the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation, Bombay 11

PART III.—*Education*—

Elphinstone College, Bombay: Professorial staff of the — 11

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: An alleged illegal act of the — Municipality 12
Bombay: Dirty condition of the 1st and 2nd Marine Lines at Dhobi Taláv in — 12
Thána: Local self-government in — 12

PART V.—*Native States*—

Dharampor: Cholera at Khergam in the Surat District and in the — State. 14
Indore:
  His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and his alleged incapacity to administer his State 12
  His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and the policy of the British Government with regard to Native States:
    The *Gujaráti* 13
    The *Kalpataru* 13
Káthiáwár: Alleged ill-treatment of the lawful wives of some of the Native Princes in — and a request to the Political Agent in the province and His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter... ... 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Public Service Commission's Report.

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 19th March, says that Government and the subject people owe a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Charles Aitchison and his colleagues for the just and proper performance of the work entrusted to them and itself heartily thanks them for the same.

Book Circular No. IX of 1881 issued by Mr. W. B. Jones, late Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

2. With reference to the question whether the Book Circular No. IX of 1881 issued by Mr. W. B. Jones, the then Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the effect that employés in the English and vernacular offices should look for promotion in their own branch of the office and that there should be no promotions from the English branch to the vernacular and *vice versâ*, should be cancelled or modified, the *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 17th March, says:—Indiscriminate transfers and promotions from one office to another cannot be good in the interests of Government. But on the other hand, we hold that the door from one branch to the other should not be totally closed. There are men who can work as well in one branch as in another,—nay even better in some cases, and it is but injustice to pin any one to a particular department. In our opinion, therefore, the circular should only be amended. The posts in the vernacular offices are judicial and clerical. So far as the clerical posts (we except those of Deputy Clerk of the Court and Clerk of the Court) are concerned, we think that transfer and promotion of men from the English department to the other should not be allowed. Men from the English office may be transferred to judicial posts in the vernacular branch, no regular previous training being necessary.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd April 1888.

CON 44

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 13 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 31st March 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	English.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	Anglo-Maráthi.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	Maráthi.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
69	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
73	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Do.	...
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
89	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
91	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
93	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
94	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
95	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
96	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
103	„ Gujarát Monthly-Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,340
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
112	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
114	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
115	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
116	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
119	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
120	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
131	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
141	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
149	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

European and Native standards of morality.

1. With reference to certain assertions made in the *Englishman* newspaper about the morality of the natives of India, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 25th March, writes:—With regard to bribes we do not know how people act in England; but in India we very often see that young civilians who are required to pass a language examination are not ashamed to try to secure the favour of the examiners by flattery or other means. The examiners, too, very often declare young men to have passed an examination in a vernacular language of which they have not even an elementary knowledge. Is this, we ask, consistent with a high standard of morality? The *Englishman* certainly is not in a position to pelt stones at others. What amount of lying do we very often see in English newspapers? What disgusting flattery and toadyism! No compliment is too high for an official, provided he be a European and highly-placed, notwithstanding the fact that he may lead an openly dissolute life. And yet the *Englishman* & Co. assume superior airs!

Ill-treatment of Native women by Europeans.

2. The *Satyă Mitră* (59) of Poona, in its issue of the 26th March, says:—Oh brethren! How is it that you sit quiet while A'ryan daughters are crying out for help in the preservation of their chastity? When you are so indifferent in protecting the chastity of your women what must be the state of things in other matters! While people who are simply brutes in human shape forcibly take away and ill-treat delicate A'ryan daughters, remove their garments from those parts of their body which they are ashamed to expose and use criminal force to them, we look on calmly! Oh what a pity! Countrymen, fie to your existence! If this state of things is to be called peace under British rule, the administrations of Tamerlane, Nádirsháh and Aurangzeb should be taken to be the ideals of good government, and Shiváji, Bájiráo and Parashurámpant must be said to have needlessly brought on the ruin of the Moghal rule under the belief that they were doing a service to their country!

Financial statement for 1888-89.

3. In noticing the financial statement for 1888-89, the *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—The gloomy financial prospect presented by the budget has made the public anxious to know how the deficit is intended to be met—whether by an increase in the incidence of the existing taxes, by the imposition of a new burden, or by any other means. The financial statements for several years past have presented a cheerless look-out, and the present disappointing budget is the result of the questionable policy of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration in regard to the defence of the country against a possible Russian invasion of India. [The *Rájyabhakt* (119) of the 29th and the *Satyavakta* (123) of the 30th March consider the budget unsatisfactory like those of the last few years. The *Rájyabhakt* says that the administration of India is unapproached in its extravagant expenditure by that of any other country, that the words of the late Gordon Pasha about the miserable condition of India and its loss by the British will be fulfilled in case the present state of things continues unaltered, that Gordon Pasha has given a true picture of the Anglo-Indians in saying that they do not act honestly though they receive gigantic salaries, and that the unsatisfactory nature of the budget is a proof of the failure of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy.]

Observations on the Calcutta meeting in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 26th March, writes:—We think the correct opinion about His Excellency Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty to be this—he has not fulfilled people's expectations about him; at the same time we cannot say that he has done any positive mischief or curtailed our rights and liberties. We are no ardent supporters of Lord Dufferin's administration; we have written pretty freely about some of his acts; at the same time we cannot set him down, as some of our contemporaries have done, for an enemy of the Natives. It is said

that he recommended two years ago the revival of the Press Gagging Act, that he is at the bottom of the animosities between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and that he does not like educated Natives. Now of all this there is no evidence worth the name before the public, and we think that those Native newspapers are not serving the country rightly who make such statements without any satisfactory proof. Lord Dufferin can hardly be charged with any desire to put down the Natives. And we are not wrong, we believe, in presuming that as regards the question of representative government he has not stood altogether still, and if anything has not come out of what he has done the fault is not his. At the same time he has lacked the moral courage and enthusiasm of his immediate predecessor. A proverb says, "To equal a predecessor one must have twice his worth," and Lord Dufferin, coming after Lord Ripon, has been unable to rise to the level of the latter. His Lordship perhaps thought it was as well to remain still, where there had been motion before; and though we may say, and do say, that he cannot be praised for having stood still and in one or two matters he could have and should have gone forward, we cannot condemn him for it if in good faith he believed he should let matters take their own course. He has certainly not proved a mischievous Viceroy. That seems to us to be the impartial view to take of His Lordship's career as Viceroy. But in Bengal the Anglo-Indian press has been the cause of much that ought to give pain to all sincere lovers of the country and its Government.

Comments on the opposition to the farewell demonstration in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin at Calcutta.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th March, writes:—Calcutta's farewell demonstration in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin was hardly of such a character as to deserve the active opposition that was attempted on the occasion of which we had a foretaste in Mr. R. L. Ghose's telegram received on Thursday. At any rate, if the demonstration was little called for just now, the counter-demonstration appears to us to have been less called for. We have had serious differences with the statesman for whom personally we cherish the highest respect. If mistakes have been made they have been made in good faith, and there is time, we hope, for reparation in some respects at least. India wishes to part with Lord Dufferin in peace, if not under happier circumstances. For the present outburst of impatience we think the friends and admirers of the departing Viceroy have mainly to thank themselves.

6. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 25th March, disapproves of the step taken by the people of Bengal in protesting against voting an address to the retiring Viceroy, and says:—We think our Calcutta friends should not have gone to this length. If they did not approve of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration, their absence from the meeting would have been as effectual as a direct protest.

The public reception given to His Excellency Lord Dufferin at the Calcutta Town Hall disapproved.

7. The *Yajdán Parast* (136), in its issue of the 25th March, writes:—The public meeting held on Thursday last in the Calcutta Town Hall to present an address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin and to vote a statue in his honour was, as expected, opposed by the local Native public. Though those who took a leading part in the movement did their best to show that the meeting was a public one and to suppress the public opinion against it, they failed. A telegram from Calcutta states that about 2,000 persons attended the meeting to protest against it, but they were driven out from it. Moreover, telegrams were received by the Sheriff of Calcutta from numerous people and associations in the Bengal district protesting against the meeting. This is enough to show that the meeting was a failure and that its leaders have brought themselves into ridicule by trying to suppress public opinion. We think this to be a great insult to His Excellency the Viceroy. Such a spectacle was never presented before. We are sincerely sorry for it and for the pain that will be caused to His Excellency the Viceroy thereby. But the blame must rest with the leaders of the movement and not with those who protested against it, for the attempt to suppress strong public opinion against Lord Dufferin's career and policy was not only rash, but insulting. The insult

has been avenged by the public, and those who trifle with public opinion ought to take a lesson therefrom. The presence of even 2,000 persons at the Town Hall is insignificant for a public meeting. The meetings held in honour of Lord Ripon numbered ten and fifteen thousand men, and people had to stand in the verandah of the Town Hall and on the public road for want of accommodation in the Hall. Moreover, it was all a spontaneous affair. Those were really public meetings; the present meeting was one got up by certain interested parties and was a farce got up in the name of the public. [A few other papers take the same view.]

His Excellency Lord Dufferin and public honour to him.

8. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—There have been very few Viceroys of India more intelligent, more statesmanlike and possessing a better knowledge of the feelings of the public than Lord Dufferin, and it is surprising that in spite of this he should not have been popular. It must be admitted that no other Viceroy has had to contend against such difficulties as have been experienced by His Excellency Lord Dufferin. The strong necessity for frontier defences, the Burmese expedition, the depreciation of silver and such other difficulties may have embarrassed His Excellency, and if in this embarrassment he has committed any mistakes they are certainly pardonable. If his administration be coolly considered it will be seen that his diplomatic skill has not been so useful as one would wish for. Yet there is no doubt that he has a tender heart and a disposition to do good to others. It is to be regretted that he has been instrumental in the increase of the burden of taxation over our heads and His Excellency must be undoubtedly sharing our regret. Under these circumstances it is a question of great difficulty whether we should allow a Governor-General for whom we have great respect to depart from this land without any expression of our feelings towards him. If he be made the subject of a public demonstration like the one made on the occasion of Lord Ripon's departure we shall be charged with want of discrimination, but if, on the other hand, His Excellency be allowed to depart without any demonstration whatever our courtesy will be called in question. The solution of this difficulty hit upon by the Bábus of Bengal is the best, and all honour to His Excellency Lord Dufferin should be private.

Expression of an opinion about His Excellency Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India.

9. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 29th March, says:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin deserves neither a statue to be raised in his honour nor to be burnt in effigy. He has done neither a meritorious nor a dreadful act. He should be allowed to go as quietly as he came.

Observations on His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation.

10. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 26th March, refers to the information given by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* to the effect that His Excellency Lord Dufferin caused a long despatch to be sent to the Secretary of State for India, showing the strong claims of the people to have the Legislative Councils reconstituted upon the basis of representative principles, and says:—We have a strong suspicion that it is the refusal of the Home Government to support the Viceroy's policy in this respect that must have, along with other things of a like character, compelled Lord Dufferin to resign his exalted office before the usual time. And should our suspicion prove to be well-founded, it is no wonder that Lord Dufferin has deemed it his duty, both to himself and to the Indian people, to resign his exalted office, the more so when we see how deeply he has pledged himself to accomplish this particular reform, and that he cannot prove faithless to that pledge without loss of dignity, influence and self-respect, both in his own and other people's estimation. And should our surmise eventually prove to be well-founded, will not those of our countrymen who are now bitterly writing about Lord Dufferin's administration feel abashed and be compelled to confess that, whatever the shortcomings of his brief administration, he has sacrificed a brilliant career in his *earnest* and *honest* endeavour to promote the true cause of Indian reform?

Consultation by Government of public associations on legislative measures and important public questions recommended as now ordered by Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

11. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (79), in its issue of the 25th March, expresses satisfaction with the circular order issued by Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, requiring the Commissioners under him to consult the public associations in Bengal on all legislative measures and important public questions, and observes:—If the Governor-General, the Governors and other officers were to act thus, there would be no disaffection among the people. Some haughty and hot-tempered officers do not like to consult the subject people, as they think that the latter would thereby be puffed up. Such a short-sighted and arbitrary conduct brings these officers into odium and makes the people disaffected. It is, therefore, necessary to follow in the foot-steps of Sir Steuart Bayley in this matter. Public associations will thereby come in the way of increase in taxation and obstruct Government in so doing, but if Government declare that they want to raise a certain sum of money by a certain tax, the associations will point out other ways for the purpose and will aid them. If the people be thereby displeased, the associations will persuade and pacify them. Government will not by this course incur disgrace and the public will not become disaffected. [Several other papers write approvingly of the circular in question and request the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to adopt a similar course.]

Disapproval of the reversal by the Bombay High Court of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment in the case of the policeman Bháu Jiváji, and a request to Government to review the whole case.

12. In writing about the reversal by the Bombay High Court of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment in the case of the policeman Bháu Jiváji, the *Gujaráti* (102), in its issue of the 25th March, observes:—The decision given by the High Court is very bewildering, and has spread fear among a large portion of the Bombay public. The police will, by this decision, be emboldened to act arbitrarily. Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, has lost his balance of mind and acted unbecomingly in expressing his joy at this decision at a meeting of the Bombay Town Council. We must say that the judgments of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons in this case are very imperfect and improper in the opinion of the public. We do not understand how the Hon'ble Judges regard the policeman to have acted *bonâ fide* in questioning the complainant Mulji Dayál, taking charge of the pieces of cloth he carried, tying his hands, disgracing him on the public roads, confining him for four hours in the police station and dragging him from one place to another. Though the Judges have in their judgments commented at length upon several points in the case, they have said not a word upon the chief point, viz., the evil intention of the policeman in arresting Mulji, giving him a push and crying out that he was a thief, and thus disgracing him. They have not remarked that this conduct of the policeman was foolish. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood in his judgment says that a wise man would have been satisfied with the answers given by Mulji, but he has not a word of blame to say about this foolish policeman! The Hon'ble Judges ought to have protected the public as well as the police, but they appear to have resolved, as if, to reverse the decision of the Magistrate, to declare publicly that the Magistrate has no knowledge of law, and to have no regard for the people. The Judges of the High Court are undoubtedly at liberty to comment upon the actions of the Magistrates, but it is a matter for fear and regret that they should opine that the Civilian Magistrate is ignorant of the law. If the Magistrate has no knowledge of law and is wanting in common sense it is dreadful to allow him to continue in office. We request Government to call for the Magistrate's papers and the judgments of the two High Court Judges in this case. If Government find the Magistrate unworthy of the post he holds they should remove him from it; or they should protect the public in case the High Court Judges have failed to do so, should warn them and should defend the Magistrate. Is it not disgraceful to Government that a Magistrate nominated by them should be found fault with by other officers? The paper comments adversely upon the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood's remark that the time, about 6-30 or 7 A.M., at which the complainant was carrying the pieces of cloth was unusual, that the circumstances were such as to justify a reasonable

suspicion that the cloth was stolen property and that the Magistrate erred in his view of the law, and adds that many a time the Judges of the High Court err in their view of the law and in weighing evidence, that their decisions are altered on appeal and that the Judges hearing these appeals do not thus thoughtlessly reprimand their brother Judges who originally heard the suits in question. [Several other papers express disapproval of the reversal of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment by the High Court.]

The decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of the Native police constable Bháu Jiváji disapproved.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th March, writes :—We do not grudge the police the satisfaction they may feel at the acquittal, on appeal, of Bháu Jiváji, the sepoy who was sentenced the other day by the Senior Presidency Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for four months for wrongful confinement and ill-treatment of a Bháttia cloth-seller. But though thus set free by the law of the High Court, we doubt if Bháu stands much chance of anything like a public approval of his conduct. His case was a typical one and the Magistrate was justified, in our opinion, in making an example of him. The man does not appear to us to have acted in good faith throughout, even if he did so act in the first instance in challenging the Bháttia. We are not concerned, however, with the reversal of the sentence passed by the Magistrate. But the law must really do something to curb the wanton exercise of power by subordinates of the Police Department.

14. The *Rást Goftár* (82), in its issue of the 25th March, writes :—Mr. Crawley-Boevey may have admitted evidence which was inadmissible in law, and the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment passed by him upon the policeman may have been a trifle too severe. But in spite of the two learned authorities that have gone against the Magistrate, we see no reason to alter our opinion that Mr. Crawley-Boevey had correctly appreciated the policeman's conduct, and in punishing him had only done justice—rough justice it may be. It must be admitted on all sides that the constable was not actuated by malice in first questioning the accused about the bundles; but when he saw that the Bháttia was not, after his kind, meek as a lamb, and that he resented what he regarded as insolence on the part of his interrogator, the policeman proceeded to assert his authority and retrieve his honour by main force. The acquittal of the constable, without even a word of censure from the bench, is to be regretted. But we regret far more the very strained relations subsisting between the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police. Sir Frank Souter might have enjoyed his triumph in this case with dignified silence, and we are very sorry, therefore, that he alluded to the case, with such questionable taste, at the last meeting of the Bombay Town Council. Although his judgment has been completely reversed, Mr. Crawley-Boevey may console himself with the reflection that the general feeling of the public is with him, and he may recall to mind the good old saying *Vox populi, vox Dei*.

15. The *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in its issue of the 29th March, writes :—It is a pity indeed that the High Court should have reversed the judgment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the notorious Bombay police case. We cannot pretend to judge of the evidence upon which the reversal turned, but we are quite sure that the presumption of acting on good faith can with difficulty be allowed to a petty police constable. The learned Judges of the High Court cannot be supposed to have the experience of private individuals of a middle station in life; for, if they had had it they would certainly have seen the matter in another light. The police generally are a tyrannical class of petty officials, and have ideas of their duty and importance so big indeed that we have no doubt the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court even have not a similar idea of their exalted office.

16. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issues of the 30th and 31st March, says :—When the public, the Presidency Magistrate and the legal profession all agree in pronouncing the Native constable guilty, the Bombay Government ought to set matters right. The sentence of four months' imprisonment was not severe, as the Magistrate apparently intended it to serve as an example to policemen. Europeans generally think that the punishment was dispropor-

tionate to the crime, because they are ignorant of how impudently and harshly policemen act towards the Natives of all classes, irrespective of their position in society. It is also to be hoped that the Commissioner of Police will compel policemen to conduct themselves properly with all classes of the people.

The *Times of India* and the case of the policeman Bháu Jiváji.

17. The *Yajdán Parast* (136), in its issue of the 25th March, says:—The *Times of India* observes that the public, the press and the police will regard the reversal of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's decision in the case of the policeman Bháu Jiváji as a great triumph achieved by them. The police will certainly take it as such, but the public and the Native press, which regarded Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment as beneficial to their interests and as being in unison with their feelings, are sorry at its reversal. Anglo-Indian newspapers may rejoice at the decision given by the High Court, but the question is whether Europeans will quietly submit to their being arrested on suspicion by a low-paid Native policeman and disgraced in public streets in the same way as Mr. Mulji Dayál was. If such be the case, Europeans should first try to have the order regarding the arrest of a European loafer even by a European police constable rescinded. Until this be done, Europeans cannot find out the reason of the difference of opinion between them and the Natives in this case.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* and the connection of Government servants with the newspaper press.

18. The *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in its issue of the 29th March, says:—Can a Government officer have any connection with newspapers? Mr. J. C. Macgregor, a Receiver in the Calcutta High Court, who has hitherto acted as the correspondent of the London *Times* at Calcutta, is about to go to England on a year's furlough. It is surprising that he should have acted as a reporter of a newspaper though a Government servant, and that Government should have taken no notice of it. The public and the Government have all along thought it unjust that a Government servant should publicly comment upon the policy of Government, and we cannot understand how the fact of Mr. Macgregor's connection with the *Times* has not till now come to light. Mr. Macgregor has by his writings frequently given cause to the Natives to be sorry and has many a time publicly commented upon the policy of Government. Is this conduct in unison with the orders of Government on the subject? We think it unjust that Government officers should be openly or secretly connected with newspapers, and hope that Government will attend to the matter.

Complaint about the Assistant Judge, Poona.

19. A newsletter-writer complains in the *Native Opinion* (10) of the 25th March about Mr. Fitz-Maurice, Assistant Judge at Poona, being, though a very junior officer, empowered to hear appeals from decrees passed by Subordinate Judges of more than ten years' standing, and says that he simply confirms the decisions of the lower Courts. If Mr. Fitz-Maurice, says the writer of the letter ironically, is a very competent Judge, Government should appoint him to the Original side of the Bombay High Court, but that it is discreditable to them to take court-fees from litigants and yet to appoint such raw judges as Mr. Fitz-Maurice to adjudicate upon matters between them.

A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Belgaum.

20. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16), in its issue of the 26th March, in its local columns, says that it has received many letters complaining of the great oppression practised over the people by the Mámlatdár of the Belgaum Táluka by forcing them to subscribe certain amounts to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and requests the popular Collector to consider this matter before leaving the district.

Suggestion to the Commissioner, C. D., about the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Jog, late City Magistrate, Poona.

21. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 29th March, says:—Ráo Sáheb Piloba A'ba Jog, late City Magistrate, Poona, has been on leave since his transfer from Poona to Dindori. His leave will soon expire. It is but natural that he should try his best to have himself appointed at Poona again. In the interests of the public we request the Commissioner, C. D., not to bring him back to Poona, as the causes for which he was thence transferred still exist.

Revision of the land revenue assessment of the Mával Táluka and the memorial to Government of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha in the matter supported.

22. The *Rájyabhakt* (119), in its issue of the 25th March, supports the memorial presented to the Bombay Government by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha in the matter of the revision of the land revenue assessment of the Mával Táluka, and says that it is necessary that Government should publish the changes in the revenue assessment of any táluka before finally accepting them, and that they should attend to the public opinion on them in order that the *rayats* may not be unduly taxed. The paper hopes that Government will grant the prayer of the Sabha for publishing the amount of the previous and the newly-revised assessment of the Mával Táluka in accordance with their former resolution on the subject and thereby give satisfaction to the people.

Suggestion to Government to give Hindu Government servants a holiday on their New Year's day by reducing the two Shimga holidays to one.

23. A correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 25th March, says that Hindu Government servants alone are given no holiday on their New Year's day, though they consider it the most important of their holidays, and earnestly requests Government to reduce the number of the Shimga holidays from two to one and to sanction in its place a holiday on the Hindu New Year's day.

Comments on the secret police circular alleged to have been issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

24. Referring to the secret police circular alleged to have been issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th March, says :—The circular itself would be less offensive without its air of mystery and the mockery of a confidential stamp, but at its best it is capable of encouraging a system of inquisition and giving rise to needless alarm.

25. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 29th March, says :—There is no doubt that a circular similar to that issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has been issued in this presidency also, and it can even be said that it has been issued all over India. His Excellency Lord Dufferin may not have had a hand in this circular, but he is bound to censure secretly, if not publicly, the officer who has issued it. It is necessary for Government to be acquainted with the evil thoughts of mischievous persons and we do not at all blame Government for it. We object to the circular, because, from its tone it seems that Government yet consider it necessary to engage secret police to get information about the meetings of influential public bodies, the work of which is conducted openly and which have not the least intention of doing harm to British rule. Their object is to bring to the notice of Government the grievances of the people and to promote good feeling between the rulers and the ruled, and the Viceroy and other high Government officers have borne testimony to their loyalty in their speeches in the Legislative Councils. That the low-paid subordinates in the Police Department should send secret reports to Government about the public movements of men like the Honourable Messrs. Telang, Mandlik and Sir T. Mádhavráo, Messrs. Hume, Dádábhái Navroji, Bánnerji and Rája Rám Pál Sing is most ridiculous. We think that the circular has been issued by one who is eccentric and entertains strong suspicion about public bodies in India. It has brought discredit upon Government. We suggest to His Excellency Lord Dufferin that this circular, which has prejudiced the minds of educated men, should be cancelled. Police officers themselves have stated in their annual reports that respectable people do not enter the department because the posts are low paid. When such is the case, oppression is sure to be practised upon the people by the police. Educated men have been sincerely loyal to the British Government because of the latter's high moral principles. But it seems that the high moral principles no more exist and hence Government issue such circulars and tell us to be disloyal. According to some people true loyalty consists in paying to every cap-wearer (European) the respect due to Government, quietly submitting to the arrogant behaviour of Government officers and to kicks from Englishmen, being satisfied with what piece of bread may be got and praying God to save the Queen. According to

this definition of loyalty we frankly admit that educated Natives are disloyal, but this is not the true definition. The foundation of the separation of England from India will surely be laid on the day when this shall be considered to be the real acceptation of the term 'loyalty.'

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and his colleagues in connection with the Bombay Municipal Bill.

26. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 26th March, writes :—Lord Reay and his colleagues, or, to put it more accurately, the present Government of Bombay have deferred so wisely and so readily to public opinion in regard to more than three-fourths of the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Bill that we think a word of praise is due from all parties to them for the spirit of liberality which has marked their attitude towards the Bill and towards those who represented the rate-payers' cause in the Council. Lord Reay has given in this matter convincing proof of his desire to meet all the just demands and aspirations of the people. As to the Honourable Mr. Naylor also, as he was charged with the duty of introducing the Bill he was in a peculiar position, for he stood in the Council more as its advocate than as an impartial judge. But even he, on the whole, we think, has behaved very fairly. We have taken some pains to find out what intelligent Natives in Bombay think of the debates in the Council on the Bill, and the feeling among them seems to be on the whole one of satisfaction with the Government and their concessions. Lord Reay and his colleagues may well be congratulated on this result equally with the Honourable Messrs. Telang and Mehta.

The new Bombay Municipal Bill.

27. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86), in its issue of the 30th March, says :—His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors have shown much magnanimity in altering the draft of the new Bombay Municipal Bill according to the wishes of the people, and Bombay ought to be glad that the new law has been obtained under the administration of an able advocate of local self-government like His Excellency. The Bill, as passed, furnishes one more proof of Lord Reay's constant desire to accede to the wishes and desires of the people. The Honourable Messrs. Mehta and Telang also deserve the thanks of the public for taking great pains in securing improvements in the original draft of the Bill.

Second reading of the new Bombay Municipal Bill.

28. In writing upon the new Bombay Municipal Bill as amended at its second reading, the *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 27th March, says :—The original draft of the Bill has undergone some changes in accordance with the wishes of the public, but it still contains clauses which make the Municipal Commissioner an independent officer and clothe him with extensive powers. If the Bill is, therefore, passed into law in its present form, it is sure to lead to a collision and unpleasantness between him and the Municipal Corporation. The people of Bombay ought to get local self-government in proportion to their fitness to receive it, which has been already proved. His Excellency Lord Reay has disappointed the public in its expectation that His Excellency would advance the interests of local self-government in Bombay. The Legal Remembrancer advocated the cause of the Commissioner. The Honourable Kázi Sháhábudin absented himself from the meetings and the Honourable Ráo Báhádur Barve exhibited no concern for the measure. The people of Bombay are, however, deeply obliged to the Honourable Messrs. Latham, Adam, Mehta and Telang for their continued serious efforts to have the Bill improved according to the wishes of the public. Their praiseworthy efforts have had only partial success and the desires of the people of Bombay have not been entirely satisfied.

The third reading and passing of the new Bombay Municipal Bill.

29. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 29th March, says :—The new Bombay Municipal Bill has been read a third time and passed by the Legislative Council, but neither the rate-payers nor the Municipal Corporation, nor the Government of Bombay deserve to be congratulated upon the measure, as it is far wide of the wishes and desires of the people and leaves the authority of the Corporation undefined. Government

have, in accordance with their own wishes, strengthened the position of the Municipal Commissioner, but have thereby displeased the people. The new law shakes the very foundations of local self-government and weakens the authority of the Corporation, and hence deserves to be protested against. In his eloquent and able speech His Excellency Lord Reay made a good attempt to show that the Bill was full of excellences in place of defects, as alleged in some quarters. But an appeal ought to be made by the Corporation to the Supreme Government praying them not to sanction the Bill in its present objectionable form. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 30th March expresses some of the above sentiments, observing, however, that it is desirable that the Bill should undergo further improvements before it receives the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, but that as there is little chance of any more changes being made, it is better that the people should be satisfied with the Bill as it now stands.]

PART III.—*Education.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nánábhái's offer of a prize to the Bombay University and its rejection.

30. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 25th March, writes:—The members of the Syndicate are no doubt very superior persons and may not like to inform common mortals, like ourselves, of the mysterious and weighty reasons which have led them to reject the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nánábhái's offer of a prize. If they reject offers like this we do not understand why they should call upon people to assist the University with funds. The condition attached by Mr. Nánábhái is probably what they disliked. But we have to ask what objection can the Syndicate have to that condition? Is it the loss of the fee—a paltry sum at best and one not very justifiably levied? We hope the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the Bombay University will be pleased to take up the matter and find out what the Syndicate object to. The reply given to Mr. Justice Nánábhái is very stiff and formal. [Several papers of the week express surprise at the action of the University and consider it to be highly mysterious.]

Professor Forrest on education in Germany.

31. Referring to a lecture delivered by Professor Forrest at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay, on "High Education in Germany and India—a comparison," the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 26th March, says:—Indeed the lecture is worth the careful study of every one interested in Indian education, and we cannot but think that Professor Forrest has laid educationalists under obligations for his lucid and compact *résumé* of the educational work done in Germany. There may indeed be bigger and fuller books describing the subject. There may be Matthew Arnold's classic books as there may be official reports and blue-books—but Mr. Forrest's lecture is not the less valuable as serving to draw pointed attention to the excellences of German education and to the deficiencies of our own.

Success of Professor Forrest as a public lecturer.

32. The *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in its issue of the 29th March, writes:—Mr. Forrest as a public lecturer has proved a great success. He commands an elegant style, and his delivery is excellent. The form with him is superior, immeasurably to matter. His whole lecture was a severe condemnation of the educational policy of the Government of India and a commendation of the German policy. But, if we mistake not, Professor Forrest, in reviewing the situation of Professors as they are and remarking as to what they ought to be, was reading a sharp criticism upon himself.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

The gradual fall of the Native Chiefs under the British administration of India.

33. In an article headed "The Native States and their decline," the *Suryodaya* (66), in its issue of the 26th March, says:—Every reader of history may be aware how, ever since the English placed their foot on the coast of India, they have totally ruined the Native States one after another. These English people first had their hand

introduced into the Native State of Devikota, with the king of which their conduct was quite faithless and ungrateful. There they considered the advancement of their own material condition as their only object. After this they timidly devoured other Native States one after another, not by the exercise of the sword, but by setting one Native Chief against another. Those States which escaped this hankering after territory afterwards fell a prey to Lord Dalhousie. Now there is no hope of a Native Chief being able to administer his State peacefully and in accordance with his own will; because, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, he is obliged to acknowledge the supremacy of the foreigners. These Chiefs have now lost their former respect even among the people. They lack the bravery of their ancestors, and that is firstly because they are under the subjection of the English, and secondly because the British political officers in their States have shrewdly deprived them of what little independence they formerly possessed. Those Native States that survived the policy of Lord Dalhousie are now in the clutches of Sir Lepel Griffin. This crafty policy has been followed by the English for a long time past. English history tells us how the Normans defeated the Saxons in the battle of Hastings, gradually exterminated them and ultimately established their own supremacy in England. The English have reduced the Native Chiefs of India to the same condition. The English supremacy in India does not date from the battle of Plassey or that of Seringapatam, but from a period subsequent to the Indian Mutiny of 1857. They directly took into their hands the administration of this country in 1862, and the then Governor-General, Lord Canning, issued a grant to each Native Chief in the name of Her Majesty the Queen by which the right of lineal succession was secured to him. This grant was, however, disregarded times without number. Subsequently in 1878, when a grand Darbár was held at Delhi, the little power which the Native Chiefs then possessed was wrested from out of their hands, and in some cases they had to involuntarily give their consent to the proceeding. Since this time the system of appointing Native Chiefs to the Supreme Legislative Council has come into vogue and the Chiefs have been practically brought to the same level with common men in England. The consequence has been that Chiefs who were formerly received by the Governor himself on their arrival in Bombay are now received by the subordinate officers, and there is fear that hereafter they will be received only by their head-clerk. Thus the Native Chiefs have gradually fallen in dignity and power, and God alone knows what will be their future. Our only prayer is that God may forbid their extermination like that of the Saxons in England.

34. Writing upon the same subject, the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 24th March, expresses the same sentiments as those in the *Suryoday* and says:—Before the Mutiny of 1857 the Native Princes of India were treated as allies of England; but when after the defeat of the mutineers Her Majesty the Queen took the administration of India into her own hands, the Native Princes were given charters admitting their rights and were looked upon as the feudatories of the British Government. Their dignity and prestige were further lowered when, in the Darbár at Delhi in 1878, they were considered to possess less power and authority than even the representative of Her Majesty. Thus they have gradually decayed till at present they are treated as no more than ordinary people. This course simply illustrates the principle that "might is right" and is right so far as this principle is recognised. But if the Native Chiefs have ever been useful to the British Government, if they have in any degree conduced to make British rule stable in India, if their services at critical times be not forgotten, it is but proper that the British Government should not annex these States, but should let them continue in the possession of the Chiefs and improve them where necessary.

35. The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 25th March, writes on the same subject and expresses pretty nearly the same thoughts as those in the preceding two paragraphs. It adds that if the Native Princes had joined the mutiny which the people, whether foolishly or wisely, had raised against the British Government in 1857, there is no knowing what would have become of the latter, and that therefore the dignity of the Native Princes should be left unimpaired and uninterfered with by the political officers serving in their States.

Affairs in Central India and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Rewa State.

36. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 25th March, writes:—Altogether the affairs in Central India are in a mess. One Prince has been virtually deposed. The Mahárája of Dewas (senior branch) has been deprived of all administrative powers for mismanaging his State. Then there are loud complaints against His Highness the Holkar. In Bhopál Agent of the Governor-General has raised quite a storm. Rewa, too, has its sad tale. We hope that His Excellency the Viceroy, before he goes away, will visit Central India and inquire personally into the matters and decide finally on them. He is, we learn, going to Rewa. He ought to take the opportunity of combining business and pleasure.

Sardár Rájárám of Sátára and a request to Government.

37. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 28th March, describes the manner in which Sardár Rájárám of Sátára is squandering his estate by leading an extravagant and vicious life and thereby ruining his son, who is consequently not on good terms with him, and requests Government to interfere in the matter and set things right by nominating an officer to administer the estate.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th April 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 31st March 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: Consultation by Government of public associations on legislative measures and important public questions recommended as now ordered by Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal 7
Budget: Comments on the — for 1888-89 5
European and Native standards of morality: Institution of a comparison between— 5
Ill-treatment of Native women by Europeans: Complaint against the —. 5
Judicial matters;
  Complaint about the Assistant Judge, Poona 10
  Disapproval of the reversal by the Bombay High Court of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment in the case of the policeman Bháu Jiváji, and a request to Government to review the whole case ... 8
  The decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of the Native police constable Bháu Jiváji disapproved:
    The *Bombay Samáchár* 9
    The *Gujarát Gazette* 9
    The *Indian Spectator* 9
    The *Rást Goftár* 9
  The *Times of India* and the case of the policeman Bháu Jiváji ... 10
Land revenue assessment: Revision of the — of the Mával Táluka and the memorial to Government of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha in the matter supported 11
Police: Comments on the secret — circular issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal:
    The *Dnyán Prakásh* 11
    The *Indian Spectator* 11
Public holidays: Suggestion to Government to give Hindu Government servants a holiday on their New Year's day by reducing the two Shimga holidays to one 11
Public service:
  A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Belgaum 10
  Suggestion to the Commissioner, C. D., about the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Jog, late City Magistrate, Poona 10
  The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* and the connection of Government servants with the newspaper press ... 10
Viceroy of India:
  Comments on the opposition to the farewell demonstration in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin at Calcutta:
    The *Indian Spectator* 6
    The *Native Opinion* 6
  Expression of an opinion about His Excellency Lord Dufferin as —. 7
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin and public honour to him ... 7
  Observations on His Excellency Lord Dufferin's resignation ... 7
  Observations on the Calcutta meeting in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin 5
  The public reception given to His Excellency Lord Dufferin at the Calcutta Town Hall disapproved 6

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Bombay Municipal Bill:
  Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and his colleagues in connection with the — 12
  Second reading of the — 12
  The new — 12
  The third reading and passing of the — 12

Page.

Part III.—*Education*—

Bombay University: The Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái's offer of a prize to the — and its rejection 13
Education in Germany:
  Professor Forrest on — 13
  Success of Professor Forrest as a public lecturer 13

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Native Princes: The gradual fall of the — under the British administration of India:
  The *Bakul* 14
  The *Jagad-hitechchhu* 14
  The *Suryodayă* 13
Native States in Central India: Affairs in the — and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Rewa State 15
Sátára: Sardár Rájárám of — and a request to Government... ... 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31st MARCH 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Public reception to His Excellency Lord Dufferin advocated.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 24th March, writes:—Both the parties, the one in favour of giving a public reception to His Excellency Lord Dufferin and the other opposed to it, are wrong. Lord Dufferin is neither the saviour of India nor her enemy. He is a skilled politician, a first-class diplomatist, an excellent orator, and a thorough gentleman. Appointed by a Liberal Government, himself a Liberal, he has been able to carry on the administration so as not to shock the prejudices of the Conservatives now in power. He never attempted to introduce any radical reform, but it must be remembered that he never took a retrograde step—nay, he has actually sympathized with the newly awakening national aspirations. In short, if Lord Dufferin has not proved himself to be another Ripon, he has surely not proved himself to be another Lytton. In his foreign policy again, if we find it our duty to condemn the war with Theebaw and the annexation of Burmah, we must be grateful to Lord Dufferin for having made the Amir of Afghanistan a friendly neighbour. We must condemn the increased salt-tax. The error, however, did not lie much here, but in that precipitate resolution to conquer and annex Burmah, which is the sole cause of our financial embarrassment. Why, then, these anti-demonstrations, virulent abuse, and unfounded imputations against Lord Dufferin? Honour duly the many good qualities he has shown and bid a courteous farewell to a courteous gentleman. But if you cannot persuade yourself to do even this much, for Heaven's sake do not abuse and blaspheme this illustrious statesman. His only fault has been that he did not satisfy your newly-begotten aspirations. But remember that Lord Dufferin is not retiring into private life, and may be of great use to us as a member of the House of Lords and perhaps of the Government.

The work done by the subordinate Courts in Berár and the supervision exercised over them by the superior Courts.

2. The same newspaper writes:—It is not fair to judge of the merits of judicial officers by the number of suits decided by them. The undue importance given to the short duration of cases has on numerous occasions done harm to litigants. Simply to swell the number of cases disposed of, claims are summarily dismissed. On appeal these decisions are reversed and the cases remanded for trial. We are told of some instances where a Judge, after taking his seat on the bench, called on for hearing all the cases on the board, not with a view to take

up those in which the parties were present, but to dismiss all those in which the plaintiffs happened to be absent at the moment, only to swell the number of cases disposed of. However, when an application is made to have a dismissed case restored to the file it is granted. For these rather erratic proceedings we do not blame the Judges of the subordinate Courts so much as the system of supervision followed by the superior Courts. If for the laborious and lengthy enquiries which the Subordinate Judges have to make they get hard words undeservedly, it is but human if they resort to expedients to throw dust into the eyes of their superiors. We are convinced that the wrong principle on which work is judged of in this province is doing harm, and that if things go on in the same way the administration of justice will seriously be impaired.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th April 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 14 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 7th April 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona.	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
46	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
69	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
73	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
78	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
79	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
80	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
81	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
82	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
83	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
84	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
85	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
86	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
87	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
88	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
89	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
90	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
91	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
92	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
93	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
94	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
95	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
96	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
97	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,345
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
112	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
113	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
114	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
115	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
116	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
117	„ Praja Mat	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
119	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
120	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
121	„ Samshet Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
130	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
131	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
133	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
141	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
149	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The high-handed and usurious policy of the British Government in India.

1. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 5th April, in an article headed "Might is right," refers to the endowments of the temples of Ganesh, Shiv and Annapurna at Benares by Amritráo Peshwa and their confiscation by Government, and says:—Is not the action of Government in this matter in contravention of the promise of religious neutrality given by Her Majesty the Queen to the people of India? If the popular belief that the English having power in this country at the present day do anything they please without looking to the law or equity, and that their only object is to draw money, be considered by the English to reflect credit on them, the present course is all right. But then they should not make a vain profession of equity and justice. Subsequently the paper refers to the claim of Sir Horace Rumboldt upon His Highness the Nizám's treasury for seven lákhs of rupees and the settlement come to in the matter upon the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord Lytton and others, and remarks:—The fun with regard to such claims of old debt is that the Limitation, Registration and Evidence Acts do not apply to them. Sir John Gorst, the present Under Secretary of State for India, took away in the same manner seventy-five thousand rupees some time ago. If these unjust and forced payments be added to the loss of money which India suffers in consequence of her being under foreign rule, the total loss becomes tremendous and amazing. If blood is sucked away from the body in all directions, how can it have strength? This state is difficult to conceive, but unfortunately we are realizing it. The miseries following in the wake of the loss of money are patent and are suffered by nations as well as individuals. The immense drain of money from India by the English simply means that might is right. Whatever may be the usefulness of railways, telegraphs, dispensaries and schools, and whatever the degree of the indebtedness of India to England on that account, the state of being short of food is unbearable. The high talk of civilization along with this spoliation of wealth can never produce real happiness.

Europeans outraging the modesty of Native women and advice to the Natives in connection with the matter.

2. The *Satyă Mitră* (59) of Poona, in its issue of the 2nd April, has an article on "the necessity for tit for tat to produce an effective check." It runs as follows:—Why is that just Government which sent Malhárráo Gáikwád to Madras so kind to an insignificant European outraging the modesty of a Native woman? These Europeans come to our country, eat sumptuous food, and in order to gratify their lust forcibly drag our sisters to their beds and outrage their modesty! Government being of the same race with these people do not mind this matter, and we must ourselves see to it. Better to be convicted of disloyalty, to be sent to the Andamans or to be tortured to death for breaking off such men from this evil habit, than to see poor Native women outraged by love-blind people, &c. &c. The paper then invokes God to destroy the Native people by visitations like earthquakes rather than subject them to humiliating treatment, and calls upon the people to take the law into their own hands and punish by main force, and without minding the consequences, the lustful people who outrage Native women or to retaliate the injury and insult by treating their women in the same way in which they treat Native women.

Remarks on the budget for 1888-89.

3. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 5th April, says:—However clever may be the Finance Member for India, the administrative expenditure of the State and the deficit in the treasury are ever on the increase. India has to pay more and more money as Home charges, and is lavish in her expenditure on strengthening the military force in the country. How long do Government mean to continue this extravagant expenditure? India will one day be utterly ruined like an enduring and faithful horse which quietly succumbs to death on account of constant overwork. How these thoughts do not enter the head of Government is really surprising.

4. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (44), in its issue of the 5th April, says:—The deficit in the budget is owing to the large amount proposed to be spent on the

frontier defences which, it is said, cannot be delayed any longer. It is feared that India is likely to be burdened with an additional tax on this account. All leading citizens and associations in India should protest against His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy of spending so much money on the frontier defences, and should convince England of the justice of, and the necessity for, her paying a portion of this expenditure.

Public spirit in India and the new Governor-General of India.

5. A Mr. R. D. Rusden, writing from Manchester to the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 1st April, refers to a paragraph in its issue of the 12th February and to the approval by Native members of the Supreme Legislative Council of the increased salt-duty, and says:—One can easily understand how these things happen. Government want to give a popular *look* to their proceedings and they put a few Native gentlemen on the Council, but they take very good care to choose only such Natives as will say an humble *yes* to every thing and give no trouble, or such as may be easily "*bribed*," not with money,—that is not fashionable now,—but with the petty flattery and snubbish influences which the smiles of a Governor-General or the smiles of those who smile *for* him can produce. When a Native gentleman is put upon the Council, the eyes of all India ought immediately to be turned upon him. "The fierce light that beats upon a throne" should be made to blaze full upon him, and then you will find out whether he is a true *man* or a sham. I attach immense importance to this point; for, unless the educated men of a country are animated by that noble enthusiasm which makes them ever ready in small things as in great, and particularly in the small things of everyday life, to sacrifice themselves for the community, that country is in a bad way—and if these gentlemen who "*pinned their lips*" were a fair sample of the leading Indian, you might send an order at once to Birmingham for 250 million sets of shackles and enter composedly into that condition of permanent slavery which would be the only state possible or appropriate for such a people. However, we know that you are not all of such poor stuff as Supreme Councillors are made of. The proceedings of your late Congress and the other incidents of the remarkable and interesting political evolution which is now going on in India are sufficient proofs, if any were needed, of a brighter future opening for the people of India, and that fire, and force, and intellect, will not be wanting for your practical and social re-organization. I should like at this present conjuncture to advise the readers of the *Mahrátta* to order and study a very interesting little book called New Views of Ireland, by Sir Charles Russell. The landlord faction which for the moment has unluckily got possession of power in England are sending you a new Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, and in the New Views, pages 43 to 71, the people of India will have an opportunity of learning what sort of man is thought good enough by a Tory Government to rule over India. Lord Lansdowne, you will there learn, is one of that detestable race of vampires who live by sucking the blood of the Irish ryot, and Sir Charles Russell's pages tell you how he does it. In any country ruled in a spirit of humanity or justice, Lord Lansdowne would be stripped of every acre he possesses and kicked naked out of the country as a public nuisance, but the free, remarkably free, English nation sends him to govern its greatest dependency in order that he may enrich himself by adding to the money wrung from the Irish peasantry of Kerry a further £20,000 or £30,000 a year taken from the poverty-stricken cultivators of India. I suppose the Madras Congress has left an executive committee to attend to business until the next Congress. Such a committee should protest strongly and publicly against having such men as Lord Lansdowne put into positions of authority and influence in India, and the press of India need do nothing more than persistently publish extracts from Sir Charles Russell's book to produce on the mind of India a crushing condemnation of the policy of appointing such a man to such a post.

Strong disapproval of the public reception and address given to His Excellency Lord Dufferin at Calcutta.

6. The *Yajdán Parast* (136), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—The public meeting held at Calcutta for the reception of His Excellency Lord Dufferin is objectionable, but the address passed and presented by it to His Excellency is more so. In this address Lord Dufferin's career is approved of and praised from beginning to end. In it

the Burmese war is regarded as unobjectionable, and the frontier defence works, the income-tax, the increase in the salt-duty and the petroleum tax as necessary. His Excellency's policy in connection with the Native States is also said to be beneficial. All this is not only false, but harmful, and more so as the address has been presented in the name of the Bengal public and not of those who organized the movement. It is good that the Bengal public has protested against it, but the matter should not end there. The whole of India should openly declare that it objects to all the statements made in the address. If this be not done, the dangerous address will one day be used against the Natives as evidence to show that they approve of war and taxes. In order to avoid this contingency, we think it necessary that the Natives should from this very time enter their protest against it. [The *Gujaráti* (102), in its issue of the 1st April, says that His Excellency Lord Dufferin is exceedingly lucky in having got a few Natives, who are traitors to their country and servants of Government, and the European community to present an address to him in the name of the public for the very acts which have been disliked and regarded by it as the beginning of its future sufferings. The hardship produced by Lord Dufferin's weak actions, continues the paper, preponderates over the beneficial results of his good deeds. The address presented to His Excellency is so full of thoughtlessness, impertinence and falsehood that the entire Native public on this side of India is sorry for it. It is disgraceful to the Native public which claims to have progressed in civilization.]

Recent demonstration in Calcutta in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin and the Anglo-Indians.

7. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—The Anglo-Indians, however powerful and influential a community they may be in the country, are yet not the whole Indian public, nor do they any longer represent the feelings and opinions of the whole of that public. Consequently, nothing could be a greater mistake than for these gentlemen of Calcutta to have sought to invest with the character of a public movement an honour which all classes of the public did not feel called upon to pay to the retiring Viceroy. We hope that no such ill-advised measure will be attempted on this side of the country, though if there are people here who think that Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty deserves to be singled out for an honour which was not paid to either Lord Mayo's or Lord Northbrook's, they are free to express their sense of discrimination in any way they may think best. But certain it is that though the mass of the Indian population, whether here or in other parts of the country, can distinguish between the administration of Lord Lytton and that of Lord Dufferin, yet it will never be induced to treat Lord Dufferin with the same marks of gratitude and affection which it exhibited towards Lord Ripon, in whom after such a length of time they met their ideal of a Viceroy of India.

Disapproval of the attitude of the Bengalis and their press towards His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

8. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 1st April, says that though His Excellency Lord Dufferin talks sweetly and does bitter things, yet the Bengalis ought not to have made a counter-demonstration to show their disapproval of his administration in imitation of the example set by the Anglo-Indians in connection with the Ilbert Bill and the departure of Lord Ripon.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—Taking His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration all in all we must say that the counter-demonstrations and the very hostile criticisms which have appeared on the Bengal side do not appear to us to be either justified or in good taste. In fact, we have not been able to understand why the tone of our contemporaries on the other side should be so bitter. There is one circumstance mentioned in this connection by the Bengali press which deserves consideration in judging of its conduct. It is alleged that the promoters of the movement to do honour to Lord Dufferin wished to imply thereby a condemnation of the demonstrations held in honour of Lord Ripon. We do not believe that such an interpretation of the present demonstration is possible. The policy of Lord Dufferin has not been in antagonism to that of his predecessor. He may not have gone so far as Lord Ripon did, but

his has been a liberal administration, barring, of course, the policy pursued with regard to Burmah and the financial equilibrium. Honour to Lord Dufferin cannot mean censure of Lord Ripon. We must, therefore, again repeat that we bear Lord Dufferin no ill-will. We are free to acknowledge that he is a man of good intentions, though at the same time weak of purpose. We are willing to part with him in friendship and good will, and with some regret too.

Comments on His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration of India.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—If the orations of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's admirers have failed to raise the Viceroy in the estimation of the outside public, it may be admitted that His Excellency's own speech has given him a lift such as he probably least expected. It is not for his explanation, or apology, or vindication, regarding any particular act of his that we admire Lord Dufferin's speech—we have noticed that before, and shall have to do so again another time—so much as for his sincerity of purpose, his fatherly solicitude for the people and for the princes of India, and his earnest desire that the different sections of Her Majesty's subjects should live at peace with one another. For the rest, we need say no more at present than that Lord Dufferin is Lord Dufferin—a good man and true, a gentleman in every sense, but too timid to be a successful Indian ruler, and too much hampered to be able to acquit himself as a statesman. Whatever he has been allowed to understand he has grasped clearly; whatever he has been allowed to initiate he has done with a skilful hand. But he appears to have found India too difficult a problem for him. And he does not seem to us to have had enough of confidence in himself. That is not the sort of ruler who will save India. The state vessel is fairly out of hand, and it requires a bold man, strong in the strength of a righteous purpose, who has the goal before him and who will work up straight to that goal, to take charge of her. When will India have such a Viceroy? Not in our day, we are afraid.

The Countess of Dufferin and Her Excellency's claims on the gratitude of the people of India.

11. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—We look upon the grand demonstration held at Calcutta in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin simply in the light of an entertainment given to the retiring Governor-General and his consort by his European and Native friends and admirers. In the case of Lady Dufferin we think that there can hardly be two opinions as to the beneficent work she has done. Her disinterested zeal, her nobility of purpose, and her genuine sympathy with Native women, have our sincerest commendation and our warmest thanks. Had a separate movement been set on foot to mark our sense of gratitude for the good work done by her, we are sure that the Native public, not only of Calcutta, but of all India, would have readily responded to the call. But by combining the two demonstrations into one the promoters of the movement debarred that portion of the Native community who hold the highest opinion of Her Ladyship's generous and devoted sympathy for Native women in their sufferings from joining in the demonstration, because they had scruples of conscience as to the value of Lord Dufferin's administration. This was evidently a mistake.

Address presented to the Countess of Dufferin and Her Excellency's reply approved.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—The address presented to the Countess of Dufferin was amply deserved by Her Ladyship, better deserved certainly than by any of her distinguished predecessors. Her work in connection with the movement with which her name will for ever be associated is beyond praise. But even in this direction we are inclined to give some credit to the chivalrous husband who disclaimed all credit the other day, and who, with pride but not without some sense of self-reproach, yielded the palm to his noble consort. Lady Dufferin's reply to the address was the best of the kind we have read. It came from the speaker's heart and went straight to the heart of the audience. Let the wealthy community of Bengal place the Countess of Dufferin's Fund above the uncertainties of the future.

Nawáb Mehdi Hassan's letter to the London *Times* disapproved.

13. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 6th April, says:—The sentiments expressed by Nawáb Mehdi Hassan in a letter addressed to the London *Times* considering the National Congress a worthless institution, and while defending His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy of sending an expedition to Burmah and conquering that country, maintaining that it differs from the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, are erroneous. It may be enough to say that these opinions are not shared by the Native public, whose interests are thereby affected. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (86) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

Eulogy of His Honour Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

14. The *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 30th March, says:—During the short time that His Honour Sir Steuart Bayley has been Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal he has made himself very popular on account of his just and liberal policy. We are very glad to hear that His Honour has appointed an officer to enquire into the treatment of coolies by European planters in Assam. He has also issued a circular to all Commissioners directing them to supply Government with the names of all public associations in the Bengal Presidency with their addresses and to ask their opinion on every matter of public importance. It is like a demonstrative truth that an administration conducted with due deference to public opinion will never be disliked by the people. There will be no room for dissatisfaction when the reins of Government are in the hands of a liberal-minded person like His Honour Sir Steuart Bayley.

Contemplated transfer of Sind from the Bombay to the Panjáb Government.

15. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 2nd April, writes:—Rumour is again rife about Sind being separated from the Bombay Presidency and attached to the Panjáb. The separation of Sind without any countervailing advantage in the shape of an extension of territory in other ways will be a serious loss to Bombay. Sind has been associated with Bombay for so long a time that we shall not part with it without regret, but if administrative convenience requires that it should go rather with the Panjáb than with Bombay we cannot object to its going. It would indeed seem that the language and the general characteristics of the people, as well as the physical conditions of the country, would affiliate Sind with the Panjáb better than with Bombay. But the same reasons point out the desirability of joining to Bombay those parts of the Central Provinces which have Maráthi as their vernacular. In fact, a thorough adjustment of territory may, it seems, lead to the absorption of one or other of the political divisions and may result in considerable economy. [Several other papers say that the transfer of Sind to the Panjáb will lower the importance of Bombay.]

16. The *Satyá Shodhak* (61), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—If Sind is transferred from Bombay to the Panjáb without adding any other province to the former in return, the Bombay Government will lose the right of appointing officers to many high posts in Sind, and a Chief Commissioner will, in all likelihood, be appointed over this presidency in place of the Governor. This presidency will then be deprived of its right of carrying on correspondence direct with the Secretary of State for India. This will really be a great loss. We, therefore, request leading citizens and public associations in this presidency to protest against the transfer in question.

A request to Government to remove a condition in the licenses issued for the use of arms.

17. A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 1st April, says that the number of wild animals has greatly increased since the introduction of forest conservancy, bitterly complains of the limited area within which persons possessing arms are licensed to use them, and earnestly requests Government in the interests of the poor agriculturists to do away with the limit of locality and to allow huntsmen to hunt and destroy wild animals in all Government forests which afford shelter to them.

Scientific research into the materia medica of India and Dr. Bahádurji.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 5th April, says:—The desire of Dr. Kaikhushro N. Bahádurji, an M.D. of the London University, to carry on systematic and scientific research into the materia medica of India is very praiseworthy and deserves every encouragement, for any intelligent efforts made in this direction are sure to vastly benefit the public. His Excellency Lord Reay twice expressed in public his desire that private liberality should be forthcoming to provide an appropriate laboratory for Dr. Bahádurji to make due researches in. It would, however, be more appropriate for Government, who have extensive resources at their command, to find the necessary funds for the laboratory and put Dr. Bahádurji in charge of it. This suggestion would be the more practicable if Dr. Bahádurji were nominated on the professorial staff of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Appointments to this institution have long been confined to the Indian Medical Service and some of the College Professors have admitted before the University Senate that the education imparted at the institution is not such as to entitle the successful candidates to a higher degree than that of L.M. & S. It would be well, therefore, to throw the professorships open to talented and accomplished medical men in England, whose services should be secured by all means, in order that the status of the College might be improved. As a beginning in this direction, Dr. Bahádurji may be given an appointment as a Professor, as this step is sure to benefit the College and to advance research into the materia medica of India.

The new list of the Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay.

19. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—The new list of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Bombay is likely to be disapproved of to some extent in Native circles. Though the selection of some of the new Justices is good, there are others which cause surprise. The appointments of Fellows of the Bombay University for the last few years have given satisfaction, but such does not appear to have been the case with that of the Justices of the Peace. It is to be regretted that persons fully deserving the honour should not figure in the list, while it includes those of less importance. Government ought to be more careful in future and a select few alone should be nominated Justices of the Peace. The number of the Justices is so large that instead of adding a dozen or a dozen and a half of names to the list every year it would be preferable if the new appointments were only 6 or 9 every year. [The *Yajdán Parast* (136), in its issue of the 1st April, says that there is much room for improvement in the list, specially as regards the nomination of persons unworthy of the honour and the retention in the list of the names of several Englishmen who have retired from India, and that it should be revised once more. The *Rájyabhakt* (119) of the 1st April expresses disappointment at the list and remarks that money appears to have been regarded as the chief qualification for the honour, that persons working for the welfare of the country and the Government do not figure in the list, that only one Gujaráti gentleman gets the honour, that this is doing injustice to the Gujarátis, and that the honour would be lowered in public estimation if it were indiscriminately bestowed. The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 4th April says that the selection of 5 Mahomedans for the honour is very good.]

Popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Aston in Ahmedabad.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—Mr. and Mrs. Aston are deservedly popular in Ahmedabad. They have done much, in a quiet way, to promote friendly intercourse between Europeans and Natives and to give an impetus to social improvement. Their hospitality is well-known, though perhaps it is not so well-known that continued hospitality makes a big hole in one's purse. It is meet, therefore, that the Ahmedabadis should give an evening party in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Aston before their departure for Baroda. The good people might have given them quite an ovation but for Mr. Aston's official position.

Satisfaction at the transfer of Mr. Hill, Assistant Collector, Kánara, to another district.

21. The *Havyak Subodh* (137) of the 3rd April is exceedingly glad to hear that Mr. Hill, Assistant Collector, Kánara, has been transferred to another district, says that by the departure of this gentleman Kánara is freed from one-fourth of the injustice from which it suffers, and waits to know when it will be completely freed.

Alleged obstruction to a public servant in the discharge of his duty by Mr. T. Watson, Sub-Engineer, Ahmednagar.

22. The *Nagar Samáchár* (46), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—When Mr. Gahináji, a bailiff, went to the bungalow of Mr. T. Watson, Sub-Engineer, Ahmednagar, to attach his property in execution of a decree for Rs. 109-12-8 obtained against him by Mr. Pándurang Rámchandra Arankalle, Mr. Watson forcibly took away the property which had been attached, obstructed the bailiff in the discharge of his duty and drove him out of his bungalow. The bailiff has reported the matter to his superiors. We await the decision of the Court in this matter.

A man at Ahmednagar fined by the Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate for breaking his promise of lending money to another person.

23. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 2nd April, says:—A Boráh of Ahmednagar by name Tayaballi Shamsuddin recovered an old debt from a soldier on promise of advancing to him another sum as soon as the old debt was repaid. Tayaballi not having performed his promise was complained against by the soldier, and the Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar fined him Rs. 51. The Magistrate ought to have known whether such things are not common. From his decision he seems to be perfectly wanting in experience. People who break such promises can be found in krors, and Government and even the Magistrate himself may sometimes be included among the number. If all these men were to be fined, there would be want of Magistrates to try their cases and of room to keep the money recovered as fines.

A complaint against some Government servants in the Irrigation Department in the Bombay Presidency.

24. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 1st April, says that some Government servants have been unjustly trying for the last few days to levy water-duty from one Váman Rájárám Gholap for the water which oozes out from the Government canal in his *bágáyat* land about two or three miles distant from Poona, that Mr. Gholap is not only not in want of the water which oozes out from the canal in his land, but that the water so oozing does injury to the produce in his land, that the action of Government servants in this as well as in similar other cases is most oppressive and ruinous to the interests of poor cultivators, and that Government should watch it and prevent their own name from being brought into discredit by their mischievous subordinates.

Sir Frank Souter and the promotion of the policeman Bháu Jiváji concerned in the Mulji Dayál case.

25. The *Gujaráti* (102), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—It is generally believed that by promoting the notorious Bháu Jiváji to the rank of a *náik* Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has manifested, as if, his approval of the conduct of this policeman in the well-known Mulji Dayál case and his scorn of the decision given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in it. Whatever may be the opinion of Sir Frank Souter in the matter, the public think Bháu Jiváji to be guilty. Should not Government reprimand Sir Frank Souter for his action in the affair?

26. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 1st April, says that all lovers of justice will be surprised to hear that the police constable Bháu Jiváji, who was sentenced to four months' imprisonment but was recently acquitted and discharged by the Bombay High Court, has been promoted in rank and made a *náik* by the Police Commissioner.

Questionable practices of the Bombay police.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (90), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—Several orders issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the force employed under him appear objectionable, and it is desirable to find out whether they are authorized by law or sanctioned by Government. The following are instances in point:—A Native policeman is strictly prohibited from arresting a European though he be found creating a disturbance on a public road and assaulting Natives who may come across him, such arrests being made only by European police officers. If delay occurs in the arrival of the European officer on the scene of the disturbance very often the delinquent disappears. In the case of a Native offender, however, a Native police constable arrests him at once and

often ill-treats him in various ways. Thus an invidious distinction is observed by the police in the treatment of European and Native delinquents. Sometimes the police search the house of an accused without a Magistrate's warrant. Very often persons injured by accidents are not questioned as to the causes of the injuries received by them, but are taken by the Native policemen to their European superiors. Hawkers sitting on the road-side to vend their wares are arrested. Moreover, Native constables often use foul language to poor people in the hearing of respectable men and women.

Complaint against the police Chief Constable of Mehmadabad in a case of attempted murder.

28. The *Nyáyadarshak* (114), in its issue of the 2nd April, complains of the Chief Constable of Mehmadabad having released on bail two Kunbis residing in the village of Mahij who recently attempted to murder one Keval Sánkalchand of the same village, who is expected to die shortly from the severe wounds received, hears that the offenders are intimidating the people and telling them that they will punish those who will give evidence against them, and remarks that it is fearful and illegal to liberate such offenders on bail, and that the Collector and the Police Superintendent of Kaira ought to enquire into the matter.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

A request to Government to widely circulate the vernacular translations of Act No. VI of 1888.

29. The *Prabodh Ratná* (53), in its issue of the 5th April, requests Government to widely circulate among the people translations into vernacular languages of India of Act No. VI of 1888 relating to imprisonment for debt, and observes that the ryots being ignorant of the Acts passed in their interests by Government from time to time do not derive any benefit from them. [The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 1st April, makes a similar request to Government and heartily thanks them for enacting that women and poor labourers should not be imprisoned for debt.]

The new Act regarding debtors disapproved.

30. The *Suryá Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 7th April, says that the new Act regarding debtors is favourable to them and injurious to creditors, while the old Act was beneficial to both parties. The creditors will have, remarks the paper, to be very cautious in advancing money on interest. The introduction of the new Act into the Bombay Presidency has much harmed the system of credit hitherto prevailing, and its continuance in force will lessen the mutual confidence necessary in the transaction of business.

Satisfaction at the third reading and passing of the Bombay Municipal Bill.

31. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—That spoilt child of public opinion, the Bombay Municipal Bill, was read a third time on Wednesday and passed. We consider the measure, as it stands, to be a great improvement on the original draft, so far as it makes everything clear. The Government of Bombay has made several concessions to reasonable demands; indeed, we are not aware of any other Government having deferred to public opinion so cheerfully. The Bill secures, what should be the object of an enlightened administration, the greatest good of the greatest number, through a workable system, avoiding confusion or conflict by a fair division of responsibility. The Honourable Messrs. Telang and Mehta have both accepted it in its present form, and it only remains for us to wish that the public spirit of Bombay may work it in such a manner as to deserve further concessions. Of this, however, we confess we are not very sanguine. It will take many years before we have at the head of the Government a statesman so willing to work *with* the people rather than *for* them. His Excellency Lord Reay's speech before the passing of the Bill is worthy of his reputation. It shows a familiarity with the subject under discussion and a desire to advance the cause for which he has had but poor credit given him. If His Excellency did not go further, he knew he could not, with the best interests of the community in view. In the Honourable Mr. West the friends of local self-government had another wise supporter, whose experience of civic affairs and whose legal acumen stood them in good stead. Alto-

gether, with the two Native representatives in Council—and abler men could not be thought of—accepting the measure and hoping for good results from its working, the public cannot do better than follow their lead.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

32. The *Rást Goftár* (32), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—With regard to the Bombay Municipal Bill just passed through the Legislative Council, we must not omit to mention a most gratifying feature of its debates. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was, as long as he was in Bombay, not only assiduous in his presence, but took an intelligent and liberal interest in the discussion of the important Bill before the Council. His Royal Highness did not consider himself bound to vote for the official view of any question; he voted in favour of the Honourable Mr. Mehta's amendments about the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, and being apparently not convinced by the arguments of the Honourable Messrs. West and Naylor with regard to the question of the appointment of Chief Accountant, the Royal Duke declined to give his vote on that question. It is for the first time in the history of British India that a gallant son of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress has taken part at a deliberative assembly in the discussion for guiding the political destinies of a nation under the benign sway of his Imperial mother; and those members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Town Council who feel bound to vote invariably for the official side because they are nominated by Government will take a hint from His Royal Highness as to their duties and obligations to the public at large.

The discussion of the Bombay Municipal Bill in the local Legislative Council contrasted with that of legislative measures concerning other parts of the presidency.

33. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—The very able discussion of the Bombay Municipal Bill, which has succeeded in turning an ungainly and impracticable Bill into something useful, shows that when the Council so desires, any Bill can be considered calmly and carefully. We attribute the present result to the outcry raised against the Bill in the very first instance both by the public and the Bombay Municipal Corporation. But the question is, is this calm discussion of legislative measures the rule? We think not. It fortunately happened that the Council contained two exceptionally able Native members who were well acquainted with the requirements of the city and who insisted upon justice being done to the advance of Bombay when legislating as regards local self-government. They threw amendment after amendment at the head of the mover of the Bill, who too saw wisdom in yielding. To His Excellency the Governor no small credit is due for holding the balance evenly between the contending parties. The Honourable Mr. West rendered very valuable service by the very impartial and judicious manner in which he disposed of knotty points. They all did their work well. It was evident that they were ready to show how well they appreciated the ability and the public spirit of the citizens of Bombay. So far as the present Bill is concerned, the discussion has been fair, dispassionate and careful. But we regret to say that this is not always the case. Bills regarding the other parts of the presidency are very often pushed forward with indecent haste. Members do not care to master their details and to study them carefully. Such business is gone through hurriedly, and it is this point to which we wish to draw the attention of our readers. Let each one draw the moral for himself.

PART III.—*Education.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nánábhái's offer of a prize to the Bombay University and its rejection.

34. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—If any further proof were needed to show how afraid the University authorities are of allowing the work of Examiners to bear public light, it is afforded by the late refusal by that august body of the liberal endowment proffered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás on condition that the marks obtained by the successful candidates for each question set in the several papers for the LL.B. Examination should be published. Surely there is something rotten in the system of examinations

conducted under the auspices of the Bombay University. University government by the Senate is a farce if the Fellows show such helplessness and love to work in the dark. The need for a thorough overhauling of the system by public enquiry is becoming patent every day.

35. Writing on the rejection by the Bombay University of the prize offered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás, the *Gujarát Mitra* (79), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—What surprises us most is that it is during the Chancellorship of such a distinguished educationist as His Excellency Lord Reay that the University has become most unpopular. His Excellency should make proper inquiries and put matters right. As it is, Bombay is ashamed of its University.

Professor Sanjána recommended for appointment as Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, in place of Professor Hathornthwaite.

36. The *Gujarát Gazette* (78), in its issue of the 5th April, recommends the appointment of Mr. Sanjána as Acting Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College in place of Professor Hathornthwaite, and says:—Mr. Kurkaray should be allowed to do his mediocre work where he is, at the Deccan College, for he cannot so worthily replace Mr. Hathornthwaite as Mr. Sanjána.

Discussion of the comparative merits of the English and the Native rule and of English and Native character in schools, and a request to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

37. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—A subject connected with school discipline which deserves attention from the authorities of the Educational Department is the amount of time which, on every school day, is devoted in some of our primary and secondary schools to the discussion of the comparative merits of the English and the Native rule and of English and Native character for honesty, courage and veracity, much to the discredit of the former and the glorification of the latter. If accurate information could be obtained on the point we should not be surprised if a not inconsiderable portion of the school time were found to be devoted to this subject, to the disparagement of the Government which educates the boys and pays the teachers for so doing. The seed so early sown grows and blossoms till it manifests itself in the form of those fully-opened flowers of newspaper rhetoric which we had occasion so recently to expose in these columns. If, however, the evil must be checked, as we think it ought to be, no better remedy can, we think, be found than the issue of a circular by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, forbidding the discussion of such subjects in schoolrooms under a substantial penalty.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Contemplated extension of the municipal franchise in Bengal by Sir Steuart Bayley and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter.

38. The *Gujaráti* (102), in its issue of the 1st April, approves of the circular issued by Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, asking the opinions of the District Commissioners about allowing the municipalities and local boards to elect all of their members instead of Government nominating a portion thereof as hitherto, the Civil Surgeon and the District Magistrate only supervising the doings of the municipalities without interfering with them, and remarks that it is no wonder that the Bengalis should worship Sir Steuart Bayley, for while the Bombay Government parsimoniously declines to allow such large towns as Ahmedabad and Surat to elect their own municipal presidents the Bengal Government continues to bestow such precious privileges on the people under its charge. The Bombay Government should, observes the paper, turn its attention to the Bengal administration, and should not only allow Surat and Ahmedabad to elect their own municipal presidents as prayed for by them, but should confer a boon on the different town municipalities under it similar to the one the Bengal Government is about to grant. If this be done, the Bombay Administration will certainly become popular. [A few other papers express similar sentiments and request other Governments to imitate the example of Sir Steuart Bayley.]

Mr. Arthur Crawford as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

39. The *Din-Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 1st April, writes:—While there is a good deal of talk about the Municipal Commissioner, it may be asked why Mr. Arthur Crawford should not be brought back once more to make the town look nice and tidy. We shall in that case have more work and less talk. While the city-fathers try to outdo one another in their elegant and witty speeches and the Municipal Commissioner to guide them and keep them under proper control, the city is making no progress whatever, so far at least as cleanliness and tidiness go. Mr. Crawford has left his stamp on the town and his work is visible everywhere, and there is no denying that if he had been allowed to remain in his office until now, the citizens of Bombay would by this time have found Bombay converted into another Paris.

Local self-government in the mofussil.

40. The *Suryá Prakásh* (81), in its issue of the 7th April, complains of the mismanagement prevailing in the district municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, and observes that some of the commissioners who in the beginning did their best to secure seats on the municipal boards have now shown themselves incompetent for the work, that some good commissioners are tired and wish to give up their posts, that in some municipalities the employés are not regularly paid, the municipal committees do not meet for a long time, and that in some parties have been formed and mismanagement prevails. It adds that this state of affairs is to be regretted and that it has thrown back the Natives in the matter of progress.

Local self-government in Ahmedabad and the memorial to the Bombay Government for the extension of the municipal franchise in that town.

41. The *Samsher Báhádur* (121) of the 30th March is unable to support the memorial made to the Bombay Government by several inhabitants of Ahmedabad, whom it terms self-interested, in the name of the public praying for the right of electing two-thirds of the total number of municipal commissioners instead of one-half as at present and of electing their own municipal president, as it thinks that the municipality has not proved itself worthy of the concessions asked for. It observes that the people complain about road-watering, that the system of scavenging breaks down two or four times in a year, that the removal of night-soil from the town by means of a tramway is not well managed, and that other sanitary improvements are needed. As regards the finances of the municipality, the paper refers to the cases of the theft of 2,000 cart-loads of manure, of the digging up of the reservoir near Pánkor and of the filling up of the mouth of a drain in Káranj in order to please a municipal commissioner and of its subsequent re-opening, and asks whether the people of Ahmedabad want to taste more bitter fruits hereafter by praying for the extension of the municipal franchise. It is, says the paper, improper to ask for more concessions simply because the Bombay, Poona and other well-managed municipalities enjoy them. The people of Surat, who are more advanced in independence than those of Ahmedabad, have refrained from asking Government to permit them to elect their own municipal president. This fact shows that the memorialists from Ahmedabad are very hasty in the matter. The best course is to manage municipal affairs to the satisfaction of the Government and the public and the concessions now sought for will in that case be granted by Government of their own accord. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (114) of the 2nd and the *Hitechchhu* (80) of the 5th April, both published at Ahmedabad, try to show that local self-government in that town has proved successful and support the memorial for the extension of the municipal franchise. The *Nyáyadarshak* adds that if an independent commission of inquiry were appointed, it would be seen how arbitrarily and illegally the present municipal president of Ahmedabad has acted and misspent the rate-payers' money. The *Hitechchhu* endeavours to show that the memorial in question is a public one and is supported by sensible, educated and experienced gentlemen, and remarks that a similar memorial was presented to Government three years ago, and that Government did not attend to it simply because it was received late by them.]

Cholera at Surat and the local municipality.

42. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (90) of the 4th April, writing from Surat under date the 1st idem, says:—Within the week ending 30th March there were forty deaths from cholera among the poor people of Surat, which still continues to be pestered by the epidemic, but the municipality does not seem to care about the havoc that is being committed, as no remedial measures have been taken to check it.

Complaint against the municipalities of Surat and Nadiád.

43. The *Suryá Prakásh* (84), in its issue of the 7th April, complains of the bad state of the roads, their defective watering and lighting, the accumulation of refuse on some of them and of the irregular attendance of members at municipal meetings in Surat, and says that the commissioners ought to fulfil the expectations with which they were elected to the corporation. It advises them to act with peace, to give up jealousy, to attend to the grievances of the poor and to think that the good of the country is their own good. [A correspondent writes to the *Ahmedabad Times* (85) of the 3rd April to draw the attention of the municipal commissioners of Nadiád to the necessity for keeping the town clean, as it is feared that cholera will break out in case they fail to do so. The editor supports this suggestion of the correspondent. "An inhabitant of Nadiád" complains in the *Rájyabhakt* (119) of the 1st April of the want of public privies in Nadiád and of the action of the municipality in prosecuting persons committing nuisance on the roads.]

PART V.—*Native States.*

The gloomy prospect before the Native Chiefs of India.

44. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16), in its issue of the 2nd April, says:—Take any newspaper of the present day and an article on political intrigues is sure to meet the eye. A reader of such an article is struck with horror at the commotion which is created by political officers in Native States and is terrified at the prospect of a repetition of the policy of Lord Dalhousie. The Native Chiefs of the present day are such only in name. They do not possess even a tittle of power. How strange it is that they have not the independence of even a beggar, who, satisfied with what coarse bread he gets, is free from anxiety and sleeps soundly under the shade of a tree. Why are the Native Chiefs not made cultivators with estates sufficient for the maintenance of their families instead of being thus tortured? Such a step would relieve them from their present misery and replenish the treasury of Government to the brim. We cannot imagine what pleasure Government feel in outwardly conferring high titles upon the Native Chiefs but having their entrails internally corroded by the political insects. This is extremely mean indeed! Is it not a wonder that the poor fellows should have no relief, even though they be willing to part with their territory and all. Shackles, whether golden or iron, are just the same; nay, the former are decidedly worse than the latter. The convicts in jails can see their parents, children or other relations while they are out on work, but those with golden shackles on have not this satisfaction! Is not this really pitiful? How is it that these white people do not attend to the loud outcries of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper? His Excellency Lord Dufferin seems to be determined to bid good-bye to India after presenting an offering of thirty-three lákhs of rupees to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen. It is to be seen who receive invitations to contribute to this offering. This is not a small offering, but is like that required by the demon Bakásur of the Hindu mythology. All the Native Chiefs are waiting for their turn in sadness like sheep with the butcher's knife on their necks. The rough political officers are sharpening their knives like butchers and are only awaiting orders to cut the neck. These political demons make wise men donkeys and donkeys wise men. Really, if they had been educated they would have been sometimes afraid of sin. But as they are, they make no distinction between merit and demerit. Government appoint such men alone and the latter without any scruple fearlessly kick up a commotion in the State. Chiefs! there is no chance of your being relieved from your present misery. Our outcries do not reach the airy palace at Simla and we are therefore helpless. There is no hope for you until the departure of the two N's (final?, probably Lord Dufferin and Sir Lepel Griffin).

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th April 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 7th April 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Administration of India: The high-handed and usurious policy of the British Government in India 5
- Arms Act: A request to Government to remove a condition in the licenses issued for the use of arms 9
- Budget: Remarks on the — for 1888-89:
  - The *Dnyán Prakásh* 5
  - The *Mahárâshtră Mitră* 5
- Countess of Dufferin:
  - Address presented to the — and Her Excellency's reply approved ... 8
  - The — and Her Excellency's claims on the gratitude of the people of India 8
- Indian National Congress: Nawáb Mehdi Hassan's letter to the London *Times* disapproved 9
- Ill-treatment of Native women by Europeans: Europeans outraging the modesty of Native women and advice to the Natives in connection with the matter 5
- Judicial matters: A man at Ahmednagar fined by the Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate for breaking his promise of lending money to another person 11
- Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay: The new list of the — 10
- Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: Eulogy of His Honour Sir Steuart Bayley, — 9
- Materia Medica of India: Scientific research into the — and Dr. Bahádurji 10
- Police:
  - Complaint against the — Chief Constable of Mehmadabad in a case of attempted murder 12
  - Questionable practices of the Bombay— 11
  - Sir Frank Souter and the promotion of the policeman Bháu Jiváji concerned in the Mulji Dayál case:
    - The *Din Bandhu*... 11
    - The *Gujaráti* 11
- Public Service:
  - A complaint against some Government servants in the Irrigation Department in the Bombay Presidency 11
  - Alleged obstruction to a public servant in the discharge of his duty by Mr. T. Watson, Sub-Engineer, Ahmednagar 11
  - Popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Aston in Ahmedabad 10
  - Satisfaction at the transfer of Mr. Hill, Assistant Collector, Kánara, to another district 10
- Transfer of Sind from the Bombay to the Panjáb Government: Contemplated—
  - The *Indu Prakásh* 9
  - The *Satyă Shodhak* 9
- Viceroy of India:
  - Comments on His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration of India 8
  - Disapproval of the attitude of the Bengalis and their press towards His Excellency Lord Dufferin:
    - The *Mahrátta* 7
    - The *Poona Vaibhav* 7
  - Public spirit in India and the new — 6
  - Recent demonstrations in Calcutta in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin and the Anglo-Indians 7
  - Strong disapproval of the public reception and address given to His Excellency Lord Dufferin at Calcutta 6

Page.

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Act No. VI of 1888:
  A request to Government to widely circulate vernacular translations of — 12
  The new — regarding debtors disapproved... 12
Bombay Municipal Bill:
  His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council 13
  Satisfaction at the third reading and passing of the —... ... 12
  The discussion of the — in the local Legislative Council contrasted with that of legislative measures concerning other parts of the presidency 13

Part III.—*Education*—

Bombay University: The Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái's offer of a prize to the — and its rejection:
  The *Din Bandhu* 13
  The *Gujarát Mitră* 14
Elphinstone College, Bombay: Professor Sanjána recommended for appointment as Professor of Mathematics, —, in place of Professor Hathornthwaite 14
Schools: Discussion of the comparative merits of the English and the Native rule and English and Native character in — and a request to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay 14

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Local self-government in — and the memorial to the Bombay Government for the extension of the municipal franchise in that town 15
Bombay: Mr. Arthur Crawford as Municipal Commissioner, — ... 15
Extension of the municipal franchise: Contemplated — in Bengal by Sir Steuart Bayley and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter 14
Local self-government in the mofussil: Complaint against — ... 15
Nadiád: Complaint against the municipalities of Surat and — ... 16
Surat: Cholera at — and the local municipality 16

Part V.—*Native States*—

Native Princes: The gloomy prospect before the — 16

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH APRIL 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Disapproval of the system of levying land revenue assessment in Berár.

1. A correspondent, writing from Malkápur to the *Vaidarbh* (2) in its issue of the 31st March, complains about the system of levying a fixed rate of land revenue assessment from the people by placing their lands under one or the other of the two principal classes, the Bágáyat (wet crop land) and the Jiráyat (dry crop land), and says that injustice has been done to the poor agriculturists in treating uncultivated lands as Jiráyat, that there ought to have been different rates of assessment for Jiráyat land and the land on which nothing but grass grows, that because there has been a well in a field it should not have been treated as Bágáyat simply on that account, that many agriculturists have been using Bágáyat lands for Jiráyat purposes owing to their extreme poverty, and that therefore the rates of assessment should change every year according to the use of their land by the agriculturists for Bágáyat or Jiráyat purposes.

Want of fencing along the railway line between Amráoti and Badnera.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 30th March, says that there is no fencing along the railway line between Amráoti and Badnera excepting for a mile from each of these two stations, and that therefore not only are stray cattle sometimes killed on the line, but that a serious accident is likely to happen on this account, and requests the railway authorities to pay attention to this matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th April 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 15 of 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
For the Week ending 14th April 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	English.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	Anglo-Maráthi.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	Maráthi.			
13	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtrá Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
58	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
59	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
63	„ Satvă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	560
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,345
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	900
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
122	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
127	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
129	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
130	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
143	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
148	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
149	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
150	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
151	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
152	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
153	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
154	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Indian Budget for 1888-89 and comments thereon.

1. The publication of the Indian Budget for 1888-89 has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the vernacular newspapers and has led some of them to write in strong and sarcastic language about the extravagance and carelessness of the British Indian Government. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 8th April, says that the financial policy of the Indian Government has been so completely unsettled that the budget has become a mere matter of speculation, and financial surpluses and deficits but matters of 'gambling' and results of a skilful manipulation of figures by the Finance Member irrespective of facts. The Indian nation, remarks the *Mahrátta*, has no voice in the expenditure of the country, the Secretary of State and the Government of India having unlimited power to contract loans on any conditions and at any time they please. The *Arunodayá* (13) of the same date is much surprised to see that the national debt of India is yearly increasing along with the increase in its income, which is at the present moment 80 krors against 56 krors twenty years ago. It thinks that Government is extravagant in spite of the remonstrances of the Native press, because it does not sympathise with the tax-payers of India and because its object is to benefit the British at the cost of the Indian nation, and that India will never be happy so long as the British rule over her as strangers. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its impression of the same date, considers the financial policy of Government to be reckless, and says that the time has come when England should relieve India in her straitened circumstances in consideration of the self-sacrifice undergone by her during the last sixty years in furtherance of the interests of England.

Demonstration in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin and comments thereon.

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 9th April, writes :—There is no doubt that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has the fullest sympathy with the people of India. And that is why it is all the more deeply to be regretted that he has not succeeded in winning their affection. This brings us to the question as to the true verdict which History will pronounce on his Viceroyalty. We have admired the Viceroy for his manly and liberal sentiments, for his private virtues, his affability, and his courteousness. But it seems to us that when a people are asked to vote a statue or to hold a public meeting in honour of a Viceroy, he should be one who has not only done something for them, but *the something* that he has done must be of a substantial character. Lord Dufferin appointed a Public Service Commission and put on it some very good men; he received the gentlemen who attended the National Congress at Calcutta at a garden party, to which they were invited; and he consulted Native gentlemen now and then on several questions. All this deserves a word of praise; but, in our humble judgment, it does not appear to deserve the unusual honour of a public meeting or a statue. The greatest praise that is due to Lord Dufferin is that he has not proved a second Lytton, and that he has paid some regard, on the whole, to public opinion. That, however, is not enough to entitle a Viceroy to the honour of a public meeting or a statue. Hence we think that his admirers in Calcutta have acted in the matter without the support of the general public. We say this all the more freely because while we do not approve of the so-called public meeting held at Calcutta and the adulatory terms in which all the measures of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty were spoken of there, we do not at the same time approve of the manner in which some of our Calcutta contemporaries have been writing about and against the Viceroy. It seems Lord Dufferin is not getting justice either from his admirers or from his adverse critics. The former see everything good in all that he has done, the latter everything bad. There is a third opinion about the Viceroy with which we feel inclined to agree, and that is that Lord Dufferin is neither so good nor so bad as is supposed. He is an honourable, sympathetic and good-natured gentleman, but his failing is that he lacks the moral courage of his immediate predecessor in office. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (116) of the 9th April calls His Excellency Lord Dufferin odious and treacherous, and says that His Excellency ought not to have accepted the address which his flatterers presented him in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the people of Bengal.]

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration highly censured.

3. In writing about His Excellency Lord Dufferin and his approaching departure, the *Satyă Mitră* (60) of Poona, in its issue of the 9th April, says that though the departure of His Excellency from India will be much regretted by the British Government as he always exerted himself hard for the promotion of its interests, he has done nothing useful or beneficial for the people of India, for whose welfare he showed so much anxiety and whose interests he professed in sweet and touching language to have at heart, that there is no comparison between the kind Lord Ripon and the stony-hearted Lord Dufferin, who after his sweet promises cut the throats of his subjects in the end, whom the people are cursing and calling names and whose departure will be hailed by the people with great joy and sense of relief, and that His Excellency must thank his stars if after his departure to England an inquiry into his administration of India be not ordered, as was done as regards the administration of Lord Clive. [In writing upon the same subject, the *Pratod* (55) of the same date says that there is much similarity between His Excellency Lord Dufferin and Lords Dalhousie and Lytton, and that the few flatterers who gave him an address at Calcutta have simply betrayed the people of India and their interests.]

Commendation of the Bengali Bábus for protesting against the public character of the demonstration held at Calcutta in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

4. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 7th April, says:—Foolish people may call the Bengali Bábus rebels and disloyal, but we are exceedingly rejoiced at their frankness in expressing their disapproval of the farewell demonstration held at Calcutta in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin. It appears that some Bengalis have an opinion of their own and that they are not in the least afraid of making it public. What a contrast between them and men like Sir Dinshah M. Petit having a long array of titles appended to their names!

Address presented by the Oude Tálukdárs to His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

5. In noticing the reply of His Excellency Lord Dufferin to the address presented by the Tálukdárs of Oude, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 10th April, deprecates the manner in which people in India give valedictory addresses to Governors of presidencies and Viceroys without looking to their merits and to the evil consequences of their proceedings, and says that if His Excellency is really a friend of local self-government, as he professes to be, he should refuse assent to the new Bombay Municipal Bill passed by the local Government and the defects and shortcomings of which have been already pointed out.

Strong disapproval of the conduct of one Mr. Sorábji Jámáspji Pádshah, a Government servant in Bengal, in writing publicly against His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

6. The *Satyă Mitră* (124) of Bombay, in its issue of the 8th April, strongly disapproves of the conduct of one Mr. Sorábji Jámáspji Pádshah, a Government servant in Bengal, in writing publicly against His Excellency Lord Dufferin and of the letters written from Bombay to the *Indian Mirror* newspaper of Calcutta by his mother and a brother named Mr. Pestanji in his defence as some Anglo-Indian newspapers published in Bengal have taken Mr. Sorábji to task for it, and asks whether his mother and brother have acted properly in not saying in their letters a word of regret or advice for the fault committed by him. Is it not, continues the *Mitră*, very shameful and ungrateful for him to publicly write against his master at a time when agitation prevails in the country? His mother ought in the first place to have expressed disapproval of his conduct and to have asked him to publicly apologize for the serious fault committed by him. As a well-known and leading public writer among the Pársis which the editor of the *Mitră* thinks himself to be, he expresses his disapproval of this ungrateful behaviour on the part of Mr. Sorábji.

Corruption in Government offices.

7. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 8th April, says:—The vice of taking bribes is at present widely prevalent in Government offices, and complaints about it are rife everywhere among poor people. The giver as well as the receiver of bribes is punishable by law, but this provision is not very effective. Government always make new laws, but do not make arrangements to find out

their effects upon the subject people. The consequence of this is that laws made for the benefit of poor people often prove harmful to them. In táluka stations the Mámlatdárs and Chief Constables make a common cause and freely plunder the people. They create quarrels where there are none and make capital out of them for their own benefit. To verify this statement Government need only find out what savings these officers make after defraying their expenses and see whether they are not out of proportion to their salaries.

A proposal to separate the district of Kánara from the Bombay Presidency.

8. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (140), in its issue of the 6th April, recommends Government to detach the district of Kánara from the Bombay Presidency and to join it to the Madras Presidency instead of transferring Sind to the Panjáb on the grounds that Kánara is quite disappointed in its expectations from this presidency and that the *rayats* would gladly accept the change.

Necessity for separating the judicial and revenue functions of revenue officers.

9. Referring to the case in which one Mr. Krishnáji Bháskar A'pte, Circle Inspector, Dhárwár, is being criminally prosecuted for alleged misconduct as a public servant and in which Mr. Spence, District Collector, Dhárwár, has stated in reply to a reference by the Bombay High Court that the remarks he has made on the conduct of the accused were made in his capacity as District Collector and not as District Magistrate, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (24) of the 12th April once more points out the inexpediency of investing the same person with revenue and magisterial functions, and says that it is much to be regretted that Government have not yet paid attention to this matter. [The *Rájyabhakt* (121) of the 8th April says that Mr. Spence has acted in a praiseworthy manner in recommending the separation of judicial from revenue functions, that the Indian National Congress has rightly asked for this separation, and that Government should speedily attend to the matter.]

The principle laid down by the Bombay High Court that 'good faith' means 'honest belief' discussed.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 9th April, writes:—The *Bombay Gazette's* "Legal Correspondent," who writes to it disapproving of the judgment passed by the Bombay High Court in the case of the police constable Bháu Jiváji, takes a view of the question which is entitled to some consideration. The judgment of the High Court practically lays down two principles, which are sure to create some confusion in the administration of our criminal law. The first principle is that 'good faith' means 'honest belief,' and not due care and attention, as defined explicitly in the Indian Penal Code. A policeman may do a thing, as Bháu Jiváji did when he took the Bhátia to be a thief, *carelessly*; but if he does it *honestly*, he is safe because he will be held to have done it in good faith. In laying down this as law, the Judges of the High Court, as the *Gazette's* correspondent has shown, have substituted a new definition of 'good faith' for the one given in the Penal Code. The question is—had the Judges any right to do this? The answer is obvious. The Judges sit to administer the law as it is and not to make it. The second principle laid down by the High Court is that an inferior criterion of good faith exists in the case of men in the position of a police constable drawing Rs. 9 a month and a superior criterion in the case of higher officers. The soundness of this principle seems again open to question. If it is good law to say that a lower standard of *good faith* will be expected from a poor and uncultured man and a higher standard from a well-to-do and cultured man, it must come to this that an illiterate writer may libel any one with impunity if he shows that he wrote the libel *honestly* though *carelessly*, while a more cultured writer will have to prove a greater degree of caution. *Ignorance*, in fact, is made the test of *good faith*. But the law nowhere says that nothing is an offence because an ignorant and uneducated man does it. There is one standard for all for the purpose of finding out if an act amounts to an offence. The Penal Code assumes all sane men to possess the same degree of comprehension and does not know degrees of intelligence in ascertaining the guilt or innocence of a man, though the law does take them into account in adjudging sentence, after a man has been found guilty. Illiterate

writers in the press may now libel anybody, and they may be sure, the Courts will not punish them, provided they prove that they wrote the libel *honestly*, though *carelessly*. For, that is what the High Court's judgment comes to.

The decision given by the Bombay High Court in the case of the policeman Bháu Jiváji and a request to Government in the matter.

11. Writing upon the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the case of the policeman Bháu Jiváji, the *Gujarát Gazette* (30), in its issue of the 12th April, says:—We call upon Government to settle the matter and to define the sphere of police duty and authority. If they do not interfere in time and of their own accord, we see no reason why the citizens should not meet together in the Town Hall of Bombay to declare their sense of Sir Frank Souter's behaviour. The question is grave enough to allow of the citizens founding upon it an Indian Petition of Rights. Will the people of Bombay allow their own First Magistrate to be publicly insulted and themselves to be enslaved by their own petty servants? [A few other papers say that the case should be taken to the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court.]

Proposed public honour to Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 10th April, says:—It is gratifying that a movement has been set on foot for doing public honour to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for the satisfaction he has given to the public in the discharge of his duties as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. His decisions have been able, duly conserving the rights, convenience and liberty of the subjects, and deserve recognition from the public. Though Mr. Crawley-Boevey is going only on a month's leave of absence, yet an expression of the public appreciation of the work done by him is desirable, since an attempt is being made in certain quarters to depreciate his valuable decisions which are so beneficial to the interests of the public. A Government resolution has depreciated the great value of his able decision in the case of an ice-cream shop-keeper in the Fort, and the public has been placed at the mercy of the police by the High Court reversing his decision in the case of the Native police constable Bháu Jiváji. Under these circumstances the proposed public honour would show the confidence of the public in Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

A complaint about auction sales being held at night by the Mámlatdár of Mángaon in the Kolába District.

13. A correspondent, writing from Goregaon to the *Shri Shiváji* (65) in its issue of the 6th April, refers to an auction sale of property at about 8 P.M. on the 22nd March last at Panal Ghar by the Mámlatdár of Mángaon in Kolába, says that the Mámlatdár is in the habit of holding such sales at night and requests the District Collector to take notice of this matter. He also says that there is talk about the same Mámlatdár having done injustice in a case in which the Collector of Kolába had cancelled the auction sale of property belonging to one Lakshman Shivnák of the same village and ordered the Mámlatdár to pay the amount of land revenue for which the sale had been effected from his own pocket.

Recommendation to Government to invest the Honorary Magistrates' Bench at Sátára with second class powers.

14. The *Vritt Sudha* (78), in its issue of the 10th April, requests Government to invest the Magisterial Bench at Sátára with second class powers as the persons constituting the Bench are intelligent and educated and as the present Chairman of the Bench already exercises second class magisterial power in Chinchner and Kari in the Sátára Táluka.

Disapproval of the sudden abolition of the examination for Native Subordinate Magistrates.

15. The *Jagan Mitră* (35), in its issue of the 9th April, refers to the notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* abolishing the examination for Native Subordinate Magistrates after the one to be held in the month of May next, and says:—Many persons will suffer on account of this sudden abolition of the examination. Government ought to have given at least two years' notice to enable the intending candidates to prepare for the examination and to avail themselves of the last opportunity given them. It will, therefore, be well for Government to modify their order to this extent. Various obstacles in the shape of examinations are

thrown in the way of persons aspiring to enter the Government service. The examinations which they have to pass give them very little knowledge which is useful to them in after-life in earning their bread. Persons in Government service have also to pass examinations until they retire from it. On account of the various examinations which they have to pass very few Government servants live a long life and enjoy their pensions. There should, therefore, be only one examination in the necessary subjects qualifying for Government service.

A request to the District Magistrate of Sátára to inquire into the antecedents of a man at Sátára and to see whether a certain advertisement issued by him is not a lottery advertisement.

16. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 11th April, says:—One Jayasingráo Santájiráo Powár *alias* Annásáheb Powár, Darbár Surgeon, has settled himself at Sátára for the last four or five months. He first opened a dispensary here. Nobody knows his antecedents. He says that he belongs to the Powár family at Dhár, but none has any reliable knowledge as to his native place and the caste he belongs to. He has recently established here a lithographic and a typographic printing press and has started a weekly advertiser. We do not know whether he has started the printing establishment with the permission of the District Magistrate or not. With the help of these printing presses he has been able to widely circulate in the mofussil all sorts of advertisements under the name of "A Society for publishing old manuscripts and inventions." His weekly advertiser is not published at Sátára, but in the mofussil. Therein he has published an advertisement under the heading "This is not a lottery, Sir," in which he has offered to give a prize of Rs. 10,000 to one of the subscribers to a certain publication which he intends to publish and subscriptions are pouring in for it. The people are likely to be deceived in this matter. We therefore request the District Magistrate to see whether it is a lottery advertisement or not and to inquire into the antecedents of this man. He intends to establish also a bank at Sátára, has published its rules and is appointing agents in the mofussil for the purpose. He wanted the co-operation of the people of Sátára in this matter, but they have refused to join him as they have no confidence in him.

A complaint against a Christian convert at Waduth contradicted.

17. A correspondent of the *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 12th April, says that the complaint against a Christian convert at Waduth (reported in paragraph 21 at page 12 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 10th March last) is utterly false and that the Christian converts at Waduth are very popular and loved by the people.

A request to the Collector of Sholápur regarding dharmashálás near the Kurduwádi railway station.

18. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 8th April, complains of the misuse of the two dharmashálás near the Kurduwádi railway station by their managers and the consequent inconvenience to pilgrims to Pandharpur, and requests the District Collector to pay attention to this matter and see that they are utilized for their proper purpose. [The *Sholápur Samáchár* (64), in its issue of the 10th April, makes the same complaint and says that as the ground for building these two dharmashálás has been lent by Government the proper authorities should see that they are used by pilgrims and that no profit is made out of them by their managers, that two or three more dharmashálás should be built near the station at the expense of the Pandharpur and the Bársi municipalities and that the district local board should also assist in the matter.]

Remission of land revenue recommended for the people of Ichhápur.

19. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in their respective issues of the 10th and 12th April, say that the Bombay Government should grant the sufferers by the disastrous fire at Ichhápur in Surat a remission of the land revenue and supply timber to enable them to rebuild their houses.

Newspaper postage in India and a suggestion to the postal authorities.

20. The *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in its issue of the 12th April, complains of the inconvenience and loss of money suffered by proprietors of newspapers and periodicals by the present system of taking postal charges in advance for them for three months and of the postal authorities

declining to refund money in case the number of newspapers and periodicals posted during the quarter should be less than that stipulated for, while they charge extra postage for the number in excess of that agreed to, and remarks that the best course is to issue one pice tickets for the use of newspapers and periodicals only.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Request to Government to make the necessary alterations in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the interests of the poor agriculturists.

21. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 11th April, says:—The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, instead of doing any good to the agriculturists, has on the contrary done them much harm. Since the introduction of this Act they have had either to mortgage or to sell their property to money-lenders in order to raise money to pay land revenue assessment to Government. We, therefore, request Government to reconsider the provisions of this Act and to effect the necessary alterations in them in the interests of the poverty-stricken and helpless agriculturists. When their condition is becoming worse day by day, how can we find fault with them if they resort to questionable means for earning their livelihood? Another necessary reform is the introduction of the permanent settlement of land revenue. On account of the present system the agriculturists do not improve their land for fear of being made to pay increased assessment if they do so.

Approval of a Draft Bill for preventing extravagant expenditure on marriage and funeral ceremonies among the Leva Pátidárs of Gujarát.

22. The *Broach Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 12th April, publishes a draft of a Bill for preventing extravagant expenditure on marriage and funeral ceremonies among the Leva Pátidárs of Gujarát, and observes that Government have acted wisely in carrying out this praiseworthy work of reform begun by Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., and that the Pátidárs are to be congratulated on it. It adds that it is a matter for joy that Government and their officers should thus continue to take measures for the welfare of their subjects and that the endeavours recently made by Colonel Walter, Agent to the Governor-General at Ajmere-Merwara, for the social improvement of the Rajput Chiefs will in a similar manner be crowned with success.

A defect in the Pársi Intestate Succession Act and the necessity for remedying it.

23. In the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 8th April "Durbin" points out the necessity for a change in the law relating to intestate succession among the Pársis as defined by Act XXI. of 1865, viz., that the parents of a Pársi dying intestate should be allowed a share in the estate of the deceased along with his widow and heirs, and says that according to the present law the grandfather, paternal as well as maternal, is also debarred from getting a share in the estate of his deceased grandson, that this arrangement is opposed to the customs of the Pársis and that they should have this serious defect in their law remedied. In support of his view the writer gives particulars of a case that happened during the current decade, in which an old Pársi of the middle class had during his life-time transferred all his property to his son which had to be divided among the heirs of the latter according to the present law owing to the son predeceasing his father, and adds that it cannot be stated how many cases of a similar sort have happened or will happen.

PART III.—*Education.*

Proposal for the bestowal of an honorary University degree upon the Honourable Mr. West.

24. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 12th April, says:—The Honourable Mr. West will soon go on six months' leave to Europe and the *Times of India* recommends that the honorary LL.D. degree of the Bombay University should be bestowed upon him. His great learning and the service rendered by him to the University entitle him to the proposed honour. He has discharged the duties of the Vice-Chancellor of the local University with great ability and satisfaction to the public and has shown great interest in the cause of the spread of education and the progress of the people by preparing the University Reform Bill. He has also given satisfaction to the public as a Judge of the

Bombay High Court and as a member of Government and has thereby earned great respect from the public. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 13th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Suggestions in connection with the two scholarship examinations recently introduced into the Bombay Presidency.

25. The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 8th April, disapproves of the age-limits for the recently introduced scholarship examinations in the Bombay Presidency, one for the advanced and the other for the backward classes, and says that unless the age-limits are raised, particularly from 15 to 18 in the case of the backward classes, the amount of the examination fee is reduced, the uncertainty of the place at which the examinations will be held is removed and the distance which the boys appearing for these examinations will have to travel is greatly minimized, the object of Government in introducing these examinations will not be accomplished.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Latrine accommodation in third-class railway carriages.

26. With reference to the refusal of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to provide latrine accommodation in their third-class carriages as suggested by the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 11th April, says:—The latrines are as much required in this class of carriages as they are in the first and second class vehicles that are already provided with them, as their absence is injurious to the health of the passengers. The reason given by the railway authorities for the refusal, viz., that the latrines would foul the rail-road is worthless, since the latrine accommodation in the first and second class carriages has not produced a similar effect, and proves the censurable indifference of those authorities to the comfort and convenience of their best customers. The Bombay Government have already expressed their views on the subject concurring with the railway company and there is little hope of redress being had from this quarter. The third-class passengers ought to appeal to the higher authorities.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Satisfaction at the election of Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayáni as Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

27. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 8th April, says that the election of Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayáni as Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has given general satisfaction. [Many other papers also express satisfaction with the election in question.]

Complaints against the Ahmedabad Municipality.

28. The *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in its issue of the 12th April, complains of the want of repairs to and the dirty condition of roads and defective lighting in the *pols* of Ahmedabad, points out the hardship caused to the poor inhabitants of small villages adjoining Ahmedabad by the municipality levying a duty on articles of food even of small value brought by them into the town, the advisability of exempting articles under a certain value from the octroi duties and the annoyance caused to railway passengers entering the town by the municipal peons searching their baggage at the city-gates in order to find out dutiable goods, and remarks that the municipality ought to stop this scandalous practice altogether. It adds that when several Native Princes have abolished the transit duties hitherto levied in their States, it is discreditable to the Ahmedabad Municipality to continue this annoyance to persons entering the town.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Establishment of a separate Court to enquire into the charges brought against Native Princes and political officers in their States recommended.

29. The *Shri Shiváji* (65), in its issue of the 6th April, says that it is better for both the Native Princes and the British Government to have complaints about the inability of the former to rule their States and the high-handed behaviour of the political officers of the latter in those States openly inquired into, that it is even in the interests of the political officers themselves to have such an inquiry, and that a separate Court

constituted similarly to that appointed to inquire into the charges brought against the late Malharráo Gáikwád should be established for the purpose.

Evil effects of His Excellency the Viceroy's letter to Sir Lepel Griffin approving of his conduct in connection with the Bhopál State.

30. In an article headed "End of Lord Dufferin's administration," the *Rájyabhakt* (121), in its issue of the 8th April, writes:—There is a good end to a good thing and a bad end to a bad thing. This is being realised in the case of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration. We thought that His Excellency would, even while leaving the country, gain the confidence of the people, but alas! this is not the case. Lord Dufferin has, by his approval of the arbitrary, tyrannical and illegal acts of Sir Lepel Griffin, lowered himself in the estimation of the public and weakened the foundation of the British rule in India. The result of this will be that the Native Princes, thinking that justice is not to be had from the Supreme Government, will come forward to make similar intrigues against the Resident and there will consequently be much fighting! By his approval of the actions of Sir Lepel Griffin, Lord Dufferin has shown that Government does not exist for the protection of the Native States but for their annexation. The encouragement given by His Excellency to Sir Lepel will be much commented upon by the Natives. The advice of His Excellency to Sir Lepel to be indifferent towards the writings of the Native papers is an ocular demonstration of his filthy conscience. Lord Dufferin was helpless, otherwise he would have revived the Black Act (the Vernacular Press Act). His Lordship's administration has proved a failure, has been painful to the people and has tended to diminish the love of the people for the British rule. [The *Gujaráti* (104), in its issue of the 8th April, says:—What will the adherents of His Excellency Lord Dufferin say now? Bravo, Lord Dufferin, for approving of all the actions of Sir Lepel Griffin, who tried to have the veil removed from the face of the Begum of Bhopál and abused her husband in public darbár!! Where has Lord Dufferin's so-called chivalry gone? We must express our strong disapproval of the resolution issued by him in the matter. If the allegations made against Sir Lepel by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* were regarded by Government as false the paper should have been prosecuted and punished, but perhaps Lord Dufferin's Government felt that such a course would go hard with it and that many other matters concerning its mismanagement and that of Sir Lepel that had not yet seen the light would come out. We must say that Government have jeopardized themselves by supporting the arbitrary actions of political officers like Sir Lepel Griffin. The people are gradually beginning to understand that Government merely pretend to be just, and this knowledge has tended to do away altogether with their good feelings towards Government. The statements made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* have been read in all Indian villages and the people have been convinced that Sir Lepel Griffin has acted very disgracefully in Bhopál and that Government have greatly tarnished their reputation for justice by not immediately dismissing him from his post. The *Gujarát Gazette* (80) of the 12th and the *Satyavakta* (125) of the 13th April disapprove of His Excellency the Viceroy's letter and recommend the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the allegations and complaints made against Sir Lepel Griffin.]

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 9th April, writes:—The Government of India have addressed a letter to Sir Lepel Griffin, declaring the charges brought against him by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* to be false and assuring him of their confidence in his administrative capacities. It is due to Government that when they say that an allegation is false their explanation should be accepted. But it would have been more satisfactory if they had said so after giving the *Patrika* an opportunity of proving its allegations or withdrawing them in case they could not be proved. It costs Government nothing to say that the utterances of the press should be treated with "indifference," and no easier method can perhaps be devised of getting rid of situations which are delicate. But we are not sure that the Government of India are right in applying the principle of "indifference" to the grave charges which the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has persisted in bringing against the treatment accorded by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Begum of Bhopál and her consort. The

Patrika is a widely circulated newspaper, and what it says is read very largely. It was on that account necessary that at least its allegations should have been publicly inquired into and then contradicted. Sir Lepel wished to prosecute the *Patrika* and other papers which libelled his administration in Bhopál. The Government think that it is hardly necessary to do so, advise him to be a little more thick-skinned, and to go and do as he has gone and done hitherto. Sir Lepel has, no doubt, won; but we are not sure that he can be reasonably proud of his victory, won as it is in the absence and behind the back of his editorial antagonist, who has been saying all along that he is prepared to stand by all that he has alleged.

32. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 8th April, writes:—We think that the specific charge brought against the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India of having treated the Begum Sáheb with scant courtesy was one which deserved to be fully enquired into in the light of day. In refusing to sanction an enquiry the Government of India has satisfied neither party. Sir Lepel must feel that the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India is too vague and too general to set at rest the charges brought against him. On the other hand, the *Patrika* and its supporters must feel that Sir Lepel Griffin has been shielded in spite of their protests and that they have been baffled. Under these circumstances we cannot say we approve of the course taken by Government in this matter. [Many other papers write disapprovingly on the subject.]

33. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 8th April, writes:—Sir Lepel's position is not much improved by the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, especially as the attacks which contained specific statements of facts are not characterised as groundless, but merely as having been conceived in a spirit of partizanship.

34. The *Satyá Shodhak* (62), in its issue of the 8th April, says:—If Government were of opinion that the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin were false, they ought to have forced the Native newspapers which published them to withdraw them. But as they have not done this the people will think that there is some truth in them and that Government are primarily responsible for this Bhopál affair. We do not consider the decision of Government in this matter to be satisfactory, but think that the letter of Government to Sir Lepel Griffin will serve as a *sanad* (a warrant) to high-handed political officers to be indifferent to public criticism and to be confident of the support of Government in all their actions. Besides this it will lessen the influence of the Native press. [The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 9th April, in its Maráthi columns, says that His Excellency Lord Dufferin ought to have given permission to Sir Lepel Griffin to prosecute the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* in order to clear his conduct and that Government should cancel the rule requiring Government officers to obtain their permission before instituting an action against a party who has libelled them.]

35. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 9th April, says:—If the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India was needlessly brought into disrepute, why did not Government sanction the prosecution of his assailant? The action of Government in this matter is most suspicious and dishonourable. We think that His Excellency Lord Dufferin did not like to quarrel with an officer who has strong support in England. Whatever may have been the cause, the letter sent to Sir Lepel Griffin by Government clearly shows the weakness of His Excellency the Viceroy. People will not only not change their unfavourable opinion about Sir Lepel Griffin and his relation with the Native Princes in Central India, but will, on the contrary, form a worse opinion about him. This will be a great addition to the causes for which His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration is disliked by the people in this country.

Mismanagement in the Pálitána State.

36. "An eye-witness" writes to the *Gujarát Gazette* (80) of the 12th April to complain of the prevalence of mismanagement in the Pálitána State, of the Thákor passing his time in pleasure and of no heed being paid to the grievances of the people. He says:—The Thákor has changed four Diváns within the space of two years that he has been on the throne. The present

Diván, Mr. Náráyanráo Khárkar, is an experienced and clever man, but he intends to resign office as he is tired of the Thákor. The State has been ruined by the intrigues of khavások (personal attendants) and the Memons. The two chief leaders of the Memon party are Sakurvali Mámad and Usmán Jamál of Rájkot, who have misled the Thákor. The State treasury is empty, old and faithful servants have been removed, and scheming men have prospered. Two lákhs of rupees were spent on the second marriage of the Thákor. The State is in debt for six lákhs. The creditors are sent by the Thákor to Sakurváli Mámad when they demand payment and have to dance attendance upon him. The Thákor has never held a sessions for administering justice and does not know how it is administered in the State. The judge, who is a young and haughty Nágar and who was formerly serving in Bhilkha on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem and who now draws Rs. 100, acts tyrannically. The people loudly complain, but neither the Diván nor the Political Agent attends to their out-cry. The Political Agent, his *shirastedár* and other men accompanying him are nicely entertained when they visit the State and everything passes off smoothly.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

24th April 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 14th April 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Budget: The Indian — for 1888-89 and comments thereon 5
Christian converts at Waduth: A complaint against one of the — contradicted 9
Corruption among Government officers: Complaint regarding— ... 6
Dharmashálás: A request to the Collector of Sholápur regarding — near the Kurduwádi railway station 9
Examination for Native Subordinate Magistrates: Disapproval of the sudden abolition of the — 8
Judicial matters:
  Recommendation to Government to invest the Honorary Magistrates' Bench at Sátára with second class powers 8
  The decision given by the Bombay High Court in the case of the policeman Bháu Jiváji and a request to Government in the matter 8
  The principle laid down by the High Court, Bombay, that 'good faith' means 'honest belief' discussed... 7
Kánara: A proposal to separate the district of — from the Bombay Presidency 7
Land revenue: Remission of — recommended for the people of Ichhápur in Surat 9
Lotteries: A request to the District Magistrate of Sátára to inquire into the antecedents of a man at Sátára and to see whether a certain advertisement issued by him is not a lottery advertisement ... 9
Postal matters: Newspaper postage in India and a suggestion to the postal authorities 9
Public Service:
  A complaint about auction sales being held at night by the Mámlatdár of Mángaon in the Kolába District 8
  Proposed public honour to Mr. Crawley-Boevey 8
Separation of judicial from revenue functions of revenue officers: Necessity for the — 7
Viceroy of India:
  Address presented by the Oude Tálukdárs to His Excellency Lord Dufferin 6
  Commendation of the Bengali Bábus for protesting against the public character of the demonstration held at Calcutta in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin 6
  Demonstration in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin and comments thereon 5
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration highly censured ... 6
  Strong disapproval of the conduct of one Mr. Sorábji Jámáspji Pádshah, a Government servant in Bengal, in writing publicly against His Excellency Lord Dufferin 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act: Request to Government to make the necessary alterations in the — in the interests of the poor agriculturists. 10
Draft Bill for preventing extravagant expenditure on marriage and funeral ceremonies among the Leva Pátidárs of Gujarát: Approval of the —. 10
Pársi Intestate Succession Act: A defect in the — and the necessity for remedying it 10

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Proposal for the bestowal of the honorary LL.D. degree of the — upon the Honourable Mr. West 10
Scholarship examinations recently introduced into the Bombay Presidency: Suggestions in connection with the two —... 11

Page.

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Third-class railway carriages: Latrine accommodation in — ... 11

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Complaints against the — Municipality 11
Bombay: Satisfaction at the election of Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayáni as Chairman of the — Municipal Corporation 11

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Bhopál: Evil effects of His Excellency the Viceroy's letter to Sir Lepel Griffin approving of his conduct in connection with the — State:
    The *Dnyán Prakásh* 13
    The *Indu Prakásh* 12
    The *Mahrátta* 13
    The *Rájyabhakt* 12
    The *Satyă Shodhak* 13
    The *Subodh Patrika* 13
Native Princes: Establishment of a separate Court to enquire into the charges brought against — and political officers in their States recommended... 11
Pálitána: Mismanagement in the — State 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH APRIL 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Thefts at Malkápur and the work in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court there.

1. A correspondent, writing from Malkápur to the *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 7th April, says:—Notwithstanding proper police arrangements many thefts have been committed at Malkápur during the last two months and none of them have yet been traced. The Tahsildár cannot exercise powers mentioned in Sections 191 and 192 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Honorary Magistrate being sometimes absent from Malkápur the Extra Assistant Commissioner has to hear numerous petitions on criminal matters and consequently the civil work in his Court falls into arrears. Besides this he is overworked on account of the transfer of many criminal cases to his Court from the District Court.

Request to the Director of Public Instruction in Berár regarding an educational officer afflicted with leprosy.

2. A correspondent of the *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 9th April, very much regrets to bring to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction in Berár that an officer in the Berár Educational Department is afflicted with leprosy and that the disease is progressing day by day. The officer, says the correspondent, has to go to examine schools and there he is likely to come in contact with school-masters and boys. The school-masters are disgusted to stand by his side, but the poor fellows cannot help it. The officer in question should retire on pension if he is entitled to it; if not, the Director of Public Instruction should do something in the matter and relieve the masters and the boys from the fear of contracting the disease.

Disapproval of the letter of the Government of India to Sir Lepel Griffin.

3. Referring to the letter of the Government of India to Sir Lepel Griffin, approving of his conduct in connection with the Bhopál State, the *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 12th April, says:—We did not expect such a letter from His Excellency Lord Dufferin. Sir Lepel Griffin has been rendering valuable services to Government and so the latter may love him, but what does Government mean by saying that "the interests of Government would be in no way served by the institution of

criminal proceedings." If the charges brought against him by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* are false the latter has made itself liable to severe punishment and it is very necessary to pass a severe sentence on the newspaper. It is not at all desirable for any one to allow the newspaper in question to write in such a reckless manner. When the charges of the *Patrika* cannot be said to be unfounded, will the public be satisfied with the mere expression of approval by Government of the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin? Either the *Patrika* or Sir Lepel Griffin must be guilty. It does not become Government to say that both are innocent and thus to please them.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th April 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 16 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 21st April 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
58	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
59	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
63	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,350
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
122	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
127	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
129	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
130	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
143	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
148	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
149	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
150	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
151	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
152	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
153	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
154	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Presentation of addresses to His Excellency Lord Dufferin ridiculed.

1. In referring to the addresses presented to His Excellency Lord Dufferin at Calcutta, Oude and Lucknow, the *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in its issue of the 19th April, says:—We regard the mania of presenting addresses to His Excellency the Viceroy as stupid and laugh it out. His career has not proved worthy of praise. Can His Excellency accept addresses while he continues in office? If Government officers are permitted to accept them while in office, flatterers will make it a business of theirs to present them in the very beginning of their careers. Independence and impartiality will in that case give in to flattery. Government ought not to connive at this matter. Though Lord Dufferin himself acknowledges his failure, it is very much to be regretted that the people, who are mad with joy, do not open their eyes to it. The Viceroy's desire to get undeserved praise is not the less to blame. The acceptance of addresses by His Lordship and the artful replies to them are mean attempts to hide his misconduct. We recommend the Secretary of State for India to attend to important matters like the one in question. Lord Dufferin's reply to the Lucknow address gives rise to painful ideas. We do not think it an act of wisdom to repeat the old tale of the Mahomedans being behind the Hindus in education. The former are not to blame for this condition. But it is disgraceful that the Viceroy should often compare them with the Hindus and excite their jealousy. The Mahomedans have certainly been disappointed as regards the fulfilment of the hopes held out to them by His Excellency Lord Dufferin soon after his arrival in India, and they should have thought of his acts of gratitude before presenting an address to him.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's advice to the Mahomedans at Lucknow commended.

2. Writing about His Excellency Lord Dufferin's speech at Lucknow, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—The statesmanlike advice given to the Mahomedans at Lucknow is worthy of being written in golden letters. '*Peace* and *good-fellowship* are the only means of the salvation of India. Race-hatred and religious fanaticism are the mischievous children of prejudice, misapprehension and perversity. The stronger force of friendship and amity brings in its train the prosperity and well-being of the present and future generations. What a piece of good advice! It should be welcome to every heart that pines for the advancement of the community. A single word of peace in this direction from the ruler of 250 millions of people of various creeds will be able to extinguish the fire that some of the violent agitators in the Islám community are attempting to create. That the Mahomedans should advance with the rest of their fellow-subjects nobody objects to. But to set the two historic people by the ears is certainly the work of a Satan and it ought to be nipped in the bud. Lucknow is the stronghold of the Musalmans and the speech of His Excellency is doubly welcome: first, as it comes from the Viceroy, and, secondly, as it is addressed to the strongly representative Musalman community. Expressions like these are likely to disappoint some of the vile attempts our enemies are making from within and from without. All this dirt and mire would likely be washed out by this noble expression of a good-hearted Viceroy.

Native members in the Legislative Councils in India and their opinions on public questions.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 16th April, says:—The Native members in the Indian Legislative Councils should previously study the subject on which they are called upon to give their opinions. It is not good for them to speak with a view to please Government officers without considering the subject, for, this way of giving their opinion is sure to create a bad impression on the minds of their colleagues about the ability of the Natives. They should also previously consult public bodies like the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha. Government should

never consider the opinion of the Native members of Councils to be that of the whole nation. The system of representatives is an innovation in India, and the representatives of the people as well as Government should be very cautious in coming to any definite conclusion in any matter.

Comments on the recent changes in connection with the Arms Act.

4. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—What is Government doing in the matter of the Arms Act? The last Indian National Congress adopted a resolution requesting Government to make some changes in the provisions of that Act by which honest people would be able to carry arms without a license. Surely, if our people are to advance morally, physically and politically, some concessions in this matter are quite indispensable. But instead of there being any increased leniency, we observe that recently there has been greater stringency. Up to this time whenever a license for an arm has been given, another license has also been given enabling the holder of the arm to carry it with him to any place outside the district in which he resides. Especially for residents in Bombay this travelling pass has been of peculiar utility. For a person in the city of Bombay there is no room to practise shooting in unless he goes far away from it, and the travelling pass enabled him to do so at his convenience. But we learn that the system has been altered since the beginning of this year. The authorities, it seems, refuse to issue this travelling pass at the time of the renewal of the license and ask the licensee to apply for it whenever he intends to go out. This must cause great inconvenience. A man may not previously be sure of his being disengaged on a particular day and so he may be unable to apply for such a pass for that day, and if perchance he finds himself free on any day he cannot go out for want of it. For business-men especially a general pass is a necessity, and we hope Government will see their way to granting it.

Disapproval of the transfer of Sind from the Bombay to the Panjáb Government.

5. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 11th April, writes:—The annexation of Sind to the Panjáb will not be acceptable to the inhabitants of the province excepting a few merchants of Karáchi. Intelligent Native opinion in Sind is entirely opposed to the proposed transfer on grounds which are both cogent and reasonable and must be patiently listened to. The question has to be looked at from several standpoints. Viewed on grounds of civilization and enlightenment the change is much to be lamented. We are now under a very advanced and progressive Government like the Bombay Government and have greatly benefited by the contact with the Bombay Presidency. On the score of sympathy and attention from the Bombay Government Sind has nothing to complain of. It has of late been the special and earnest desire of Bombay to foster education in Sind, to increase its commercial and material prosperity and to administer the province wisely and well. Bombay has sent us some of her best Civilians—men like Sir M. Melvill, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Pritchard and many others,—all men of shining talents and great administrative capacity. Bombay has also enabled us to effect many improvements in the Karáchi harbour and has been anxious to do all she can possibly do for Sind. Has not the Bombay Government given us an efficient College for liberal education? Do we not owe to it a Training College and a number of educational institutions for which Sind ought to be deeply grateful? After the bestowal of this care on the province and the deep interest which His Excellency Lord Reay has been showing for the advancement and prosperity of Sind, the talk about the neglect of Sind by Bombay can hardly be justified. The talk that Bombay has been a step-mother to Sind is not borne out by facts and does not deserve to be credited. By its annexation to a backward non-regulation province like that of the Panjáb, Sind is sure to suffer and become backward like the Panjáb in various matters. Our administrators and judges will hereafter be chiefly non-civilians and military men in civil employ, and thus Sind will relapse into her old condition of backwardness. So far as civilization is concerned Sind will materially suffer, and the change on that account will be certainly one for the worse. From the educational point the change will be most prejudicial to the best interests of Sind. The University of Bombay is in touch with the best modern thought of Europe

and has gathered round it a great deal which is the growth of a quarter of a century. This benefit of English education which has done so much for India will be practically denied to this province. The lower departments of Sind, by bearing fellowship with the Panjáb, will therefore necessarily suffer in point of education. All this ought to be enough to condemn the proposed change.

6. The *Sind Sudhár* (154), in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—The question of annexing Sind to the Panjáb is a very important one and it will not be a wise policy to dispose of it in hot haste. It affects the interests of the entire population of Sind consisting of 25 lákhs of souls, and it is therefore absolutely necessary to consider it thoroughly and minutely. We must not accept as true the statement of only a few European and Native merchants that the Government of Bombay is selfish, that it is useless to expect that it will do anything to advance the interests of Sind, and that after the proposed change is carried into effect commerce will flourish and the fear of disturbances arising on the north-western frontiers will be removed. The statement which these few merchants make is based on selfish motives, but our duty is to watch the interests of the public at large. The charge of selfishness brought against the Bombay Government is entirely groundless. Sind has derived several advantages while under the administration of the Bombay Government. Even after a little consideration it will be seen that Sind will not be benefited by the proposed change, and that its attachment to the Bombay Presidency is beneficial to the interests of both the countries. What will be the state of our Sadar Court if Sind is annexed to the Panjáb? It will be abolished. The Judges, the parties and the pleaders will be put to considerable inconvenience. The clerks and the munshis will be much worse off than they now are. Large crowds of the Panjábis will pour into Sind and reduce the importance of all appointments in the several departments of Government by accepting low salaries. Everyone will admit that in point of education the Panjáb is more backward than Bombay. We must not forget the efforts made by the Bombay Government from time to time to promote education in Sind. The opinions expressed in such well-known papers as the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India* and the *Indian Spectator* that the revenue and the judicial administration of Sind will suffer if the proposed transfer is effected are correct. The Government of Bombay has always appointed experienced and able officers to conduct the revenue and the judicial administration in the province of Sind. It is useless to expect that the Panjáb Government will send us equally able officers. Crime will also increase in Sind, for in the Panjáb the offence of theft and "Thagee" is committed to a great extent. Several other disadvantages will follow by amalgamating Sind with the Panjáb and we shall mention them on some other occasion.

Approval of Dr. Pollen's speech on the attitude of the Native press.

7. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—We have to thank Dr. Pollen of Sukkur for the just view he has taken of the attitude of the Native press and for the courage he has shown in giving expression to it. Unlike some of the Anglo-Indians Dr. Pollen believes that much of the hostile attitude of the Native press is due to the perpetual sneer or the stony stare of the *Pioneer* and other papers of its kind, and that the conduct of Government in withholding information from the Native press deserves to be condemned. The truth is obvious to an unprejudiced eye, but how many Anglo-Indians can claim the necessary qualification? [A few other papers also write approvingly of Dr. Pollen's lecture on the Native press.]

Subhedár Jayachandra Thákor of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry recommended for the Order of British India.

8. The *Pandit* (149), in its issue of the 20th April, says:—Subhedár Jayachandra Thákor of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry has been present at several actions and earned war medals and clasps. He has also rendered valuable services in getting recruits for his own regiment. The work of recruiting is always difficult and troublesome and few persons willingly undertake it. Subhedár Jayachandra in the course of his 30 years' service has obtained as many as 754 Goorkha recruits and got the name of his regiment altered to a "Goorkha regiment."

For these valuable services he deserves to be rewarded with the Order of British India, and it is to be hoped that Government will soon reward him accordingly.

Lunatic Asylum at Colába, Bombay, and insufficient accommodation.

9. With reference to the remark made in the annual report of the Lunatic Asylum at Colába for 1887 that there is much need of accommodation for more patients, particularly for women, and of a plot of ground for the recreation of the lunatics, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 17th April, says:—Many poor lunatics are seen going about the streets of Bombay or causing much annoyance to their relations or guardians. If these unfortunate men found a home in the Asylum, they would get a chance of regaining their lost reason and becoming useful members of society, and their guardians would be rid of the unbearable annoyance they at present suffer. In the interests of suffering humanity the Colába Asylum should be removed to a more lonely and quiet locality, providing the necessary convenience and comfort to the patients, and making additions to the present building without much loss of time.

The Bombay Government praised for the appointment of Mr. Whitworth as 2nd Grade District Judge.

10. In an article headed "An example of true justice," the *Gujarát Mitra* (81) of the 15th April approves of the appointment of Mr. Whitworth as 2nd Grade District Judge and of the reply given by the Bombay Government to the representation made by Mr. Aston, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, against the nomination of Mr. Whitworth to the Judicial Department, and remarks that just men always have justice done to them and that nothing but justice is to be had from the just Government of His Excellency Lord Reay. It observes that Mr. Whitworth is very just and independent and thanks His Excellency the Governor and his Council for his appointment.

The list of jurors for Bombay.

11. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 17th April, says:—The list of jurors recently published contains among the names of Native special jurors several that ought not to be there, and among the Native common jurors several names that should have been entered as special jurors, showing that the person entrusted with the preparation of the list was unacquainted with the Native communities. Several persons to whom injustice has been done are offended at the insult given them, and hence the list ought to be subjected to a revision. Before revising the list well-known individuals of the different communities should be consulted on the qualifications and status of different persons in order to avoid unpleasant mistakes. There is no need of such a long list, containing 299 special and 1,635 common jurors. It will serve the purpose to have 200 special and 500 common jurors. [A correspondent of the same paper of the 21st April expresses concurrence with the above remarks and says:—The jury lists are prepared in the office of the Deputy Sheriff. The present incumbent of this important office is a European gentleman, who, being apparently unacquainted with the respectable portion of the Native community, the Parbhu clerks of his office very probably prepare the lists as they think best.]

The District Magistrate of Sátára again requested to inquire into the character of a man there.

12. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 18th April, in continuation of its article reported at page 9, paragraph 16 of the last weekly Report on Native Papers, says:—Before this the said Jayasingráo Powár used to sign as manager of "A Society for publishing old manuscripts and inventions," but now he has changed his designation to that of acting manager. From letters received from the Khándesh District we learn that he circulated on the 15th or 16th April an advertisement offering a prize of Rs. 15 to subscribers for copies of the book "Anandrang, Part II." We have also learnt that he absents himself from Sátára or does not receive the money-orders addressed to him on the days fixed for receiving subscriptions and thus deceives many poor people. An inquiry in the post office will show whether this is true or not, and if found to be true, prompt

notice should be taken of this matter. Who knows how many similar advertisements have been or will be circulated by him? This being a public nuisance we request the District Magistrate of Sátára to inquire into it.

Complaint about the Mámlatdár of Junnar being biassed in his judicial proceedings.

13. With a view to point out the unjust manner in which Bráhman officials of Government deal with non-Bráhmanic classes, a correspondent, writing to the *Din Bandhu* (5) in its issue of the 15th April, states that in a case before the Mámlatdár of Junnar, a 1st Class Magistrate, who is a Bráhman by caste, in which three Bráhmans, residents of Junnar, were charged with forging a deed of sale of the property of a blind woman of the Shudra caste and her minor grandson, the Magistrate altered the charge and released on bail the three accused, though forgery is non-bailable, and refused to allow a *mukhtyár* to represent the complainant, who could not get a pleader, all of them being Bráhmans. The correspondent, in proof of the Magistrate's bias against the Kunbis, cites an instance in which three Kunbis accused of attesting a forged document were not released on bail because they were of the Kunbi caste.

Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D.'s visit to Sinnar.

14. A news-letter from Sinnar in the Násik District published in the *Ganga Lahari* (29) of the 13th April refers to a recent visit paid to that place by Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., and speaks approvingly of the suggestions made by him to the local municipality and of his kind regard for old and retired servants of Government, who, it says, are generally neglected after their connection with the service is severed.

Hardship suffered by old and infirm pensioners in going personally every month to the Pension Pay Office, Bombay, to receive their pensions.

15. A correspondent, writing to the *Rást Goftár* (84) in its issue of the 15th April, says:—You have done well to refer to the hardships which old and infirm pensioners have to undergo by reason of their having to go personally every month to the Pension Pay Office in the Fort to receive their allowance. I recently observed a painful illustration of the severity of the rules compelling the personal attendance of the pensioners at the office. An extremely old and feeble Hindu, who could scarcely stand upon his legs, was dragged by his grandson, who was in attendance on him, from the roadside to a tram-car proceeding in the direction of the Fort, and was lifted bodily into it. On reaching his destination he was again dragged out of the car. The poor man had just breath enough to claim his pension. He seemed to be scarcely conscious of his existence or his surroundings, and was in the last stage of infirmity and decay. And yet he had to make all that weary and perhaps fatal pilgrimage to the Fort in order to get his due! I do not know if the severity of the rules might not be relaxed a little without increasing the possibility of fraudulent representations and *post mortem* pensions.

Pig-sticking in Gujarát and the loss it causes to farmers.

16. In alluding to the sport of pig-sticking that took place at a short distance from the city of Ahmedabad during the last Easter holidays, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) in its issue of the 19th April, states on the authority of a correspondent:—At such sports the European spearmen ride through standing crops, causing much damage to the poor farmers, who on account of their illiterate condition are unable to protect their interests. The district authorities ought to take due notice of this evil.

A request to the Engineering Department of Sind to clear the Arál lake in Sehwan.

17. A correspondent, writing from Sehwan to the *Sind Sudhár* (154) in its issue of the 14th April, says:—This year the "Aral" lake having completely dried up, the people are subjected to considerable inconvenience. It is much to be regretted that though the hot season has set in and though the annual fair usually attended by eight or ten thousand people of all classes is to be held at the end of this month, the clearing of the lake has not yet been begun. The number of wells in the town being limited, the want of water is greatly felt. We there-

fore hope that the members of the Engineering Department and our religious Mukhtiárkar will, by their combined efforts, have the lake completely cleared before the fair is actually held.

A Gujaráti book entitled "Dayárámkritya" alleged to be obscene and the Bombay Government requested to speedily suppress it.

18. The *Nyáyadarshak* (116) of the 16th April defends the Hindu god Krishna from the charge of adulterous conduct levelled against him, and observes that the Gujaráti book entitled "Dayárámkritya" (Poems by Dayárám) is obscene and should be immediately suppressed by Government. Obscene words are, says the paper, used in many places in the book and they are sure to excite lust among lustful persons. It is but natural that the Vaishnav Hindus should think adultery with the *Mahárájas* (religious preceptors) of the present day, who are regarded by them as incarnations of God, to be a religious act or one that will take them to paradise, for they say in support of this view that in former times respectable women thought adultery with Shri Krishna to be a good act and that the *Mahárájas* are incarnations of Krishna. The *Mahárájas* and the poems of their devotees are more to blame in the matter than these females. In the book in question it is shown that great merit accrued to persons who misbehaved themselves with Krishna. The paper satisfies itself with quoting one verse only from the book in question instead of, as it remarks, making a note of thousands of obscene words from it.

Comments on the secret circular alleged to have been issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

19. The *Shubh Suchak* (66), in its issue of the 13th April, says:—The secret circular issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, shows that Government are aware of the dissatisfaction which has been spreading wide in this country on account of their actions. What objection is there then to presume that they are also aware of the true cause of it as they have given up the right way of removing it and are following a wrong one? The actions of Government have been such as to spread dissatisfaction in the country notwithstanding the statement in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 that "the contentment of the people is the strength of the British rule in India." By what name should we call this policy of Government? It looks very strange that a Government which highly praises us for our loyalty should at the same time treat us like the Nihilists in Russia. The Government of India may not think this circular to be degrading to the people, but if a circular like the one in question had been issued in a country like England, we think the people there would not have been satisfied unless the officer issuing it was suspended from duty.

Singing of obscene songs at certain theatres in Bombay and the action of the police.

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 16th April, says:—The police of Bombay deserve credit for placing before the Magistrate at Girgaum and getting fined some actors for singing indecent songs at a theatre in the Jámli Mohola. It is, however, an old complaint that obscene songs are sung at several theatres where performances called "Jhagdás" are held for the entertainment of low people. And unless the police set about the work of detecting the obscene performances in places of public resort more vigorously, the standing evil is not likely to be soon removed.

Theatrical performances in which obscene songs are sung and the Poona police.

21. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 18th April, asks whether it is not surprising that the Poona police should not stop the performances in local theatres in which indecent and obscene songs are sung and should not thereby try to preserve the morality of the people like the Bombay police.

Insufficient gum to postage stamps.

22. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 18th April, says:—For some time past it has been complained that the postage stamps being very sparingly gummed do not stick well and that double postage is often charged on packets on account of the stamps affixed to them falling off after the packets are posted. The authorities concerned ought to take immediate steps to remove the cause of complaint.

A complaint regarding the delivery of letters in Shikárpur.

23. A correspondent, writing from Shikárpur to the *Sind Sudhár* (154) in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The arrangements here for the delivery of the post are anything but satisfactory. People get their letters very long after the arrival of the train. A Hindu postal peon of long standing, who has been in the habit of receiving 3 pies for each letter delivered by him, withholds the letters of those who refuse to pay his perquisites. Seeing that people pay postage, it is not fair that any other charges should be demanded from them. We hope that the Shikárpur post office establishment will take this hint and allow no delay to take place in the delivery of the post.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Bill No. 11 of 1888 to amend the Bombay Salt Act of 1873 disapproved.

24. Writing about Bill No. 11 of 1888, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 15th April, says:—The present head of Government has shown to demonstration that he is always willing to lend a ready ear to popular grievances and to remove them if he can do so. Since His Excellency Lord Reay's assumption of the Government of this presidency, the business of the Legislative Council has improved a good deal and faith has been created that if the honourable members do their part of the duty in fearlessly placing before Government the views of the people, Government will be willing to give and take where necessary. The prolonged discussions on the Bombay Municipal Bill have also brought out very clearly that what is really wanted is real, honest work. Should the Honourable Messrs. Telang, Mehta and Bechardás Vehárídás devote their close attention to the subject of the operation of the salt laws and bring to light the thousand and one grievances from which salt producers and manufacturers suffer at the hands of the executive, the law now proposed to be enacted can be made a measure of substantial relief. We look upon this measure as a very important one and hope that it may attract that public attention which it deserves. The object of the Bill is the protection of revenue. In an evil hour the all-powerful authorities wielding the destinies of India have ruled that salt shall form a taxable article in this country. Whether this decision is wise or unwise it is not our object to discuss at present. What we want to urge is that the requirements of the people ought first to claim the attention of Government even in preference to revenue. But in the matter of excise this consideration is completely lost sight of. We have the instance of the administration of the Forest Act. Recently so many things have come to light proving to conviction that in its zeal to show that the working of the Forest Department is a success, especially in its financial aspects, the department does not care to wait and examine what the real object of the Government policy is. The Forest, the A'bkári and the Irrigation Departments and the like have by their administration shown that they are rather curses than blessings. Should the new Bill pass into law we fear that the Salt Act will become one more revenue-paying and comfort-crushing engine. In this matter of salt administration Bombay has won for itself a special recognition from the Government of India for blundering,—it may be intentional or it may not be. But by continuous blundering our Government has done us injury in many respects. In their letters to the Government of Bombay in this matter the Supreme Government have several times pointed out that it is unwise to lay out large sums of money in increasing the supply of salt on its own account. The large outlay in capital and the heavy recurring charges on account of supervision and control unnecessarily and unduly raise the price of the first necessary of life. From this evil Sind has been so long free and it is not at all desirable that this ruinous policy should now be introduced there. The poor people of Sind satisfied their wants by extracting salt from the salt-earth and saline efflorescence of the rocks, but these will now be treated as salt and subjected to the crushing duty. The blundering and ruinous Bombay policy would be now introduced into Sind also. It is a pity that Sind has no representative in the Bombay Legislative Council now. We are sure that the late lamented the Honourable Mr. Dayárám Jethmal would have manfully fought for his province. Let us hope that the Honourable Mr. Mehta or the Honourable Mr. Telang will not make the Sindhis feel the loss of their representative in the Council.

25. In an article headed "A sorry triumph of legislation," the *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 15th April, writes:—The Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act of 1873 will have to be atoned for in years to come in the pinched faces and the enervated physique of a people who are already by no means too well-developed, and we think it our duty without loss of time to warn those who are responsible for the honest and good government of this country that the intended legislation against the use of *kalar* (salt-earth) will be deservedly regarded as a criminal blunder from one end of India to the other. It must require an uncommonly fertile exercise of doubtful expediency to devise measures for the lawful denial of the means of subsistence to the hungry or the penurious, and had this contemplated piece of legislation not been prompted from Sind, we should have been at a loss to conjecture how such mild-mannered men as the head of our Government and the member of it who is going to father the Bill were induced to entertain such a measure. As it is, the source from which have flowed such blessings as the opium and ábkári laws may well pour forth the flood which will wash the very salt of God's earth from its natural channels away into the ocean of waste! [The *Yajdán Parast* (138) of the 15th April says that the real object of the Bill is to increase the revenue from salt, that in so doing Government do not attend to the question of the health of the people, and that the action of Government in the matter resembles that of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, for when the class of poor men, who are the main-stay of commerce and industry, is enfeebled or reduced by death through want of salt, Government will not be able to derive increased revenue. It adds that though it is true that provision is made in the Bill for the free use of *kalar* (salt-earth) in certain places by granting licenses to the people for the purpose it is very likely that this provision will be nullified by those officers who want to gather increased revenue and thus to receive praise from Government, and that political associations and Native gentlemen should take measures to have the objectionable clauses in the Bill rejected. The *Gujarát Gazette* (80) of the 19th April says that the levy of a tax on *kalar* is tyranny over the misery-stricken people.]

26. The *Satyá Shodhak* (62), in its issue of the 15th April, says:—While people are bitterly crying on account of the recent increase in the salt-duty and are expecting some favour from Government in the matter, it is much to be regretted that Government should think of placing a heavy burden on their heads by introducing a Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act of 1873. It is proposed to prohibit the free use of salt-earth by fishermen. Salt-earth is not eaten like salt by any people, but is used by fishermen who cannot afford to use salt for preserving fish from putrefaction. This prohibition is sure to result in the loss of many lives. People who eat fish require more quantity of salt than those who do not eat it, but it being very dear some leave this world earlier probably to lay a complaint before God in this matter. Government do not reduce the duty on salt, but, on the contrary, are trying to prohibit the free use of articles which only partly remove the inconvenience which people feel from want of it. This does not become a civilized Government like the British.

PART III.—*Education.*

The new scholarships recently sanctioned for the Bombay Presidency and their object.

27. Writing about the fifty new scholarships sanctioned by the Bombay Government, the *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 15th April, says:—Though half of these scholarships are meant for the encouragement of education among the backward classes they will not serve the intended purpose, as it is not so much for want of money as of appreciation of education and its benefits that these classes do not take to education. These scholarships being not in addition but in place of those hitherto awarded in high schools without any regard to the castes of their recipients, and half of them being set apart for people who are not likely to avail themselves of them, Government have shown by founding them not their liberality but a desire to retrench expenditure. The fee of Rs. 2 charged for admission to the competitive examinations is only an additional source of income to Government. The proper means to adopt for the real

encouragement of education among the less advanced classes is to make education up to a certain standard compulsory, to admit children belonging to these classes free of school-fee and to supply them with books and other necessary things out of a fund to be raised for the purpose. The present system is only a makeshift to do away with all the scholarships like the free-studentships. Plain-speaking is better than this roundabout method of discouraging education.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Alleged arbitrary conduct of a European regimental officer and of a European railway traffic inspector at the Sábarmati station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

28. In an article headed "Arbitrariness of Europeans," the *Praja Mat* (119) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 14th April, writes:—It is a matter for regret that during the just administration of His Excellency Lord Reay cases of arbitrary conduct on the part of some shallow-minded Europeans should happen. We hear that on the 2nd instant a European officer, who had come with a regiment from Poona, was asked by the ticket-collector at the Sábarmati railway station to give up his ticket. Instead of giving the ticket the European officer ordered the ticket-collector to remove his baggage. The latter was perplexed and politely replied that he would have the baggage removed by porters. Thinking the reply to be an insult, the officer gave him two or three blows and a push or two from behind when he was quietly walking away from him. The station-master, who witnessed the ill-treatment along with other men, said nothing about it and it is not known whether the railway company took any notice of it. We also hear that on the same day the same officer had the train that left Ahmedabad at 7 A.M. stopped near Sáhibág by showing a red signal and he and a young companion then got in. They got down at the Sábarmati station, and though they had no tickets neither the guard in charge of the train nor the station-master are known to have enquired about them. Again, on the 3rd instant, one compartment of the second-class carriage attached to the mixed train that leaves Ahmedabad at 1-38 P.M. was occupied by a Hindu saint, while the other compartment was occupied by two Native gentlemen. At the Sábarmati station the European railway traffic inspector wanted to get into the second-class carriage, but as he thought it derogatory to his dignity to travel along with Natives he ordered the station-master to ask the Hindu saint to remove to the other compartment. As the saint declined to do so on the ground of illness the other two second-class passengers had to be ordered to remove to the compartment occupied by him. By complying with this order they escaped ill-treatment. Such conduct on the part of a well-known officer of the railway company is unpardonable. Each compartment carries six persons and he could have easily accommodated himself with the two Native passengers. The Traffic Manager ought to enquire into the affair and to take strict notice of the conduct of the officer concerned, so that other subordinates may take a lesson from it, for it was fortunate that the Native passengers were males. If they had been females, what would have been their state and how would their honour have been protected? It is to be regretted that such cases of arbitrary conduct on the part of Europeans should frequently happen, and more so as the railway company does not take strict notice of such men.

Complaints about the Southern Marátha Railway.

29. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (44), in its issue of the 19th April, says:—It is a very bad thing that the Traffic Manager of the Southern Marátha Railway Company does not pay attention to the mismanagement prevailing on the line. As the passenger and goods traffic on this line is very large the company makes much money, and yet no attention is paid to the convenience of the people. The railway employés being very low paid remove grain from the bags lying at the station by making holes in them and thereby merchants suffer much loss. The merchants have to deal with them daily and so they do not expose these facts. Government should compel the railway company to increase the salaries of their servants. The Huzur Deputy Collector of Belgaum has found after an inquiry that many employés on the line are

men who have been discharged from service by other railway companies. This is the reason why they have been engaged on low salaries. The station masters and the railway police being wretched people from Madras and ignorant of Maráthi and the language of the district, the passengers are put to much inconvenience. In some places merchants are made to pay the expenses of loading waggons with their goods. If no such unjust rule is sanctioned by the company and if it is introduced by the company's servants, the sooner the attention is paid to it and the practice is stopped the better.

30. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (37), in its issue of the 19th April, says:—When there was no railway line in this part of the country the people were informed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay of the glad tidings that a railway line would soon be opened and that the commercial prosperity of the Southern Marátha Country would thereby be increased, but actual experience has proved otherwise. At the beginning many people were deprived of their lands and houses and the contractors had to file suits against the company. Commerce is likely to suffer instead of prospering, as expected, on account of the mismanagement on this railway. Goods are allowed to lie at the stations for a week before they are booked and no care is taken of them during this time. This is simply owing to the mismanagement of the railway company. Merchants are made to pay the expenses of putting their goods in the waggons. At many stations there are no waiting-rooms, and wherever they are they are not kept clean. Water is not provided at the stations and therefore passengers suffer much hardship in these hot days. Carriages are invariably overcrowded and sometimes waggons are attached to passenger trains to carry passengers. Imagine the state of passengers huddled up like sheep in these waggons when their iron floors get heated in this season! Carriages are never lighted. Passengers have their clothes burnt in nearly ninety-five cases out of a hundred by the sparks issuing from the engine. The passengers are also much annoyed by the railway police. Complaints have been repeatedly made during the last year about this mismanagement, but no notice has been taken of them. How are these complaints to come to the notice of Government? Does not the Reporter on the Native Press report these complaints? We earnestly request Government to remove them and to make the railway line a source of happiness to the people.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Nomination of Khán Bahádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán as president of the Surat Municipality disapproved.

31. With reference to the nomination by Government of Khán Bahádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán as president of the Surat Municipality, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 19th April, says:—The Native press protested against the recommendation made by the Collector of Surat to nominate Khán Bahádur Mir Gulám Bába as president of the corporation, advancing the objections that the Khán Bahádur was known as a descendant of a high family but not as a well-educated gentleman who took an intelligent part in public affairs, that he did not possess sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to conduct the municipal affairs intelligently, and that his conduct in the management of municipal affairs was more in favour of the authorities than in the advancement of municipal interests. His nomination as president does not, therefore, seem to be advantageous to the rate-payers of Surat. There are in this town several public-spirited and well-educated persons who take a leading part in public affairs, and had one of them been nominated by Government to the presidential chair, the appointment would have given satisfaction to all parties concerned.

Local self-government in the mofussil.

32. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 15th April, refers to the outbreak of cholera in Surat, Broach, A'tgaon, Násik and other mofussil towns and the great loss of life caused by the epidemic, and says:—We cannot understand what the mofussil town municipalities, established on the basis of local self-government, are about. Really, local self-government in the mofussil is more a failure than a success. We publish in another column a special report from Ahmedabad on the subject, which is an adverse comment upon local self-gov-

ernment in the mofussil. In this report the writer says that the resignation of two learned commissioners, Dr. Robb and Rev. G. T. Taylor, from the sanitary committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality is worth attending to by Government and the public. They said openly, observes the correspondent, in a meeting of the municipality while offering their resignations that some of the commissioners purposely obstructed work and annoyed others by bringing forward untenable arguments and behaving rudely. Those who know the manner in which the municipality is managed will not be surprised at this observation. From the fact that they declined to withdraw their resignations though much pressed to do so, the mismanagement of local self-government will easily be seen. This is not the first complaint of its kind. If the municipal president had brought to the notice of Government even half the number of the cases of such rude conduct and mismanagement he would not have been subjected to base attacks, and the low element in the corporation would have been eschewed.

Cholera at Surat and the treatment of poor cholera patients.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 16th April, says:—Cholera is raging at Surat and the surrounding villages, while the Collector and other local authorities are said to be absent at Tithal. If such be the case, it bespeaks indifference on their part to the evil from which the people are suffering. The Collector ought to be present at Surat, closely watching that due measures are adopted for the suppression of the epidemic. [The *Gujaráti* (104), in its issue of the 15th April, says that it is surprising that the Surat Municipality does not take stringent measures against the severe cholera epidemic raging in the town, that what aid the poor receive is the medicine given *gratis* by some local medicine-vendors, that it is said that they sometimes do not get medicine and fall a prey to the epidemic and that it is necessary that speedy relief be given them. The *Surat Akhbár* (85) of the 16th April complains of the insufficiency of aid given to poor cholera patients, and observes that poor patients die either through want of medicine or at the hands of quacks, that the local hospital is unable to cope with the heavy demand made upon its resources, and that temporary cholera hospitals should be opened in different parts of the town.]

Cholera in Broach and a suggestion to the local municipality to have a permanent cholera hospital in the town.

34. A correspondent, writing to the *Broach Samáchár* (94) of the 19th April, complains of the want of proper measures for preventing the spread of cholera in Broach, gives particulars of how Sulemán Vali, a fireman employed in the distillery at Broach, who was attacked with cholera, had to be taken in a carriage from place to place for about 4 or 5 hours as he was refused admission into the Broach Civil Hospital and as the municipality had not provided separate quarters for persons attacked with the epidemic, and remarks that with a view to prevent such disgraceful treatment of cholera patients in future, the municipality should set apart a house outside the city for the purpose, for cholera prevails in the town throughout the year and strangers attacked with it die through want of assistance in the same way as Sulemán Vali.

A complaint against the Broach Local Board and a request to Government in the matter.

35. In a contributed article the same newspaper complains of the Broach Local Board having allowed the road from Broach to A'mod and Jambusar, built by it at a cost of several lákhs of rupees, to fall into bad condition owing to want of repairs and to the use of black earth instead of metal for filling up cart-ruts, and requests Government to enquire into the matter under Section 66 of Act I. of 1884, as the board has failed to do its duty as required by Section 30 of the same Act.

A suggestion to the Shikárpur Municipality.

36. A correspondent, writing from Shikárpur to the *Sind Sudhár* (154) in its issue of the 24th March, says:—The sanitary arrangements in this town are defective. Rubbish is allowed to accumulate at all places indiscriminately and donkeys carrying night-soil and filth are tied to dust-bins on public roads and allowed to stand for a long time. The municipality and the Inspector ought to see to this.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

The Native Princes and the importance of officers in the administration of India.

37. The *A'ryávart* (14), in its issue of the 14th April, says:—"The Native Princes" has become a stock subject of discussion. As the people of India have no hand in the administration of the country, so the Native States and their princes have, as it were, no protector. The people and the princes of India have thus completely fallen into the hands of the English. The whole administration of the country is conducted according to the will of the officers and princes are dethroned and replaced according to their pleasure. Such is the gigantic power in their hands! Governors and Secretaries of State are not at all cared for by anybody in England after they retire from the service. Sir Richard Temple was pelted with cowdung in England after his retirement from India. But while he was in India enactments like the Arms Act were passed or modified, taxes were imposed and princes were dethroned or declared mad according to his sweet will. The reason of this is that officers are the eyes of Government and the latter do not listen to the voice of the people as they do to that of their officers. Would the determination of the course to be taken with reference to the late Malhárráo Gáikwád of Baroda and his State according to the wishes of the people of India or of the Baroda State have led to a mutiny like that of 1857 or sunk the foundation of British rule? If there was no such fear, why should not such matters at least be settled in consultation with the wishes of the people? Such a settlement will endear British rule and make its foundation more firm. Did the Native Princes who were nominally appointed on the commission of enquiry into the charge brought against him pronounce Malhárráo guilty? Sir Lepel Griffin and men who foment quarrels like him propose and the Home Government dethrones one prince and instals another without any regard to public opinion. Is this justice? What a wonder it is that Government should distrust us and trust Sir Lepel! What a great mismanagement is this under the just British rule! It is extremely careless to treat the rulers of Bhopál, Rewah and Kolhápur according to the representations of the Political Residents. In fact, these officers constitute the Government, because their word is all in all with their superiors. The whole administration of India except in the Judicial Department is conducted in this fashion.

Remarks on the letter sent by the Government of India to Sir Lepel Griffin approving of his conduct in connection with the Bhopál State.

38. The *Manovihár* (46), in its issue of the 17th April, says:—If anybody doubts the fact that British justice, philanthropy, respect for the rights of man, and the fear of God have been declining day by day, we recommend him for his conviction to look at the highhanded dealings of Sir Lepel Griffin connived at by His Excellency the Viceroy and silently passed over by the Secretary of State for India and the British Parliament! About a century ago there were sympathetic and obliging men like Burke and Sheridan whose feelings revolted against the injustice done by Warren Hastings to the then Begam of Oudh and Chaitsing of Benares. But now the acts of officers who separate minor princes from their mothers, prevent them from enjoying the company of their wives, get them whipped, and lastly kick them to death, and who in order that all this treatment may not be exposed call them mad and impotent, are connived at and the guilty parties are patted. We leave it to the public to judge how far all this is in harmony with the science of morality and is liked by Jesus!

39. The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 15th April, refers to what it calls a certificate given by the Government of India to Sir Lepel Griffin, and says:—Now there is no chance of Government taking due notice of the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin. They should have at least considered the remark of some English newspapers in connection with this officer that a rebellion similar to that during the administration of Lord Canning would immediately take place if all political officers in India were of his type. He may have influence in England, but to take this fact into consideration is to do disrespect to many other persons.

Justice is not now so much respected in England as it was when Warren Hastings was the Governor-General of India. Why should the British nation, which boasts of its independence, feel glad at the success of an individual officer like Sir Lepel Griffin and at the consequent displeasure of thousands of other people? Government may hush up this matter in the way they have done, yet no one will think that Sir Lepel Griffin has cleared his conduct. Why should not the people think that Sir Lepel Griffin could venture to ask permission of Government to prosecute the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* because he was sure of the nature of the reply he might receive from them?

40. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 14th April, says:—How much regard His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who shows hollow sympathy with the people, has for the opinion of the public press is evident from his letter to Sir Lepel Griffin. Government have cleared their own conduct as well as that of their pet officer by an evasive answer. If the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* are false, why do not Government compel the *Patrika* to withdraw them? Their conduct has given rise to suspicion. We are somewhat obliged to Government for trying to improve the administration of the two Native States of Bhopál and Rewah. Had it not been for the *Patrika*, Government would not have even paid attention to these States. Government may publicly express their approval of Sir Lepel's conduct, but they must have privately rebuked him. His Excellency Lord Dufferin once said that he would welcome any fair criticism on the actions of Government. But now-a-days quite a different interpretation is being put on the words "fair" and "unfair." Whatever is unfavourable to the interests of Government is considered "unfair." It seems that His Lordship, being under the impression that some Native newspapers take advantage of the liberty given to them and unfairly criticise the actions of Government, must have given this hint to them to be careful in their writings. None of the newspapers are, however, unfair in their criticism on the conduct of Government, and granting that some newspapers are unfair what harm can their criticism do to Government if the latter are always ready to redress the grievances of the people and are loved by them? The fear entertained by Government of unjust criticism on their actions by newspapers gives us cause to suspect that they are sometimes unjust in their actions.

41. The *Máhárâshtră Mitră* (44), in its issue of the 12th April, says:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin's object in not giving Sir Lepel Griffin permission to prosecute the *Patrika* was to save himself from the blame which might have otherwise fallen to his lot and to keep back from the sight of the public the orders which he must have issued to his subordinates from time to time in connection with Native States. Three political officers would have had to undergo severe punishment if justice had been done in the Kolhápur defamation case. The same being the nature of the Bhopál affairs, we cannot find fault with the evasive answer of His Excellency Lord Dufferin to Sir Lepel Griffin. But what about the oppression practised by the latter?

42. The *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in its issue of the 19th April, writes:—Sir Lepel Griffin is a powerful man, and like all men of power his measures are high-handed. We can well see how Sir Lepel manages to tread upon the rights and privileges of the Native States committed to his charge. But misled, we had even said blind, must be the Government which allows Sir Lepel to rest in peace in the face of the serious charges brought against him by the sturdy and stout editor of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. The Bábu editor is either libellous or Sir Lepel is guilty of the serious charges. The case admits of no other judgment. If the editor be libellous, public interests and justice to Sir Lepel require a public prosecution, and journalism in India would be rid of a black sheep. On the other hand, if Sir Lepel be guilty the interests of Government and the public require that the criminal should be publicly tried, thereby vindicating the honour of the victims of Sir Lepel's tyranny and securing the good-will and affection of many a loyal ally. No snubbing and contempt of editors, nor votes of confidence in Sir Lepel, can remove public suspicion or vindicate British justice in the eyes of the Indian nation. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (116) of the 16th April observes that the hushing up of the matter by

His Excellency Lord Dufferin aggravates his dishonourable career, that there is no saying whether the people will not have to complain further during His Excellency's remaining period of office as they have hitherto done, that His Excellency has been reputed to be an enemy of the Natives and that this reputation will continue for ever.]

43. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 15th April, says that Englishmen have not now so much regard for justice as they had a century ago, and that though there were no newspapers and the communication between England and India was not so easy when Warren Hastings was the Governor-General in India, yet there were men like Edmond Burke and Sheridan who could not tolerate the injustice done by him to the then Begam of Oudh and Chaitsing of Benares, asks how many members there are now in Parliament who will look upon the high-handed behaviour of Warren Hastings as a blot on the fair fame of the British, and observes that the high regard which the British people had for justice has been shaken by Indian gold and silver.

Remarks in connection with the dethronement of the Chief of Dewás.

44. The same newspaper refers to the dethronement of the Chief of Dewás by the British Government on account of the State being greatly indebted, and says:—This cause is not serious enough to justify the dethronement. Many members of the royal family of Dewás came forward and promised to be responsible for the debt, but no heed was paid to them. The British think that there is no one now to call in question their doings. It is the duty of a wise man to see that he himself is free from the fault for which he wants to punish another. If they imprison the Chief of Dewás for being in debt, should not the British consider what their own state is? Their Finance Minister has long been unable to make the two ends of income and expenditure meet. Besides, the amount of their debt is not a small one. If India were sold in the market the price it would fetch would not perhaps be sufficient to pay it off. When such is their state, the British Government should have hesitated in punishing another for the same offence. [The *Jagan Mitră* (35) and the *Sholápur Samáchár* (64), in their issues of the 16th and the 17th April, respectively, express similar sentiments.]

Observations on the rumoured intention of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda to pass some months on the Continent.

45. The *Mahrátta* (2) and several other papers express regret at the rumoured intention of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda to spend a few more months on the Continent. The *Mahárashtră Mitră* (44), in its issue of the 19th April, says that looking to the present state of things it seems that His Highness the Gáikwád is unable to manage the affairs of his State, and that in order to conceal this fact, which is shameful to those who selected him to be the ruler of Baroda, he is being taken from one place to another.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st May 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 21st April 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: The Bombay Government praised for the appointment of Mr. Whitworth as 2nd Grade District Judge ... 8
Arms Act: Comments on the recent changes in connection with the —... 6
Engineering Department, Sind: A request to the — to clear the Aral lake in Sehwan 9
Judicial matters:
  Complaint about the Mámlatdár of Junnar being biased in his judicial proceedings 9
  The list of jurors for Bombay 8
Legislative Councils: Native members in the — in India and their opinions on public questions 5
Lotteries: The District Magistrate of Sátára again requested to inquire into the character of a man there 8
Lunatic Asylum at Colába, Bombay: Insufficient accommodation in the — 8
Military matters: Subhedár Jayachandra Thákor of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry recommended for the Order of British India ... 7
Pensions: Hardship suffered by old and infirm pensioners in going personally every month to the Pension Pay Office, Bombay, to receive their — 9
Pig-sticking in Gujarát: Loss caused to farmers by — 9
Police:
  Comments on the secret circular alleged to have been issued by the Inspector-General of —, Bengal 10
  Singing of obscene songs at certain theatres in Bombay and the action of the —... 10
  Theatrical performances in which obscene songs are sung and the Poona — 10
Postal matters:
  A complaint regarding the delivery of letters at Shikárpur ... 11
  Insufficient gum to postage stamps ... 10
Publications: A Gujaráti book entitled "Dayárámkritya" alleged to be obscene and the Bombay Government requested to speedily suppress it 10
Public service: Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D.'s visit to Sinnar 9
Transfer of Sind from the Bombay to the Panjáb Government: Disapproval of the —
    The *Sind Sudhár* 7
    The *Sind Times* 6
Vernacular Press: Approval of Dr. Pollen's speech on the attitude of the — 7
Viceroy of India:
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin's advice to the Mahomedans at Lucknow commended 5
  Presentation of addresses to His Excellency Lord Dufferin ridiculed. 5

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bill No. 11 of 1888 to amend the Bombay Salt Act of 1873: Disapproval of the —
    The *Mahrátta* 11
    The *Rást Goftár* 12
    The *Satyă Shodhak* 12

PART III.—*Education*—

Scholarships sanctioned for the Bombay Presidency: The new — and their object 12

Page.

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Alleged arbitrary conduct of a European regimental officer and of a European railway traffic inspector at the Sábarmati station of the — 13
Southern Marátha Railway: Complaints about the —
  The *Mahárástrră Mitră* 13
  The *Karnaták Mitră* 14

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Broach:
  A complaint against the — Local Board and a request to Government in the matter 15
  Cholera in — and a suggestion to the local municipality to have a permanent cholera hospital in the town 15
Local self-government in the mofussil: Comments on — 14
Shikárpur: A suggestion to the — Municipality ... 15
Surat:
  Cholera at — and the treatment of poor cholera patients ... 15
  Nomination of Khán Bahádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán as president of the — Municipality disapproved 14

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Observations on the rumoured intention of His Highness the Gáikwád of — to pass some months on the Continent ... 18
Bhopál: Remarks on the letter sent by the Government of India to Sir Lepel Griffin approving of his conduct in connection with the — State:
  The *Bakul* 16
  The *Gujarát Gazette* 17
  The *Jagad-hitechchhu* 17
  The *Kalpataru* 18
  The *Mahárástrră Mitră* 17
  The *Manovihár* 16
Dewás: Remarks in connection with the dethronement of the Chief of —.
Native Princes: The — and the importance of officers in the administration of India 16

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 17 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 28th April 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtra Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
58	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
59	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
63	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,850
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
121	" Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
122	" Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
123	" Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	" Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
125	" Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
126	" Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
127	" Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	" Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
129	" Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
130	" Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
131	" Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	" Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	" Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
134	" Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	" Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
136	" Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
137	" Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	" Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	" Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	" Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
143	" Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
144	" Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDÚ.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
146	" Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
148	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
149	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
150	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
151	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
152	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
153	" Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
154	" Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different N[illegible] have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The lineage of the French, the English and the Hindus.

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 22nd April, says:—A certain man says that as the conduct of the French is apish in times of peace and brave in times of emergency they are the offspring of the monkey and the tiger and that the English being frolicsome, hardworking and powerful, are the issue of the monkey, the mule and the lion combined. We say that the natives of India are really the progeny of God, because after Him they are evenminded and are disposed to resign themselves to Him after handing over their wealth, kingdom and all to Christian or Musalmán rulers, and when the latter are very troublesome they produce somebody like Shiváji to put them down and establish their religion again.

Remarks on the History of India by Talboys Wheeler.

2. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 22nd April, refers to the "History of India by Talboys Wheeler," points out many mistakes of Fact in it, and says:—India is suffering from a foreign yoke and it may be an open question whether it is a misfortune or a blessing on the whole. But the great misfortune she suffers from is that she is required to gulp down ungrudgingly every sentiment and every statement that comes from the West. Her indigenous science and medicine have been neglected and Western tinctures are gradually supplanting Indian pharmacy. Her poetry has yet outlived the attacks of the West, but it being charged with religious fooleries, our *educated* people are repelled from it. But her history has suffered the most. Any person and every person thinks that he has the privilege of abusing the people of India right and left and deliberately ignores whatever is admirable in them. How long are our students to read Anglicised Indian history? How often are they to be told that Shiváji was a brigand and that the confederacy of the Maráthás was nothing more than that of "Vermines and Snakes"? How long are we to be honoured with the title of "dishonest people"? There is a limit to the patience of man. Irresponsible writers like the above, not knowing anything, are every day spreading false and mischievous reports about our great and historic personages and are trying to degrade us in the eyes of the world. Books like these ought to be suppressed or should be read after the study of real facts and figures. Will anybody among our University men take up the cause of this most unfortunate subject, and let the world know that India has a history of her own? So long as this is not done, God only knows what mischief books like the one under review will do.

Approval of the proposed appointment of His Excellency Lord Reay to the Acting Viceroyalty of India.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd April, writes:—It must be edifying to some of his contemporaries to see how eagerly the proposed appointment of His Excellency Lord Reay as Acting Viceroy and Governor-General of India is welcome. His Lordship narrowly missed an offer of the place about four years ago, and but for party considerations, which seem to have entirely guided Lord Salisbury this time, we believe the popular ruler of Bombay would in all probability have been promoted to the head of the empire. It is a satisfaction to us, beyond the power of words to describe, to note the generous good sense characterizing an estimate by the Native Press of a career which has been somewhat misunderstood of late owing mainly to the impatience of theorists. (Several other papers once more write approvingly of the proposal to appoint His Excellency Lord Reay as Acting Viceroy).

Appointment of Prince Nawáb Zaighow-ud-Dowláh as Hindustani teacher to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and its cost to India.

4. The *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in its issue of the 26th April, refers to the appointment of Prince Nawáb Zaighow-ud-Dowláh of the Oudh Royal Family to teach Hindustani to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 per mensem during his three years' stay in England and a pension of Rs. 700 per mensem for life after his return to India, and asks why this heavy sum of money should be paid from the Indian treasury and why the Royal students

should not pay it out of their own private funds, since it is they who will profit by the study. The *Gazette* is exceedingly glad to find Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales studying Hindustani, but does not consider it just to burden poor India with the cost of it. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 25th April expresses the same sentiments.]

The present outbreak of cholera in Gujarát attributed to the dearness of salt and a request to Government in the matter.

5. The *Hitechchhu* (82) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 26th April, quotes figures about the consumption of salt during the month of February in the last four years and in February 1888 and the revenue derived therefrom in order to show that the consumption has considerably fallen off owing to the recent increase in the salt-duty, and observes:—The Government of India will find from experience that it was mistaken in the belief that an increase in the salt-duty would lead to an increase in revenue; nay, it has begun to somewhat find out the mistake from even now. According to the general principles of political economy the cheaper a useful article is the larger is its demand. Along with the decrease in the consumption of salt cholera has broken out this year in different poor places in the country. The epidemic seems to have first appeared among the poor people in the Surat and other poor districts in Gujarát. Some persons think that this is due to the inability of the poor to use salt in sufficient quantities. Government should, therefore, find out the truth and should either speedily repeal the wicked salt-duty or reduce its rate if it has caused so much harm. (Several other papers say that the recent increase in the salt-duty has not tended to increase the revenue from that source.)

The futility of memorials on the subject of the salt-duty and the desirability of an independent plan for the relief of the people.

6. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 22nd April, considers Government to be hard-hearted for their policy in connection with salt and salt-earth or "Kalar," says that death at the mouth of the cannon is preferable to this oppression, and assures the educated leaders of society that if instead of memorialising Government in vain on the subject they devise some independent plan in the interests of the people, their attempts will, undoubtedly, be crowned with success.

Newspapers and their liability for libel.

7. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 26th April, approves of the suggestion of the *Statesman* that newspapers should not be liable to a criminal prosecution for libel but should only be subject to a civil suit, and says that it can be without difficulty carried out in India where the newspapers are not so advanced as in England, and that like police and revenue officers newspapers should, under section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, be exempted from the liability of being compelled to divulge the sources of the information published by them.

Suggestions to the members of the Indian National Congress.

8. A correspondent, writing from America to the *Mahrátta* (2) in its issue of the 22nd April, says:—Among the 700 delegates assembled at Madras there was not a single soul who dared propose resolutions expressing disapproval of the foolish offers of money made to Government by the Native Princes for frontier defences, and their equally foolish acceptance. By the time we get the concessions asked for by annual Congresses our country will be reduced to abject poverty and degradation. What we ask for from our foreign rulers we might secure at home from among ourselves. If we have lost all our own by our own folly, why can we not regain it by our wisdom? The claim of our National Congress is that our educated men are now able enough to manage their own affairs. Let them show that this is practicable in all such matters as need no special authority from Government. There is only one way to prove this and that is that no educated native of India should have his name in the Registers of Civil and Criminal cases. This requires unanimity and reconciliation of at least the whole class of educated Natives. As long as we have among us Rakhmábáis and Dádájis, reformers and reactionists, kickers and lickers, in fact, as long as we fight like dogs and cats among ourselves, so long the jackals of the so-called civilized, but really wild, West are sure to carry off the palm for themselves. Three-fourths of the

Government revenue is derived from the richer and the higher classes. The poorer and the lower classes can scarcely afford to go to law or enjoy the luxuries of foreign goods. Visit the homes of any of the speakers at the Congress meetings and you will find that every thing, in some form or other, is foreign. Even the sacred thread, the emblem of Hinduism, is most assuredly made from Manchester thread which is charmingly white as compared with the handmade sacred threads of our Telagu Bráhmins.

Disapproval of the proposed transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Panjáb Government.

9. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 18th April, writes:—Public opinion in Sind is entirely opposed to the proposed transfer of Sind to the Panjáb. Throughout the Province large and crowded meetings have been held protesting against the change, and telegrams have been despatched to the authorities entirely disapproving of it. Here in Karáchi a very large and influential meeting was held on the 15th instant in the Khory Garden, in which hundreds of Sindhi merchants were present, and at which resolutions to the effect that the proposed change of administration was most unwelcome and was strongly disapproved by the people of Karáchi were carried by acclamation. At Sukkur, Hyderabad (Sind), and other places the meetings held have been large and enthusiastic, and telegrams expressive of popular dislike of the proposed change have been sent to the authorities.

Congratulations to His Excellency Lord Reay on the appointment of Mr. Whitworth.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd April, writes:—Protests have been made in certain quarters against Mr. Whitworth's recent appointment. Even if by the rules of red-tape another officer should have got his present post, there are higher considerations for its being conferred on Mr. Whitworth. He is by no means poor as a lawyer. But a judge must be more than a mere lawyer. As regards this gentleman, his high character and his conscientiousness cannot be surpassed. His Excellency Lord Reay is to be congratulated on his appointment. We have always maintained that a good administrator is of double use to us. It is not only that his own goodness and worth are useful to us. He is also of use in bringing to the front the right sort of men, and keeping back those that deserve no better treatment.

Public address to Assistant Surgeon Dáda Náthåji at Hubli.

11. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 25th April, says:—Assistant Surgeon Dáda Náthåji, appointed to succeed Dr. Vishrám Rámji Ghole at Poona, was presented with an address and a dress of honor by about 5,000 people of Hubli and Dhárwár, assembled at Hubli to do public honor to him and to express their grief at his approaching departure from amongst them.

Compulsory supply of grass at Ratnágiri.

12. The *Jagan Mitră* (35), in its issue of the 23rd April, regrets that the practice of Government officers obtaining compulsory supplies of grass from villagers, which the District Collector Mr. Candy ordered to be put a stop to last year, has again been revived in Ratnágiri this year, and requests the attention of the Collector to it. The paper adds that the *rayats* would not much mind the compulsion and the worry and loss of time entailed if they were adequately paid for the quantity of grass supplied by them and for their labour in arranging it in stacks.

Village vaccinators and their ways.

13. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 23rd April, describes the annoyance which women in villages are subjected to by the village patels collecting all the children that are to be vaccinated in their villages in the police stations in anticipation of the arrival and in compliance with the orders of the vaccinator, who sometimes does not come as announced, and the women with their young children have to go back after waiting in the sun for a long time. The paper suggests that the vaccinator should visit the different parts and suburbs of villages and there vaccinate children in some central house, instead of having them collected from distant parts in one place, to the great hardship of the persons concerned.

Extensive powers possessed by the Bombay Police and the necessity for their curtailment.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd April, writes:—Whatever the ignorance of the deputation which waited upon Sir Frank Souter the other day, we are sorry for the mistake which the head of the police himself has committed whilst replying to the deputation. Is it a fact that the police "were unfortunately tied down by the fetters of the law"? Are lawyers practising in our Criminal Courts of the same opinion? We ask if the Presidency Magistrates share the opinion expressed by Sir Frank Souter. In Bombay City it is notorious that the police instead of being tied down by fetters are allowed an amplitude of powers which it is the duty of the State to curb by law. In this respect the Bombay Police are "unfortunately" for the peace and security of Bombay on a very different footing from the police in the districts. There the District Magistrates *control* the police. Here there seems to be no control over them. Virtually the Police Commissioner is independent of the Chief Presidency Magistrate—a state of affairs which should be remedied as soon as possible. It is to be presumed that the Local Government is cognisant of this serious blot on the criminal administration of the city. If so, it is to be hoped that it has taken care in the new Police Draft Bill to insert proper clauses for *fettering the police.* That some such curbing is necessary is self-evident from the tenor of Sir Frank Souter's reply—especially from the statement that the police "strained the law as far as possible"! If that be the case, we are of opinion that the sooner the Government set about controlling the police who strain the law and jeopardise the liberty of individuals the better. Sir Frank Souter was either seriously arguing the matter or was laughing in his sleeves at the ignorance of the deputation. If the latter, then he ought to know how unwilling the Government of Lord Reay is to meet his wishes. With a trained judicial member as the Honourable Mr. West in the Executive Council, we are sure that Sir Frank's desire to extend the powers of the police will not be gratified. If the former, we think there ought to be a strong expression of public opinion against that declaration. Supposing the deputation was got up in favour of the police, we think our leading politicians should lose no time in memorialising Government against any such proposal being considered and in moving it to control the action of the police by wholesome legislation.

Alleged corruption and illegal behaviour of the Bombay Police.

15. A writer under the signature of "S" in the *Dnyánodayá* (7) of the 26th April states that he has seen policemen in Bombay co-operating, for the sake of bribes, with *badmáshes* in assaulting innocent people instead of protecting them, and says that on account of small pay they are obliged to do this. He also recommends well-to-do merchants to establish an association like that of the *philanthropists* in England for the protection of people from bad characters and corrupt policemen.

Obscene performances and the Poona Police.

16. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 22nd April, dwells on the necessity for the Poona Police following their brethren in Bombay in putting down obscene theatrical performances by bringing the offenders to justice, and says that unless the Poona Police do this they will not retrieve their lost reputation for energetic and efficient work.

A suggestion to the Bársi Post Office.

17. The *Prabodh Ratná* (54), in its issue of the 26th April, asks why postal stamps are sold during a stated time only and why the receiving of money orders and parcels is stopped at the Bársi Post Office two hours before the despatch of the Mails, and suggests that stamps should be obtainable even after the despatch of the Mails, and parcels and money orders should be received till it is half an hour before the closing of the Mails.

PART II.—*Education.*

Proposed coversion of the Deccan College, Poona, into a "Civil Service College."

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 24th April, says:—It is said that Mr. Lee-Warner is desirous of converting the Deccan College into a "Civil Service College" for training students for the Government service reserved for the Natives, and has asked the opinions

of several Government officers and private gentlemen on the subject. If this report be true the publication of the scheme with its details is highly desirable.

The fees for the Public Service Examinations.

19. The *Vártáhar* (72), in its issue of the 22nd April, draws the attention of the people to the raising of the fees for admission to the First and Second Class Public Service Certificate Examinations, and says that Government have one set of teeth to show and another to eat with.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

Suggestions to the Bombay Municipality regarding old houses and their fitness or otherwise for occupation.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd April, notices the circumstances connected with the death of the late Honourable Náráyan Wásudev of Bombay by the fall of his house, and says:—There are a great many old houses in Bombay in which people dwell with perfect immunity from all sense of danger and risk. Some of these houses are exceedingly weak. The mere process of walking across from room to room tells on the walls and on the floors, especially if it happens to be a three or four-storeyed house. It concerns the Municipality, which derives a large revenue from house property, to ascertain the number of these old structures, and to have them reported on under competent inspection as to their fitness for occupation as dwelling houses compatible with assured safety to the inmates. This may seem to be an insignificant matter, but it is not so in reality. It requires at least looking into minutely, and with a jealous regard for the preservation of human life. The existence of decayed buildings used as tenements and permitted to be so used by the Municipality is a reflection certainly on its management.

The proposal for widening the Church Gate Street in Bombay disapproved.

21. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 26th April, says:—The Municipality of Bombay proposes to widen the Church Gate Street at the enormous cost of seventy thousand rupees. This street has become more fashionable of late, and would gain in its appearance if it be widened. But there are several other streets and lanes in Bombay that are sadly in need of improvement. The Hanumán, Bhoiváda, Dhobi, Sonápur and several other lanes are so narrow that they are scarcely five feet wide, and are reeking with foul gutters and dirty smells. The houses in these streets are so close to each other that they cannot get sufficient light and air. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Municipality will first devote its attention to the widening and otherwise improving these streets before undertaking the work of improving the appearance of the fashionable Church Gate Street.

The wants of the town of Bándra, a suburb of Bombay.

22. A correspondent of the same newspaper of the 27th April says:—Within the last ten years the population of Bándra has considerably increased. Many well-to-do individuals of the different communities of Bombay have become permanent residents of this airy and healthy place, and the Municipality has been carefully looking after its sanitary and other wants. It is now desirable that the Bándra slaughter-house should be removed to Dhárávi, which can afford better convenience to it, and that the spot on which the slaughter-house stands should be utilized as a site for a market which is urgently needed. Considering the extent of the population, the strength of the police is very inadequate and urgently needs substantial addition to it, in order to remove all chance of serious inconvenience being felt on an emergency.

Disapproval of the appointment of Khán Báhádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán as President of the Surat Municipality.

23. The *Yajdán Parast* (138), in its issue of the 22nd April, refers to the appointment of Khán Báhádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán as President of the Surat Municipality in place of Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás Khushháldás, resigned, and says:—The Surat Municipal Corporation has quietly receded one step. Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás has discharged well his duties as President of the Municipality, but his successor in office is not likely to give satisfaction. Khán

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd April, writes:—

Extensive powers possessed by the Bombay Police and the necessity for their curtailment.

Whatever the ignorance of the deputation which waited upon Sir Frank Souter the other day, we are sorry for the mistake which the head of the police himself has committed whilst replying to the deputation. Is it a fact that the police "were unfortunately tied down by the fetters of the law"? Are lawyers practising in our Criminal Courts of the same opinion? We ask if the Presidency Magistrates share the opinion expressed by Sir Frank Souter. In Bombay City it is notorious that the police instead of being tied down by fetters are allowed an amplitude of powers which it is the duty of the State to curb by law. In this respect the Bombay Police are "unfortunately" for the peace and security of Bombay on a very different footing from the police in the districts. There the District Magistrates *control* the police. Here there seems to be no control over them. Virtually the Police Commissioner is independent of the Chief Presidency Magistrate—a state of affairs which should be remedied as soon as possible. It is to be presumed that the Local Government is cognisant of this serious blot on the criminal administration of the city. If so, it is to be hoped that it has taken care in the new Police Draft Bill to insert proper clauses for *fettering the police.* That some such curbing is necessary is self-evident from the tenor of Sir Frank Souter's reply—especially from the statement that the police "strained the law as far as possible"! If that be the case, we are of opinion that the sooner the Government set about controlling the police who strain the law and jeopardise the liberty of individuals the better. Sir Frank Souter was either seriously arguing the matter or was laughing in his sleeves at the ignorance of the deputation. If the latter, then he ought to know how unwilling the Government of Lord Reay is to meet his wishes. With a trained judicial member as the Honourable Mr. West in the Executive Council, we are sure that Sir Frank's desire to extend the powers of the police will not be gratified. If the former, we think there ought to be a strong expression of public opinion against that declaration. Supposing the deputation was got up in favour of the police, we think our leading politicians should lose no time in memorialising Government against any such proposal being considered and in moving it to control the action of the police by wholesome legislation.

Alleged corruption and illegal behaviour of the Bombay Police.

15. A writer under the signature of "S" in the *Dnyánodayá* (7) of the 26th April states that he has seen policemen in Bombay co-operating, for the sake of bribes, with *badmáshes* in assaulting innocent people instead of protecting them, and says that on account of small pay they are obliged to do this. He also recommends well-to-do merchants to establish an association like that of the *philanthropists* in England for the protection of people from bad characters and corrupt policemen.

Obscene performances and the Poona Police.

16. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 22nd April, dwells on the necessity for the Poona Police following their brethren in Bombay in putting down obscene theatrical performances by bringing the offenders to justice, and says that unless the Poona Police do this they will not retrieve their lost reputation for energetic and efficient work.

A suggestion to the Bársi Post Office.

17. The *Prabodh Ratná* (54), in its issue of the 26th April, asks why postal stamps are sold during a stated time only and why the receiving of money orders and parcels i stopped at the Bársi Post Office two hours before th despatch of the Mails, and suggests that stamps should be obtainable even afte the despatch of the Mails, and parcels and money orders should be received till it is half an hour before the closing of the Mails.

Part II.—*Education.*

Proposed coversion of the Deccan College, Poona, into a "Civil Service College."

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 24th April, says:—It i said that Mr. Lee-Warner is desirous of convertin the Deccan College into a "Civil Service College for training students for the Government servic reserved for the Natives, and has asked the opinio

of several Government officers and private gentlemen on the subject. If this report be true the publication of the scheme with its details is highly desirable.

The fees for the Public Service Examinations.

19. The *Vártáhar* (72), in its issue of the 22nd April, draws the attention of the people to the raising of the fees for admission to the First and Second Class Public Service Certificate Examinations, and says that Government have one set of teeth to show and another to eat with.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

Suggestions to the Bombay Municipality regarding old houses and their fitness or otherwise for occupation.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd April, notices the circumstances connected with the death of the late Honourable Náráyan Wásudev of Bombay by the fall of his house, and says:—There are a great many old houses in Bombay in which people dwell with perfect immunity from all sense of danger and risk. Some of these houses are exceedingly weak. The mere process of walking across from room to room tells on the walls and on the floors, especially if it happens to be a three or four-storeyed house. It concerns the Municipality, which derives a large revenue from house property, to ascertain the number of these old structures, and to have them reported on under competent inspection as to their fitness for occupation as dwelling houses compatible with assured safety to the inmates. This may seem to be an insignificant matter, but it is not so in reality. It requires at least looking into minutely, and with a jealous regard for the preservation of human life. The existence of decayed buildings used as tenements and permitted to be so used by the Municipality is a reflection certainly on its management.

The proposal for widening the Church Gate Street in Bombay disapproved.

21. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 26th April, says:—The Municipality of Bombay proposes to widen the Church Gate Street at the enormous cost of seventy thousand rupees. This street has become more fashionable of late, and would gain in its appearance if it be widened. But there are several other streets and lanes in Bombay that are sadly in need of improvement. The Hanumán, Bhoiváda, Dhobi, Sonápur and several other lanes are so narrow that they are scarcely five feet wide, and are reeking with foul gutters and dirty smells. The houses in these streets are so close to each other that they cannot get sufficient light and air. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Municipality will first devote its attention to the widening and otherwise improving these streets before undertaking the work of improving the appearance of the fashionable Church Gate Street.

The wants of the town of Bándra, a suburb of Bombay.

22. A correspondent of the same newspaper of the 27th April says:—Within the last ten years the population of Bándra has considerably increased. Many well-to-do individuals of the different communities of Bombay have become permanent residents of this airy and healthy place, and the Municipality has been carefully looking after its sanitary and other wants. It is now desirable that the Bándra slaughter-house should be removed to Dharávi, which can afford better convenience to it, and that the spot on which the slaughter-house stands should be utilized as a site for a market which is urgently needed. Considering the extent of the population, the strength of the police is very inadequate and urgently needs substantial addition to it, in order to remove all chance of serious inconvenience being felt on an emergency.

Disapproval of the appointment of Khán Báhádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán as President of the Surat Municipality.

23. The *Yajdán Parast* (138), in its issue of the 22nd April, refers to the appointment of Khán Báhádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán as President of the Surat Municipality in place of Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás Khushaldás, resigned, and says:—The Surat Municipal Corporation has quietly receded one step. Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás has discharged well his duties as President of the Municipality, but his successor in office is not likely to give satisfaction. Khán

Báhádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán is not an educated gentleman, does not know English, and is naturally inclined towards pleasing big folks, as he belongs to a Nawáb family. It is doubtful whether such a man will prove successful as President of a Municipality. It is to be regretted that Government should have lowered the Surat Municipality in importance by making such an appointment when it should have been allowed to elect its own President. [The *Broach Samáchár* (94) of the 25th and the *Gujarát Mitră* (81) of the 22nd April disapprove of the appointment. The *Suryă Prakásh* (86) of the 21st April praises Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás Khushăldás for his services to the Municipality, recommends the leading members of the Surat Municipal Corporation to call a public meeting of the citizens in order to duly acknowledge the Ráo Báhádur's services, and remarks that his successor in office, Khán Báhádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán, is a worthy gentleman of high family.]

The Government of Bombay and the Surat Municipality.

24. With reference to the Government resolution of the 11th instant, informing the Surat Municipality that if the improvements previously suggested to it are not made before the 1st of July next Government will compel the Corporation to carry them out, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 25th April, says:—Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, is the cause of the misunderstanding between the Municipality and Government. He advised the Corporation to effect certain sanitary improvements. But it has not been proved that they are all urgently needed, and the people of Surat are on account of their poverty unwilling to incur at once their heavy cost. Moreover, it is doubtful whether the improvements will suit the wants of the people. The Municipality has however resolved that the underground privies should be gradually replaced. It is not right that Government should put a pressure upon the Municipality to make the improvements at once, supposing Dr. Hewlett to be infallible. Government should carefully go into the objections advanced and the difficulties experienced by the Corporation before arriving at a final decision on the subject.

Local self-government in the Mofussil and the *Rást Goftár's* opinion as to its failure.

25. The *Hitechchhu* (82) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 26th April, says:—Though the Surat Municipality has been doing its best to check the cholera epidemic that has broken out in the town, the *Rást Goftár* newspaper has needlessly exaggerated matters on finding the slightest cause for complaint against district municipalities. After the introduction of the scheme of local self-government the elected members have been zealously doing their work in all municipalities, though it is true that difference of opinion exists among them in every town. It is foolish to say that the municipalities are unfit to enjoy the boon of local self-government for that reason alone. It would be no local self-government to force a sensible person to believe as true the statement of a certain officer or gentleman without being convinced of its truth. We do not consider those who advise the acceptance as true of such statements without proof to be friends of local self-government but its enemies in disguise.

Municipal affairs at Ahmedabad and a request to Government and Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., in the matter.

26. The same newspaper considers the sum of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned by a majority of votes at the last special general meeting of the local municipality to be paid to the Engineer from Karáchi who inspected and reported upon the Duthesvar well at Ahmedabad to be exorbitantly large, disapproves of the resolution adopted for doing away with the Sanitary Committee of the Municipality, and remarks that the Municipal Commissioners have taken a wrong step in so doing, as Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., has wisely and distinctly stated in his letter of the 12th December last that they should have tax, finance, sanitary and other committees for the despatch of work. Khán Báhádur Dr. Dádáchánji and Khán Báhádur Dastur have, continues the paper, declined to serve on the Sanitary Committee through want of leisure in place of Dr. Robb and Reverend G. P. Taylor, resigned. It is to be regretted that nominated Commissioners should have no leisure to serve on Municipal committees. The result is that these committees are not able to do the work assigned to them and consequently the people

suffer. The *Hitechchhu* requests Government and the Commissioner, N. D., to cancel the improper resolution adopted by the Municipality for the abolition of the Sanitary Committee, to order the re-formation of the Sanitary and other Municipal Committees, and to direct the nominated Commissioners to serve on them.

Extension of local self-government at Ahmedabad.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 24th April, says:—The people of Ahmedabad have, on the whole, creditably managed their municipal affairs and deserve the concession of an extension of local self-government to their corporation for which they have prayed in a recent memorial to Government. With a few slight changes the concession may be made and the privilege of electing their president granted to the corporation. (A few other papers also support the memorial in question.)

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Disapproval of the letter sent by the Government of India to Sir Lepel Griffin approving of his conduct in connection with the Bhopál State.

28. A correspondent, signing himself 'Chas. Currie,' writing to the *Mahrátta* (2) in its issue of the 22nd April, says:—The certificate that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to give Sir Lepel Griffin, interdicting him from resorting to the Criminal Court, has saved that high functionary from great peril. If Government had taken him at his word, and permitted him to sue the *Amrit Bázár Patrika*, the result would have been disastrous in the extreme. I, for one, would have come forward to testify from my own personal knowledge to most of the facts known to me, and which would have been confirmed by documents which are in my possession. But it was not I alone who was thus prepared. There are hosts of other dismissed officials, banished residents (like myself), faithful subjects and servants of the State, to whom the Government order will cause a great disappointment. The prosecution of the *Patrika* would have been a signal for a violent commotion throughout the territories under the control of the Central India Agency. From an Imperial point of view it was very well that the permission was not given. But it would also be highly impolitic to ignore the deep feeling of discontent that prevails in most of the Native States under the said Agency. Something ought to be done to heal the wounds inflicted by our infatuated officials upon the sensitive, though complaining, people and princes of India. It is all *bosh* to say that the acts of Sir Lepel have the support of the people. Fancy the absurdity of the statement that the appointment of Colonel Ward had the sympathy of the people of Bhopal.

Advice to the people in connection with Sir Lepel Griffin's conduct.

29. Writing about Sir Lepel Griffin's conduct in Central India, the *Áryávart* (14), in its issue of the 21st April, says that it is the duty of the leading and educated men and public associations in British India to collect a fund and to encourage the people in the aggrieved Native States to make a petition to Parliament against Sir Lepel, as without such petitions the British people are not likely to take notice of the condition of the people of India and to relieve them from the arbitrary treatment of Government officers.

Alleged malpractices in connection with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company.

30. In alluding to the alleged malpractices in connection with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company, the *Bombay Samáchár*, (92) in its issue of the 24th April, says:—The *Statesman* of Calcutta expresses a fear that the scandal will be hushed up. This fear is not altogether groundless, for the *Amrit Bázár Patrika* made certain exposures in connection with the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin towards the Begum of Bhopal and the administration of that State, but the Government of India threw cold water on the subject. Mr. Abdul Hak is charged with having appropriated a large amount of money from the Nizám's treasury, but it is said that so many high officials in India and particularly in England are involved in this scandal that the public will hardly be allowed to become acquainted with the full extent

of the malpractices. The Nizám's State has fallen into the hands of several speculators who have sucked its substance and are now drawing its life blood. The young Nizám had to witness the pitiable scene silently, since, as alleged, Mr. Abdul Hak was the real administrator of the Hyderabad State, counting on the full support he had had from Mr. Cordery, the late Political Resident. After Mr. Cordery's departure from Hyderabad the Nizám's Government moved in the matter, and it is highly gratifying that this movement has enlisted the sympathy of His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Howell, the new Resident. During the past few years the Nizám's treasury has been pilfered right and left, and that State wishes that the paramount British Government should render due help to it in bringing the culprits to account. Lord Dufferin should not allow himself to be influenced by any pressure brought to bear upon him from England to hush up the matter, and should lend every support of his Government for the bringing of the guilty parties to punishment. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 23rd April expresses similar sentiments.]

Public buildings at Gwálior and the wasteful outlay on them.

31. The same newspaper of the 28th April says :—Since the Gwálior State invested a large amount of money in an English loan, its administration has been praised by Anglo-Indian newspapers and their correspondents. An hospital and a college are now being built at Gwálior, the former at a cost of 5½ lákhs of rupees and the latter at 3½ lákhs. Of course it is highly praiseworthy of the Gwálior authorities that they should erect such useful buildings, but there is no need for spending such large sums upon them. Similar buildings in the presidency towns in British territories are not so costly, and it is inadvisable that the Gwálior Darbár should incur such heavy cost for an hospital and a college. It would be more useful to have ordinary buildings for these institutions and to endow them liberally that they might prove highly useful. A *dawk* bungalow for Europeans, a rest-house for Natives and a public park are also being erected, the first at a cost of thirty thousand rupees, the second at twenty thousand, and the third at a cost of a lákh of rupees, and this expenditure also is very extravagant. The Government of India ought to exercise a check over such wasteful outlay.

G. M. SATHE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

8th May 1888.

✓

INDEX.

(For the week ending 28th April 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: Congratulations to His Excellency Lord Reay on the appointment of Mr. Whitworth 7
Hindustani teacher to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: Appointment of Prince Nawáb Zaighow-ud-Dowláh as — and its cost to India 5
History of India by Talboys Wheeler: Remarks on the — 5
Indian National Congress: Suggestions to the members of the — ... 6
Lineage of the French, the English and the Hindus: Description of the—. 5
Police:
  Alleged corruption and illegal behaviour of the Bombay — ... 8
  Extensive powers possessed by the Bombay — and the necessity for their curtailment 8
  Obscene performances and the Poona — 8
Postal matters: A suggestion to the Bársi Post Office 8
Public press: Newspapers and their liability for libel 6
Public service:
  Compulsory supply of grass at Ratnágiri 7
  Public address to Assistant Surgeon Dáda Náthâji at Hubli ... 7
  Village vaccinators and their ways 7
Salt:
  The futility of memorials on the subject of the — duty and the desirability of an independent plan for the relief of the people... 6
  The present outbreak of cholera in Gujarát attributed to the dearness of — and a request to Government in the matter ... 6
Transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Panjáb Government: Disapproval of the proposed — 7
Viceroy of India: Approval of the proposed appointment of His Excellency Lord Reay to act as — 5

PART II.—*Education*—

Deccan College, Poona: Proposed conversion of the — into a "Civil Service College" 8
Public Service Certificate Examinations: The fees for the — ... 9

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
  Extension of local self-government at — 11
  Municipal affairs at — and a request to Government and Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., in the matter 10
Bándra: The wants of the town of — in the suburbs of Bombay ... 9
Bombay:
  Suggestions to the — Municipality regarding old houses and their fitness or otherwise for occupation 9
  The proposal for widening the Church Gate Street, —, disapproved... 9
Local self-government in the mofussil: The *Rást Gofiár's* opinion as to the failure of — 10
Surat:
  Disapproval of the appointment of Khán Báhádur Mir Gulám Bába Khán as President of the — Municipality 9
  The Government of Bombay and the — Municipality 10

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Bhopál: Disapproval of the letter sent by the Government of India to Sir Lepel Griffin approving of his conduct in connection with the — State 11
Gwálior: Public buildings at — and the wasteful outlay on them ... 12
Hyderabad: Alleged malpractices in connection with the — Mining Company 11
Native States in Central India: Advice to the people in connection with Sir Lepel Griffin's conduct as regards — 11

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola ...	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Complaint regarding injustice in connection with the subordinate service in Berár.

In a communicated article, the *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 20th April, complains of the promotions in the subordinate service in Berár being very slow, of there being no fixed rules regulating them, and of the claims of hard-working and efficient seniors being overlooked when occasions arise, gives an instance of how the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. T. W. Stacey, the Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office, was filled up, the senior head-clerks in the Province being deprived of their rights, and says :—When Mr. Jones, finding the work of the Commissioner's Office too much for him, wanted to revert to his substantive appointment in the Judicial Commissioner's Office, the other head-clerks, by some subtle mode of reasoning, were deemed incompetent and an outsider was imported to fill the vacant post. In a still more recent case the Commissioner exercised his prerogative of nominating men to the superior posts by ordering the reversal of an official who had been selected by the Deputy Commissioner and who was giving every satisfaction in the discharge of his new duties, to make room for a senior. If this prerogative is exercised on one occasion why not exercise it always? The Commissioner's Office establishment was re-organized only a short time ago, but instead of the poor clerks in the office benefiting by it, the best plum was offered to an outsider who *had no claims whatever upon the administration.* If the men in office are not to reap all the benefits accruing from the revision of the establishment, why should not local men have a chance in preference to outsiders? Surely their long and approved service constitutes a claim on the consideration of Government which cannot be lightly discarded. The importation of outsiders is all the more to be deprecated since, apart from the serious injury it inflicts on *boná fide Beráris*, it is contrary to the order of the local Government, which so far back as 1880 issued stringent orders against it. By this innovation many poor, hard-working clerks are being very seriously incommoded and their careers blasted. Their position at present is anything but pleasant, but the yoke is being pressed heavier day by day. Now as regards Extra Assistant Commissionerships, the tendency of late has been—and it is gradually growing—to offer these responsible posts to outsiders who have no claims to them and *before* they have passed the required examination! There are many men in Berár who have passed all the required tests. Why should they not have the same chance?

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th May 1888.

CON 224

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 18 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 5th May 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Mahárásthtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Mahárásthtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Mahárásthtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued*.			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
58	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
59	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
63	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,350
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
122	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
127	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
129	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
130	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
143	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
148	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
149	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
150	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
151	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
152	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
153	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
154	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A proposal for curtailing the ever-increasing administrative expenditure of India.

1. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (50), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—In order to defray their ever-increasing expenditure Government have increased the income-tax and the salt-duty. This action can only be compared to that of a despotic ruler. The Peshwa Bajiráo I. was unable to repay a debt of 2 krors of rupees to His Highness the Scindia and he asked the latter to recover the amount by plundering the city of Poona. In the same way His Excellency Lord Dufferin has imposed the income-tax and raised the duty on salt in order to defray the cost of fortifying the north-west frontier. Practically there is not much difference between these two lines of action. The one is taken under the name of the law, while the other has no such sanction. When we think of the duty of the subject people under such circumstances we are reminded of the Irish agriculturists, who have become disloyal and have been opposing Government. To behave like them would be suicidal. Neither is it good to keep quiet and to allow Government to increase the taxes as much as they like. It is good to follow the middle course and to suggest to Government ways of curtailing their expenditure. The principal items which require curtailment are the high salaries paid to Europeans and the payment of pensions to them in sterling. It is in the interests of both India and Burmah to send all civilian and other highly-paid European officers in India to Burmah, as they are at present greatly needed there, and to appoint Natives in their stead in India.

The British officers in India at the present day as contrasted with those of the past time and the cause of the difference between them.

2. Referring to a summer vacation lecture delivered in a Government school in Girgaum, Bombay, and to the remarks made by the chairman, Professor Jinsiwále, to the effect that officers like Sir John Malcolm, Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir Charles Metcalf do not now come to India, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—The cause of the great difference between the present and the past English officers is in India itself. Formerly the English officers had to extend their Indian dominion and to please their masters, the East India Company, but on account of their ignorance of the strength of the people of India they were much afraid of them. They feared not only the Native Princes, but even the Bhils and Kolis. In one place Sir Charles Metcalf has made the remark, "he might go to bed in the early part of the night while there was British rule, but might wake up in the early dawn and find that the country was under a Native despot." Once in 1804 the British Government desired the Mahárája Holkar to remove his army within a certain limit in his own territory, but His Highness replied that he would not listen to this and that he had every power to do what he wanted within his own dominions. Once some Europeans inadvertently went into a hall of a certain palace in Poona (we believe, the Vishrámbág Palace), and it is said that the British Government had to pay for its purification. From all these circumstances it can safely be inferred that during those times not only individual officers but even Government had no alternative but to behave gently, meekly and justly. They did not know what might agitate the people and what they might do when so agitated. But at present the Native Chiefs go wherever they are bid. The bubble of our bravery and statesmanship burst in 1858 and the English know full well that our people, however educated, can do nothing beyond prattling. What wonder then that the officers coming to India under these circumstances should be different from their predecessors in office? Thus we ourselves are responsible for our present condition and nobody else.

Appointment of a member of the late royal family of Oude to teach Hindustáni to Her Majesty the Queen and its cost to India.

3. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 2nd May, writes:—It is said that our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen is vigorously studying Hindustáni, that to enable Her Majesty in her study a member of the late royal family of Oude is to be deputed to England for a period of three years and is to be paid a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem from the revenues of India, and that after his return to India he is to receive a pension of Rs. 700 a month.

Surely this is barefaced plunder of the revenues of India and would in no way add to the lustre of the British name. Is the Imperial treasury of the United Kingdom so empty that it cannot bear this legitimate charge of the education of its Sovereign? The Secretary of State for India in England and the Governor-General in India have, between themselves, so dexterously managed to bring India to the brink of national bankruptcy that the people stand aghast at the magnitude of the blunders which are being committed without the least hesitation. The truth of the adage that "might is right" was never better illustrated, and the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Dufferin will ever be memorable for a series of blunders which will leave an indelible mark of an unpleasant nature upon his reputation. [The *Praja Mat* (119), in its issue of the 28th April, says that the cost of the appointment should either be met from Her Majesty's private funds or from the London Treasury.]

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy strongly condemned.

4. The *Nyáyadarshak* (116), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy has proved harmful to the people of India in every respect and has stigmatized British rule. By hushing up the improper and unjust conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin His Excellency has further tarnished his career, already dishonoured. He has in fact wasted his mental and bodily energy in India. His policy has spoiled the condition of the people, who are, day by day, becoming more and more embarrassed and are thinking of what to do and where to go. How can the Viceroy who does not do things which he has power to do and misleads Parliament and the Secretary of State for India deserve public honours? Can unfortunate India ever suffer more than at the present time when such a bitter enemy as Lord Dufferin is the Viceroy and the Conservatives are in power? How foolish must those Natives be who have come forward to defend the policy of one who has so completely failed and incurred the ridicule of the people of England? Lord Dufferin has done his best to deal a blow to independence. He has been a helper of arbitrary Europeans who have harassed the Native public and the Native Princes. He is a supporter of tyrants. He has not paid sufficient attention to the strengthening of the Government. He has taken steps to make the Native public disaffected towards the British rule and has been very earnest in increasing taxes, incurring debts and emptying the treasury by large expenditure. Hence it is vain to hope for good results hereafter from his policy and the people should pray to God for his speedy retirement from India.

Sir Syed Ahmed's opposition to the Indian National Congress and the Government of India.

5. In writing about the Indian National Congress, the *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in its issue of the 3rd May, says:—Setting up Sir Syed Ahmed to preach passive obedience is another feature of the policy of Government that once led them to pass the Press Gagging Act. His Excellency Lord Dufferin and his administration have been criticized and their weak points brought to light in unmistakable terms. His Lordship's untimely resignation and the equally untimely appointment of his successor show how uneasy His Excellency and the Home Government have been to secure their own man and to spare their administration from public criticism. Having taken these precautions to protect their policy against criticism in higher circles, it was but necessary to engage Sir Syed Ahmed and Company as wholesale agents to cry up the Dufferin administration and to silence the people by preaching the divine doctrine of passive obedience with quotations from the sublime Korán.

Reasons why Sind should not be transferred from the Bombay to the Panjáb Government.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 29th April, writes:—We wonder if the Government of India have ever considered some of the difficulties which beset the question of the transfer of Sind to the Panjáb. One can understand a proposal to place Sind and the Panjáb under one military command, but the proposal to place them under one civil Government appears to us so revolutionary as to verge on imprudence. This is very strong language, but we speak after full consideration of the question in all its bearings. Here are some of the facts which have led us to this conclusion: (1) Almost the whole of our Bombay Code which is in force in the Deccan or Gujarát is now in force in Sind. The

enforcement of these laws has familiarized the people with them. To displace the whole of this body of law in favour of the Panjáb local laws is certainly a revolutionary measure to which no true statesman can give his consent. (2) The Bombay laws have been in force in Sind for over 40 years. It has been said by eminent jurists that the principles underlying the law of limitation and prescription are principles of equity and public policy, and hence the Indian law converts adverse possession of land for twelve years into an indefeasible title. The transfer of Sind to the Panjáb is not governed by municipal law, but the principles may well be taken into consideration. The Bombay Government may have erred in its administration of Sind, but it has found out its errors and is steadily correcting them. The Panjáb Government has no experience of Sind, and may subject the province to almost as long a course of blundering as the Bombay Government have done. The province has had its misfortunes. But its greatest misfortune would, we think, be its transfer to new hands and its struggle against fresh blunders. (3) The whole of Sind, with the exception of Thar and Párkar, a small part of the Upper Sind Frontier and some hilly tracts has been surveyed and settled under Bombay laws. Now on the transfer of Sind to the Panjáb, what is to become of these surveys and settlements and these laws? (4) The judicial administration of Sind is carried on through courts constituted under a Bombay Act passed in 1866. Under this Act none of the civil courts, except those in Thar and Párkar, is a revenue court. In the Panjáb, the Tehsildár possesses not only revenue and criminal jurisdiction, but also civil jurisdiction. Now on the transfer of Sind to the Panjáb what is to become of those purely judicial courts? Are they to make their way to the Tehsildárs or are they to be retained? If they are to be retained, what advantage is there in transferring the civil administration of Sind to the Panjáb? If they are not to be retained, the transfer cannot operate for the good of the people of Sind. Whatever may be the military policy of the Government of India, there can hardly be any justification for depriving the people of courts better constituted than the Panjáb courts, and, above all, of courts to which the people have become accustomed. (5) Karáchi has now a Port Trust under a Bombay Act. The Bombay Government is certainly a better judge of the capabilities of the Port than the Panjáb Government. (6) Sind has now a college of its own affiliated to the Bombay University. It would be a misfortune if this college were affiliated to the Panjáb University, for we all know that the latter institution is new and that it does not only not possess the traditions and resources of the Bombay University, but has its system of teaching and examinations opposed to that prevalent throughout the rest of India. Thus the transfer of Sind to the Panjáb means a revolution not only in the revenue and judicial administrations of the province, but also in its educational institutions. So far as the transfer of the civil administration of Sind is concerned, there is not a shadow of reason to support it. There may be military reasons, but they can only apply to the transfer of the military command and not of the civil administration, unless the advocates of the transfer are prepared to maintain that the civil authorities under the Bombay Government will refuse supplies or transport to the military authorities under the Panjáb Government or that orders of the Government of India will not be obeyed by the Bombay Government when complications arise on the frontier. The civil government in Sind is now so well settled that it has very little to do with the Military Department; and we fail to see why, because reasons of State may exist,—reasons which, however, do not appear to us to be sound,—for putting the troops in Sind and the Panjáb under one command, the whole civil administration should be revolutionized.

7. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 28th April, writes :—In determining the transfer of Sind to the Panjáb, Government must not lose sight of the fact that the whole of Sind, except perhaps a few sojourners therein, are stoutly opposed to the change. The people of Sukkur, Shikárpur and Hyderabad are unanimous in their opposition, and even in Karáchi about 95 per cent. of the people are against the transfer. All classes of people are unanimous in condemning the change. The opinion of the Mahomedans of Sind against it is not less marked than that of the other classes. In the speech of the chairman at the recent Mahomedan meeting held manifestly to protest against the proposed amalga-

mation, we find our views endorsed and an allusion made to the lively interest that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay has been evincing in the welfare of the zamindárs of Sind,—a fact which clearly shows that the interests of no important class are neglected now, that the different classes of people in Sind are receiving their due share of attention at the hands of the Bombay Government, and that the longer we live under it and the more intimately it becomes cognizant of our needs, the more generously and sympathetically will it minister to them.

8. The *Sind Sudhár* (154), in its issue of the 21st April, says:—A large public meeting of the inhabitants of Karáchi was held at the Khori garden on Sunday, the 15th April, to consider the propriety of the proposal to annex Sind to the Panjáb. It was convened by the Sind Sabha, an association whose chief object is to ameliorate the condition of the people and the country. The assembly, in point of numbers and representativeness, was all that could be desired. Ráo Sáheb Alumal Tikamdás was voted to the chair. He opened the proceedings by stating the object with which the meeting had been convened and asked the audience to consider deliberately the advantages and disadvantages of the contemplated change before expressing their opinions. After he had spoken, a few gentlemen addressed the meeting and explained the reasons for which they thought Sind would be benefited by its amalgamation with the Panjáb. But the reasons assigned by them were only crude and childish. For, some of them said that if Sind were annexed to the Panjáb the A'rya Samáj would flourish and trade would revive. But how trade will revive they could not explain. After they had finished speaking, Ráo Bahádur Diván Udhárám, in an eloquent and able speech, showed the disadvantages of the proposed annexation and completely refuted the arguments advanced in its favour. He said that it was not with a view to increase commerce, but on political grounds, *i. e.*, of guarding the frontiers, that Government was thinking of amalgamating Sind with the Panjáb. He also pointed out that though the number of soldiers and regiments might increase in Sind, the progress of useful reforms would suffer. After hearing Diván Udhárám's arguments every one, including the merchants, was convinced of the undesirability of the proposed transfer and it was unanimously resolved to protest against it. In addition to the disadvantages of the contemplated change published in the last issue of our paper, we beg to state that if the transfer is made the Hindus and the Mahomedans will not live in harmony in Sind, as in the Panjáb, by which it will be governed, feuds and quarrels constantly arise between them. Some people seem to think that no good will result from the representations and protests of the subject population against the proposal, that Government will do what it thinks proper and that it will not be guided by any opinions, arguments or reasons that may be advanced by the people against the measure. It is true that the matter rests entirely with Government, but to say that Government will not listen to the people or consult their wishes is bringing a false charge against it. No other Government can boast of administering justice so impartially and of having the interests of the people so much at heart as the British Government. All its actions are regulated by laws and rules. If we can assign any strong reasons against the contemplated transfer Government will surely hear us.

9. The same newspaper says:—A large number of educated people of all classes and professions assembled in the compound of the Vernacular School No. 1 at Hyderabad on the 16th April. Diván Lekhráj, late a Mukhtiárkar and now a pensioner, was voted to the chair. He explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the disadvantages accruing from annexing Sind to the Panjáb and to move Government to abandon the proposal. Mr. Chuharmal, B.A., Public Prosecutor, then enumerated the disadvantages. It was finally resolved that a memorial be submitted to Government informing them that the inhabitants of Hyderabad are opposed to the transfer. It was proposed by Mukhi Sukhramdás and seconded by Akhund Wali Mahmad that the resolution in question be communicated to the Commissioner in Sind and the Secretary, Sind Sabha, and accordingly telegrams were sent to them. The opinion of the *Sind Times* newspaper is shared by people of all classes and creeds in this town. The view expressed by the *Sind Gazette* is opposed by all.

10. The *Sind Sudhár* (154), in its issue of the 28th April, says:—A large public meeting was held at Shikárpur on the 17th April. Mir Sáheb Mir Mian Alinawazkhán was voted to the chair. He opened the proceedings by stating that Government was thinking of annexing Sind to the Panjáb. He said that the people were satisfied under the administration of the Bombay Government, and that there appeared no reason why the control of another Government should be longed for. After he had finished speaking, several other gentlemen, including Ráo Sáheb Hiránand, Ráo Sáheb Jhamrái, pleader, and Seth Otandás, pointed out several disadvantages that would result by the amalgamation of Sind with the Panjáb. It was then unanimously resolved to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned that the people of Shikárpur were against the proposed transfer.

Extension of the Copyright and Press Acts to Káthiáwár desired.

11. The *Káthiáwár Times* (83), in its issue of the 2nd May, writes:—In Káthiáwár there is one great impediment to the publication of works and that is the possibility of the infringement of copyrights, for, books are not registered under Act XXV. of 1867. A writer publishes a work on which he has laboured for years perhaps, and this Act not being in force another takes advantage of it and issues a spurious, cheap edition with slight alterations here and there, as was recently done in Bombay. Now, under this circumstance the author has not the slightest guarantee against the invasion of his right and another reaps the benefit of his labours. We learn that a short time ago Mr. Káshidás and Mr. Bálkrishna published a Gujaráti-English Dictionary in the Káthiáwár General Press, and having desired to have its copyright registered under the Registration Act they were informed that it was not applicable to Káthiáwár, as the province was out of British India. We draw the attention of the Government of India, the Local Government and the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, to the necessity for supplying this important want. We admit that Káthiáwár is a foreign country, but wherever the jurisdiction is solely exercised by the British Government the Copyright and the Press Acts should be made applicable. There are four civil stations in Káthiáwár, viz., Rájkot, Wadhwán, Songad and Jetalsar, and twenty *thánás*, such as Lakhapadar, Bagshara, Bábra, Chotila, Paliyád, Dasada, Bhoika, Dharapa, &c. In all these places the Penal Code, the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, the Evidence, the Contract, the Limitation, the Gambling and other Acts are in force and justice is dealt out in accordance with them in the Agency Courts. And not only this, but decrees from the British Indian Courts can be executed in the civil stations and *thánás*. When such is the case we wonder why the Copyright and the Press Acts should not be made applicable here. At present there are many printing presses in Káthiáwár within the British limits, and we hope that the Political Agent and the Supreme and Local Governments will, in the interests of the public, see the advisability of bringing these Acts into force as early as possible.

His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and the *Pioneer* newspaper.

12. The *Chandrá Prakásh* (97), in its issue of the 30th April, writes:—The *Pioneer* states that Diván Raghunáth Ráo being tired of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar has resigned and that the Mahárája should be deposed. Why should not the Government of India take notice of the *Pioneer* for writing thus? Will not other Native Princes be disaffected towards Government by such articles? The policy of depriving the Native Princes of their powers has been already condemned and the advocates of that policy should not be allowed to escape scot-free.

Appointment of a Sindi as City Magistrate, Karáchi, suggested.

13. The *Sind Sudhár* (154), in its issue of the 21st April, says:—About two or three months ago we pointed out that if more Natives were appointed to judicial offices in Sind, the administration of justice would become more satisfactory and convenient. For, it is a well-known fact that no European, in spite of his proficiency in law, can be so well acquainted with the language and the manners of the people as a native of the province. The post of the City Magistrate in Karáchi falls vacant on the 1st of

May, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Gibbons. Government has now a very good opportunity of appointing an educated, experienced and able native of Sind to this post. It should not let slip such a favourable opportunity.

Selection of persons for the proposed Honorary Magistrates' Bench at Ahmednagar.

14. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 29th April, points out the advisability of appointing competent persons as Honorary Magistrates, and observes that among the seven persons recommended for the proposed magisterial bench at Ahmednagar there are four who are quite ignorant of law, that it is good to have men of all classes on the proposed bench as an encouragement to the backward classes, that persons who have no legal training should not be given the posts, and that if Government do not attend to this suggestion those who are incompetent to do the work should, out of self-respect, decline the offer.

A request to the Bombay Government and the District Magistrate of Sátára in connection with the publication of certain lottery advertisements.

15. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 2nd May, calls the attention of Government and the District Magistrate, Sátára, to two advertisements of the nature of lottery advertisements published by one Jaysingráo Powár, and hopes that Government will adopt such measures as will protect the pecuniary interests of the persons who have remitted sums of money to Mr. Powár and prevent the repetition of such irregular proceedings in future.

Disastrous fire in the village of Kuwa, táluka Daskroi, district Ahmedabad, and a request to Mr. James, the new Collector of Ahmedabad.

16. The *Hitechchhu* (82) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 3rd May, gives particulars of a fire in the village of Kuwa, táluka Daskroi, district Ahmedabad, on the 30th April last by which about 250 houses belonging to Kolis were destroyed and two persons were burnt to death and a few others injured, and remarks that the poor occupants of the houses destroyed by fire have become destitute and taken shelter under trees. The paper requests Mr. James, the new Collector of Ahmedabad, to speedily open relief-works and to have at least half of the revenue assessment for the next year remitted. It adds that if the sufferers do not get speedy relief it is feared that they will take to bad ways and molest the poor, and that hence the Táluka Mámlatdár, the District Police Superintendent and the District Collector should quickly collect subscriptions for the purpose.

Supply of provisions to the Mámlatdár of Kapadvanj during his visit to the village of Katháne in June 1887.

17. The *Satyavakta* (125), in its issue of the 4th May, quotes from the *Kaira Vartamán* a notice dated 4th April 1888 given by one Premchand Hemchand of Chunel, táluka Nadiád, to one Bárot Vasta Lála residing in the village of Katháne, táluka Kapadvanj, calling upon the latter to pay for provisions supplied to him for the use of the Mámlatdár of Kapadvanj in June 1887 when that officer was on a visit to Katháne, and draws the attention of the Mámlatdár to that notice for the reason that some persons suspect that Government officers do not pay for the provisions supplied to them, though the latter really pay cash to the persons who bring them. The paper thinks that the Mámlatdár has paid Bárot for the provisions supplied to him, though the latter has not paid the money to the person from whom he bought them, and adds that he should enquire into the matter in order that other Government officers may not be inconvenienced for want of provisions in the districts in future.

Civil and military pensioners and their treatment in public hospitals.

18. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 29th April, writes:—Hardly indeed could anything be more inconsistent and unjust than to call upon a civil pensioner to pay for medical aid at a hospital, when his contemporary, a military pensioner, is allowed to get all that he wants under similar circumstances without paying for them. Both are rewarded with a pension for their past services, and it seems strange that one, in the matter of sickness, should have special advantage over the other.

Alleged connection of a teacher in a Government school with a newspaper.

19. "A teacher" writes to the *Rást Goftár* (84) of the 29th April to ask whether a teacher in a Government school can become the editor of a newspaper. He says that the articles appearing in the *Kaiser-i-Hind* newspaper under the head "Durbin" are edited by a teacher in a Government school and that "Durbin" claims to be a separate and independent editor and not a contributor to the *Kaiser*, and asks whether Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, can permit this Government servant to act as an editor. [Another correspondent, in writing about another subject, says that "Durbin" is Mr. Hormasji Navroji Lord.]

The Police Department and the necessity for reforming it.

20. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—There is not the least doubt that the Police Department is the most miserably managed department under the present Government. Security of life there may be, although the frequent murders that we hear of would warn us against accepting this statement in full. As to security of property, so far as the police is concerned, we may say there is none. If there are very few extensive robberies committed, we have certainly not the police to thank for it. The population, as a whole, is peace-loving, God-fearing and law-abiding. That is why crime is, comparatively speaking, so rare in India. The whole press of India has been crying aloud for reform, but Government shuts its eyes and ears. No improvement can be hoped for until our public associations and Sabhás take up the subject. The British Indian Association of Calcutta has already done so. The committee of the Association has, we learn, issued a circular calling upon the members of the Association as well as other representative men to furnish it with information upon the working of the police and inviting them to favour it with suggestions for reforms. We hope that a similar action will be taken by the associations in this presidency.

PART II.—*Education*.

Comments on the educational policy of Government and their alleged tendency to discourage high education.

21. The *Manovihár* (46), in its issue of the 1st May, says that Government seem to have been now convinced that high education teaches the people to demand from them more privileges and to criticize their actions and that the recently published rules for admittance into the Government service, the abolition of free-studentships and the reduction in the number of scholarships all go to show that Government are now bent upon discouraging high education.

PART III.—*Railways*.

Want of drinking water experienced at the Dhond station of the G. I. P. Railway.

22. A newsletter-writer in the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 30th April complains of the extreme want of drinking water experienced at the Dhond station of the G. I. P. Railway on account of the pumping machine on the bank of the Bhima river having fallen into disorder and of the consequent agony of passengers and the station staff from thirst, and requests the Consulting Engineer and other officers concerned to take speedy measures for the removal of the crying inconvenience above referred to.

Complaints against the Southern Marátha Railway.

23. In a communicated article, the *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 30th April, complains of mismanagement on the Southern Marátha Railway line. It speaks of the overcrowding of passengers in third-class carriages and of the want of waiting-rooms and the consequent insecurity of property, of the want of light, latrines, drinking water for Bráhmans, separate carriages for low-castes, and a hedge along the railway line and the consequent danger to life and the infringement of the Railway Act, and says that His Excellency Lord Reay must be aware of these complaints and that he should have them removed.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The sanitation of Poona and the action of Government in the matter disapproved.

24. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—Mr. Arthur Crawford's Sanitary Committee has, in its report of October last, clearly indicated the lines of action which both Government and the municipality should follow to mitigate the dreadful evils arising from the present notorious insanitary condition of Poona. The action indicated is of a twofold character; and while the municipality is responsible for one part of it, Government is responsible for the other and probably more important part. It is gratifying to observe that the municipality has already taken steps to fulfil its part of the work. Let us now see what Government has done. The Government resolution in the Public Works Department dated 24th April 1888 shows that Government has simply enhanced the rates for canal water. The Irrigation Department is a revenue department and the departmental instinct of self-preservation and aggrandizement has no doubt had for the time being the upper hand in fully availing itself of the recommendations of Mr. Arthur Crawford's Sanitary Committee to secure to itself an increase of revenue of nearly 100 per cent. by nearly doubling the rates all round! It is generally believed that the proposed enhanced rates will not discourage the cultivation of sugarcane and other wet crops; nay, more; it is confidently asserted by many well-informed persons that even if the water rate were enhanced to Rs. 100 per acre for wet crops in and around Poona, it would not have the desired effect. If so, is it any consolation to the people of Poona to know that while the principal, if not the sole, cause of the insanitary condition of their town is allowed to remain in all its potency to do its fatal work Government will in future derive from that source double the present revenue? That is certainly not an honest way of fulfilling one's contract. It was decided by the Sanitary Committee that two of the four tributary channels should be closed for wet crops only, and that the other two should be absolutely closed both for wet and dry crops. It may be that in addition to the revenue which the department will have to forego by carrying out these suggestions it will have to pay some compensation to the landowners who will suffer by the said measure. But it is certainly not a good example that Government is setting to the municipality that it should endeavour to evade the performance of its contract on the score of expense and loss of revenue. Suppose when the surface drainage scheme is ready the municipality practically shelves it on the ground of its being expensive, will Government look on with folded arms and accept the plea of *non possumus?* But let us suppose a more pertinent case in point. The municipality was desired, at the instance of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, to drain off the Parvati tank on the ground that it contributed to raise the subsoil water level of the part of the town under its command; and the municipality gave ungrudging effect to that recommendation, although by doing so it has deprived the town of one of its eminently picturesque sites. The municipality, however, acted in the way it did in the full belief that the more important evil for which Government was responsible would be forthwith removed. Now let us suppose that the municipality follows in the footsteps of Government and readmits water into the Parvati tank on the ground that so long as the tributary channels of the canal are not closed and the main canal itself is not rendered staunch, it is simply a farce to keep the tank drained off. Will Government allow it? We are sure that it will not. But then the question is "How can Government decently put any pressure upon the municipality without stultifying itself?" At the conference at the Collector's residence early in February last His Excellency the Governor was informed of the strength, both of official and popular opinion, on this important question, and yet we find Government in the Public Works Department quietly doubling its revenue and refusing to remove the evil complained of. Is Government waiting for any further outbreak of cholera far more serious than any of the preceding outbreaks? Does Government accept the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Arthur Crawford's Sanitary Committee on this subject? If it does not, let it plainly and honestly say so. If it accepts those conclusions, let it give effect to them in an honest and straightforward manner.

Scarcity of drinking water in Poona.

25. The *Kesari* (40) and the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in their issues of the 1st May and the 28th April respectively, complain about the scarcity of drinking water in Poona in these hot days, and request the local municipality to pay attention to the matter.

Introduction of sanitary reforms into Surat and the action of the Bombay Government in the matter.

26. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (81) of the 29th April refers to the Government order requiring the Surat Municipality to carry out within 3 months the several reforms suggested last year by Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, thinks that the municipality has acted wisely in resolving to introduce these reforms gradually into the town, and observes that the municipal commissioners are in a fix, for if they were to press the people to accept them, the latter would raise a strong outcry and shower abuses upon them, and in case they did not do so, Government would interfere as threatened and bring them into disrepute. It is, therefore, continues the *Mitrá*, likely that the commissioners will resign. As the boon of local self-government has not been fully granted and as pressure is being brought to bear upon the municipality, it is suspected that an attempt is being made to make it give up the boon of its own accord, for the commissioners are not idle in the matter. They are trying by stratagems to introduce these reforms, but Government do not like delay and needlessly threaten them. The people give no aid whatever to the commissioners, but, on the contrary, obstruct them and raise an outcry about tyranny. As regards the opening of burial-grounds and the removal of furnaces outside the town, Government should aid the municipality by providing convenient sites. The paper advises the people to carry out the reforms suggested by Government as they are meant for their own good.

The people of Ahmedabad alleged to be glad at the resignation of Ráo Bahádur Ranchhoddás as municipal president.

27. The *Nyáyadarshak* (116) of the 30th April hears that Ráo Bahádur Ranchhoddás has resigned the presidentship of the Ahmedabad Municipality, tries to guess the reasons for his so doing and observes that it is said that the Ráo Bahádur will withdraw his resignation in case Government ask him to do so, as he will thereby be able to show that he enjoys their confidence. It adds that the entire population of Ahmedabad is glad at his resignation and pray to God that it may be accepted by Government, that it is advisable that Government should accept it and appoint a popular man instead, and that the Ráo Bahádur should now in his old age pass his days in prayers. [The *Praja Mat* (119) of the 28th April also says that the Ahmedabad public is glad at the Ráo Bahádur's resignation. The *Ahmedabad Times* (87) of the 1st May thinks that the Ráo Bahádur has resigned because he knows that the Ahmedabad public is tired of him and because perhaps it would request Government to remove him from the presidentship of the municipality, and that in case Government did not accept his resignation he would be able to fearlessly carry out his project of constructing drainage works for the city.]

Publication of a detailed account of the income and expenditure of the Broach Local Board suggested.

28. In a contributed article, the *Broach Samáchár* (94) of the 3rd May says that the Broach Local Board should publish for the information of the people a statement of the income and expenditure of the Local Fund since its establishment up to the present time. An abstract of the account has, says the writer, to be published every year in the *Government Gazette*, but the Local Funds Act does not require that an account of the Local Fund paid every year into the Government treasury, the balance at the end of the year after deducting expenses and the balance of the preceding year should be given therein. It is necessary that the Act should be amended in this respect and that the Local Board and the District Collector should be required to publish this account. In the same manner an account of the annual educational grant from the fund from its establishment up till now should be published.

Want of a lady doctor in Karáchi and a request to the Karáchi Municipality in the matter.

29. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Times* (4) in its issue of the 28th April, says:—It is a pity that many Native ladies should die in Karáchi for want of a lady doctor. The municipality of Hyderabad has been wise and prudent enough to provide a lady doctor for Hyderabad. The lady doctor in question has been found to be doing excellent work and affording timely relief to suffering women. Why should the municipality of Karáchi be slow in imitating this example?

Part V.—*Native States.*

The present condition of the principal Native States in India.

30. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—One is constrained to say that the present time is unfavourable to the Native States. His Highness the Gáikwád is thinking of nothing but another visit to Europe; in Indore His Highness the Holkar's mind having lost its balance, Diván Bahádur R. Raghunáth Ráo has tendered his resignation; much discontent has been produced in Bhopál by the doings of Sir Lepel Griffin; and in Gwalior old servants of the State are neglected and everything has been changed after the English fashion. In the south also much confusion has been caused in the Nizám's Darbár by the administration of Colonel Marshall and Abdul Hak and His Highness the Nizám is greatly displeased. Thus there is commotion in every big State. We are much concerned at this state of things, and are at a loss to know its remedy. We are also afraid of the future doom of these Native States if they continue in their present condition and if the next Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, unfortunately adopt the policy of Lord Dalhousie. Is it not strange that even those Princes who have powers of administration should not desire to better their condition? There is a rumour current that His Highness the Gáikwád intends to again appoint Sir T. Mádhav Ráo as his Diván. It is certainly unmeaning that a man after he has learnt to walk should still cling to the use of the go-cart. This is India's misfortune, pure and simple.

The authority of the British Government to interfere with the administration of the Native States called in question.

31. In an article headed "What is the fault of the Holkar?" the *Khándesh Chitraguptă* (41) of the 26th April says:—What we say below about the Holkar is true of every other Native Prince. The British Government and the Native States are, under the treaties concluded between them, each other's allies, and we do not know how the former is authorized to depose one prince and instal another, to appoint a Diván or a council of regency in a Native State, to see to its debt or balance of money or to pronounce a Native Prince mad or incapable. Neither can we understand why a British Resident in a Native State should have power to take the petitions of dishonest and interested persons and to question the Chief thereof about their subject-matter on behalf of the British Government. If the Native Chief does nothing against the British Government but is friendly towards it, there appears to be no reason why the latter should interfere with the administration of his State. If the Chinese Government behave in a friendly manner according to its treaty with the British Government, the latter has no right to depose one Chinese ruler and to place another on the throne, or to appoint a minister or a council of regency on the ground that the former has contracted much debt, driven away its wise minister or is oppressive to its subjects. If this right is supposed to accrue to the British Government from the relation of a neighbour or an ally or from the likelihood of harm being done to it, why should not a similar right accrue to the Japanese, the Russians, the French, the Portuguese and the Dutch from their similar relations with the Chinese? If mismanagement in the Dhár State is likely to prove harmful to the British territories, why should it not be so to those of the Scindia and the Gáikwád? Why should the British Government alone and not the other States have a right to interfere with the Holkar? If a Native Chief is oppressive to his subjects or contract debt, it is the look-out of his subjects and not of the British Government. At the most the other States and the British Government may assist the subjects of the oppressive or indebted

Chief. If the Chief of Dhár is liable to be removed by the British Government from the throne for his indebtedness, should China, France or Germany interfere with the British Indian Empire for the large debt incurred by the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for India? We see no difference between His Highness the Holkar driving away the ministers of his father's time and England hooting out Mr. Gladstone.

Employment of European officers in Native States disapproved.

32. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 29th April, writes:—From almost every point of view it is undesirable and impolitic to employ Europeans in Native States. No doubt there may and do rise some special cases in which the appointment of a European officer becomes necessary for a particular object and for a specified time. But such instances are few and far between. What is to be deprecated is the present tendency of anglicizing the administration of Native States. It is, we submit, far more desirable and expedient to entrust their administration to Native administrators in and out of Government service and to exercise a wholesome, sympathetic supervision over it from a distance through political officers of tact, experience and ability than to make it virtually a British administration conducted by British officers. Lord Northbrook, by adopting the former course in Baroda, gave immense satisfaction to the people of that State; and under the general supervision of an able, experienced and fair-minded Resident like Mr. Melvill the Native administration at Baroda achieved the highest possible amount of success. We do not believe the story told of His Excellency Lord Reay that he impressed upon the Káthiáwár Chiefs the desirability of employing European officers in their States. We have too much faith in His Lordship's English statesmanship (as distinguished from Anglo-Indian statesmanship) and his freedom from Anglo-Indian prejudices and short-sightedness to believe that he will ever advocate a policy prejudicial alike to the Native States and the British Government. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in its issue of the 3rd May, takes the same view. It adds that Government should issue a circular prohibiting European officers from accepting the hospitality of Native Princes when on a visit to their States as it costs them several thousand rupees, and that it cannot believe that Native Princes ask Government to lend them the services of European Kárbháris to reform their States as stated in public, for they are privately forced to employ them. The paper disapproves of the rumoured appointment of a European as Diván at Indore in place of Diván Raghunáth Ráo, resigned, and of European administrators at Baroda, and remarks that by this change the Indore State will be reduced to the same condition as Bhopál, which has a European Kárbhári, that European officers lord it over in Native States and insult the princes, who enjoy very little independence, that the present is the time for Government to act with impartiality and foresight, and that it is now very dangerous to act according to the adage "might is right."]

Satisfaction at the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—The refusal of Sir John Gorst to permit a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the alleged Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals surprised the public, which feared that the ugly affair would be hushed up. Wiser counsels have since then prevailed and a Parliamentary enquiry into the alleged malpractices has been sanctioned. His Excellency Lord Dufferin deserves the hearty thanks of the people for having come forward to help His Highness the Nizám in the matter by wiring to England that he had no objection to a Parliamentary Committee being appointed to make the necessary enquiries. It is to be hoped that the result of the investigation will be in accordance with truth and justice and that the stolen amount will be fully repaid to His Highness the Nizám. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

The Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals.

34. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th April, writes:—The State of Hyderabad has been a hot-bed of political intrigue. Young Sir Sálar Jung was a hero for some time. He falls and then comes Colonel Marshall, and now he too, after having been praised all round, is finding that affairs are taking

a bad turn for him. It is impossible to say whether and how far Abdul Hak is really guilty. It is unfair to prejudice him or any one connected with these affairs. He may have a satisfactory explanation to give and he may come out triumphant with his reputation rehabilitated. But one thing is clear, and that is that hitherto the public has been misled a great deal about Hyderabad politics. One man rises, he is praised, he falls; another man takes his place, he is praised and he again seems to be falling. This rule of hypocrisy and political intrigue is doing harm to Native States, and we are afraid Hyderabad has become a place for adventurers. His Highness the Nizám, it seems, is beginning to see through it all, and it is hopeful to find that the present Resident, Mr. Howell, is represented by the *Statesman* newspaper to be a man of independence. We hope that the truth about Hyderabad will be known fully, and no one connected with it and responsible for its good will shirk the duty he owes to the subjects of the Nizám.

35. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 25th April, writes:—The story of the dismissal of Abdul Hak and his frauds is now going the round of newspapers. In Native States, and specially in the Nizám's State, more fraudulent things are done than are dreamt of by those living outside the region of intrigues. Unfortunately Political Residents also sometimes mix themselves up with them, and as their reports are generally accepted by the authorities as reliable records of the state of things in Native States, public attention is rarely awakened to their enormities, and whenever it is aroused, Native State officials easily find their way to lulling it into silence. Journals, they know, influence public opinion. They also know that journals are conducted by human beings. By securing access to them they end the thousand and one heart-aches which public exposure subjects them to. The present case of Abdul Hak is, however, one in which no amount of gold-scattering can screen him. The disclosures made with regard to his conduct in the Hyderabad mining concession affair are substantially correct and are a conclusive evidence of his bad faith. His Excellency Lord Dufferin deserves to be congratulated on the firmness shown by him in dealing with this matter.

36. The *Gujaráti* (104), in its issue of the 29th April, says:—Nothing is more disgraceful to the Indian Government than that the Nizám's treasury should be plundered in broad day-light under the shelter of the British Resident in Hyderabad. His Highness the Nizám is still a youth and the British Government are his managers. If the plunder committed by these British managers be not justly dealt with the Native public will be fully justified in thinking that such mismanagement is purposely allowed to continue in order to ruin the Native States. The Disraeli Ministry has acted so unjustly and dishonestly as regards the huge change brought about by Colonel Phayre in Baroda that even the Porte does not ever mismanage things so shamefully in Egypt or Syria. Mr. Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, has acted in a similar manner now. His mismanagement will not fail to tarnish British *prestige* and we fear that His Excellency Lord Dufferin will needlessly be reviled for it. Mr. Cordery's conduct is more detestable than that of Sir Lepel Griffin. Mr. Cordery has, with the help of such a faithless man as Sardár Abdul Hak, so mismanaged things that until the matter is duly enquired into the British Government will not regain the confidence of the Native public. Fortunately the scandal has attracted the notice of Parliament, but if that august body be not willing to act justly in the matter, it will be speedily hushed up as big officers are concerned in it. Sir John Gorst, the Under Secretary of State for India, is concerned in the scandal and he will be ready either through his influence or authority to hush it up. The administration of the Hyderabad State appears to be more rotten than what it has been said to be for many years past. Almost all the Residents have plundered the Nizám's treasury. The paper then refers to Major Trevor, a brother of a former Resident in Hyderabad, having been employed on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem without any necessity for so doing, to his having been paid a bonus of Rs. 1,00,000 after four years' service and to his re-employment on the same salary after his return from England, to Sir John Gorst having received Rs. 75,000 from the Nizám's treasury, neither the Nizám nor his Diván knowing the cause of payment, to a member of the

India Council having profited by the pushing forward of the Hyderabad Railway scheme and to Sardár Abdul Hak having, at the instigation of the Resident, made an offer of rupees sixty lákhs for frontier defences in the name of His Highness the Nizám, and observes that these intrigues are so disgraceful that without a proper trial of Sardár Abdul Hak and Mr. Cordery the exposure cannot be complete. It adds that many Hyderabad nobles and authorities in England are likely to be found concerned in these scandals and that all endeavours should be made to wipe off the stain that Mr. Cordery has brought on the Civil Service. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (80) of the 3rd May says that perhaps the Government of India did not know of the prevalence of such intrigues in Hyderabad, that it was, however, its duty to keep strict supervision, that it shows the weakness of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's Government, that His Excellency the Viceroy should enquire and find out whether any other Native Prince has been similarly ruined, and that it is disgraceful to the British rule if scheming British officers are entertained only to ruin Native States.]

The resignation of the Diván of Indore and a defence of His Highness the Mahárája.

37. In a news-letter from Madras published in the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 6th May the writer says:—Diván Bahádur R. Raghunáth Ráo has returned home again. Care should be taken by all vernacular newspapers not to say a word against the Mahárája of Indore. Both ministers and political officers are generally in league and try to upset the authority of the princes in the Native States. The Mahárája of Indore is a very sensible gentleman. He knows that there is too much roguery under the British administration. He is even ready to abdicate his throne rather than bow down to an insignificant political officer. All honour to him who feels that he has rights to assert. From all that I have heard from the mouths of well-informed persons in the State, I have come to the conclusion that the Mahárája of Indore is the only prince who has some feelings about him. He is very prudent and far-seeing, but he does not know how to sit on his *masnad* (throne) and be kicked every time by a political officer. I think it better for all Native Princes to hand over their kingdoms to the British Lion and to seek shelter elsewhere.

The Mysore State and the Indian National Congress.

38. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 1st May, says:—We learn from a news-letter published in the *Mahrátta* that some correspondence has passed between the Foreign Office of the Government of India and the Mysore State with regard to the pecuniary assistance given by the latter to the last Indian National Congress. We cannot say how far this statement is true. But if it be true, His Excellency Lord Dufferin's promise that he would preserve the dignity of the Native States appears to be worthless. If the National Congress is not considered disloyal, why should not the Native Princes show their sympathy with it like other men?

The Mahárání of Rewah not allowed to have an interview with His Excellency Lord Dufferin simply because he was asleep in the railway saloon at the time.

39. In a paragraph headed "The Viceroy and the Mahárání of Rewah," the *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 2nd May, writes:—The treatment which the Mahárání of Rewah has recently received at the hands of the political officers surrounding His Excellency Lord Dufferin is certainly disgraceful to the fair name of the British Government. Have not the British political officers the slightest spark of ancient chivalry in them to show them the unjustifiable nature of the indignities heaped upon the helpless and oppressed Mahárání? The Mahárání came a long way expressly for the purpose of having a personal interview with His Excellency Lord Dufferin. She was not only made to wait, but was finally obliged to return without gaining her object, simply because the political officers did not like to awake the Governor-General, who was asleep in the railway saloon. The people of Rewah were prevented from presenting to the Viceroy their petitions about the wrongs which they were suffering at the hands of the political officers and their unscrupulous creatures. On the contrary, the Viceroy was assured by the Political Agent, Major Barr, that the people had assembled to bless the Viceroy for his kind visit to their town. Surely, the reputation of the British officials for their disinterested love of honesty,

justice and non-corruptibility never stood so low in the popular estimation as at present. The Government is certainly pursuing a suicidal policy, the effects of which are sure to take them by surprise at any time.

Alleged injustice done by the British Government to the Mahárája of Aundh in the Sátára Agency and a request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin in the matter.

40. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 28th April, says :—The British Government have kindly allowed Rs. 3,000 as a monthly allowance to Prince Kamár Kádar, heir-apparent to the Mahárája of Aundh. From the past history of this State it will be seen how unjustly the British Government has acted towards it. Government deprived its ruler of his territory and treasure without considering the justice or otherwise of this step. Such a thing can never be done in England, and unfortunately if it were done the newspapers there would move heaven and earth. If we were to point out the injustice of the measure we should be considered disloyal! Government swallowed up two krors of rupees reserved for the safety of the subjects of that State when it was annexed to the British territories. His Excellency Lord Dufferin should consider this matter. Government will have to hide their face for this high-handed behaviour in case it be enquired into by a foreign tribunal. All Native States annexed by the British Government have been utterly ruined. The subjects of the Aundh State were formerly happy, but now they are utterly ruined. The action of Government in giving Rs. 3,000 as a monthly allowance to an heir-apparent of the Begam of Aundh who rendered valuable services to the British during the mutiny of 1857 is as much fraught with danger as it is unjust. Even a European judge draws Rs. 3,000 per mensem. Is it not then placing a Native Prince in the class of judges? But who is to look to this? It is advisable that His Excellency Lord Dufferin should do something for this prince.

Sardár Rájárám Bhonsle of Sátára and the Government decision regarding his place of residence.

41. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17) of the 2nd May understands that Government have decided that in future Sardár Rájárám Bhonsle of Sátára should not stay at Sátára, but should select either Nágpur in the Central Provinces or Bánkot in the Konkan as the place of his future permanent residence, and considers this sentence to be certainly very severe and unexpected by the public.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th May 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 5th May 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India:
  - A proposal for curtailing the ever-increasing administrative expenditure of India 5
  - His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy strongly condemned ... 6
  - The British officers in India at the present day as contrasted with those of the past time and the cause of the difference between them 5

Fires: Disastrous fire in the village of Kuwa, táluka Daskroi, district Ahmedabad, and a request to Mr. James, the new Collector of Ahmedabad 10

Hindustáni teacher to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: Appointment of a member of the late royal family of Oude as — and its cost to India 5

Hospitals: Civil and military pensioners and their treatment in public — 10

Indian National Congress: Sir Syed Ahmed's opposition to the — and the Government of India 6

Judicial matters:
  - Appointment of a Sindi as City Magistrate, Karáchi, suggested ... 9
  - Selection of persons for the proposed Honorary Magistrates' Bench at Ahmednagar 10

Lotteries: A request to the Bombay Government and the District Magistrate of Sátára in connection with the publication of certain lottery advertisements 10

Police: The — Department and the necessity for reforming it ... 11

Public Press:
  - Extension of the Copyright and the Press Acts to Káthiáwár desired 9
  - His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and the *Pioneer* newspaper ... 9

Public Service: Alleged connection of a teacher in a Government school with a newspaper 11

Tours: Supply of provisions to the Mámlatdár of Kapadvanj during his visit to the village of Káthána in June 1887 ... 10

Transfer of Sind from the Bombay to the Panjáb Government: Reasons against the proposed —
  - The *Indian Spectator* 6
  - The *Sind Sudhár*... ... ... 8 & 9
  - The *Sind Times* 7

PART II.—*Education*—

Educational policy of Government: Comments on the — and their alleged tendency to discourage high education 11

PART III.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway: Want of drinking water experienced at the Dhond station of the — 11

Southern Marátha Railway: Complaints against the — 11

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: The people of — alleged to be glad at the resignation of Ráo Bahádur Ranchhoddás as municipal president 13

Broach: Publication of a detailed account of the income and expenditure of the — Local Board suggested 13

Karáchi: Want of a lady doctor in — and a request to the local municipality in the matter... 14

Poona:
  - Scarcity of drinking water in — 13
  - The sanitation of — and the action of Government in the matter disapproved 12

Surat: Introduction of sanitary reforms into — and the action of the Bombay Government in the matter 13

Page

PART V.—*Native States*—

Aundh: Alleged injustice done by the British Government to the Mahárája of — in the Sátára Agency and a request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin in the matter 18

Hyderabad:
- Satisfaction at the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the — (Deccan) mining scandals 15
- The — (Deccan) mining scandals:
  - The *Gujaráti* 16
  - The *Indu Prakásh* 15
  - The *Sind Times* 16

Indore: The resignation of the Diván of — and a defence of His Highness the Mahárája 17

Mysore: The — State and the Indian National Congress 17

Native States:
- Employment of European officers in — disapproved 15
- The authority of the British Government to interfere with the administration of — called in question 14
- The present condition of the principal — in India 14

Rewah: The Mahárání of — not allowed to have an interview with His Excellency Lord Dufferin simply because he was asleep in the railway saloon at the time 17

Sátára: Sardár Rájárám Bhonsle of — and the Government decision regarding his place of residence 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Panjáb Government and the proposal to add some part of the Central Provinces to the Bombay Presidency.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 27th April, says:—It is said that Government intend to add some districts in the Central Provinces to the Bombay Presidency in case Sind be separated from it, but it seems that the people of Nágpur disapprove of this arrangement. We request Government to duly consider what the people in Sind and the Central Provinces have to say in the matter before finally deciding it.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th May 1888.

CON 238

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 19 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
For the Week ending 12th May 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued*.			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
58	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
59	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
63	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
81	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
82	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,350
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
122	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
127	„ Sauráshtră Darpān	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
129	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
130	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
143	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
144	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
148	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
149	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
150	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
151	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
152	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
153	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
154	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Disturbed condition of Burmah and the wrong policy followed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

1. In alluding to the revival of dacoity in Burmah and the death of Lieutenant Williamson in an action with the dacoits, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 8th May, says:—That select military officers and covenanted civilians of India should not be able to pacify the disturbed condition of Burmah is a matter for great surprise, proving the seriousness of the mistake made by His Excellency Lord Dufferin in adopting the policy which he did in regard to that country. Both money and valuable lives are being wasted without any immediate prospect of the havoc being put a stop to. Lord Ripon's non-interference policy towards Burmah was really judicious and wise. His Excellency Lord Dufferin will soon leave India, leaving behind him the ugly remembrance of the unsettled condition of Burmah, and yet his European admirers are about to raise a statue to his memory and some Natives have joined them in this work!

His Excellency Lord Reay's career as Governor of Bombay highly commended.

2. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—It is now full three years since His Excellency Lord Reay landed on the shores of India to take charge of the Government of Bombay. As soon as his appointment was known here, those of us who had some knowledge about His Lordship's English career at once assured the people that in their new Governor they were destined to find an uncommon ruler, and that during his *régime* Bombay would not fail to make substantial progress in every important direction; and we humbly think that every reasonable person, whether Native or European, official or non-official, who will take a dispassionate review of the administration of this presidency during the past three years will fully bear us out when we say that there is no department which has not been beneficially influenced, either directly or indirectly, by the wise measures of His Excellency Lord Reay's Government. Those who will judge of the present Government in that light must come to the conclusion that we have, on the whole, enjoyed three exceptionally happy years, at least as far as the administration is concerned. Never before was public advice so much sought and public opinion so much respected. Never before were public bodies and public leaders encouraged so much as under the present Government to represent their interests and to modify the conduct of the Government as much as they could by reason and argument. The result of this sedulous effort to create and to respect public opinion has been that, though His Lordship has not been able, after the fashion of autocratic rulers, to carry out any sweeping reforms or to pass measures of great magnitude, he has done an amount of salutary work the beneficial effects of which will be begun to be tangibly felt only after some years. As one of the exponents of Poona public opinion, we can never be too grateful to him for the valuable concessions which His Excellency's Government has made to the municipality of Poona, which has perpetuated his memory by giving his name to the new local market. But His Lordship's claims on the gratitude of other people in the presidency are not less strong. The modifications made in the Forest Act with a view to help the poor agriculturist; the new ábkári regulations; the appointments of the most worthy members to the local Legislative Council, thereby showing that it is quite possible for a truly liberal Government to entirely satisfy the people though they may not possess the right of election; the disposal of the delicate question of the transfer of the Deccan College to a private body in accordance with the wishes of the people; the spirit of doing full justice to Natives displayed by appointing able and impartial persons to try men like Mr. Wilson, Political Agent, Cambay; constant vigilance shown in rebuking Government officials and railway companies for their disrespect or disregard of Natives; the more than friendly attitude towards the Native press; watchful guard over the interests of the presidency in every important pecuniary transaction with the Supreme Government; readiness to yield to weighty arguments and liberal principles displayed in allowing extensive changes to be made in such Bills as the Bombay Municipal Bill; unswerving strength manifested in upholding the appointment of certain deserving persons, whether European or Native, to great and responsible posts;—these are only some of the more prominent features

of His Lordship's Government, which alone are sufficient to make him long remembered in this country as a true friend of the people over whom he has been sent to rule. We have here said nothing about the great efforts which His Excellency has been making, almost from the day of his arrival in India, to encourage Native industry and to establish a sufficiently useful technological institute, in which latter object His Lordship's plans will, it is expected, be soon crowned with complete success; nor have we alluded to the uniform courtesy which has been shown by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to Natives of every rank from the ruler of a school class-room to that of a State. Such a talented and sympathetic ruler, helped and sustained in every noble cause by an equally talented and sympathetic spouse, kind, affable and accessible to all, is a great rarity in any country, but particularly in India. We cannot, therefore, afford to lose him, if we can help it by any means, after the expiration of his usual term of office. It is for us and those who may be similarly minded to pray to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to extend his term, and it is for her to grant it. But should she listen to our prayer, she would add one more blessing to the many which have been already showered upon us and for which our highest gratitude is due to her.

Mr. Dinsháh Edalji Vácha's "A'bkári Notes" and a request to the Secretary of State for India.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—Mr. Dinsháh Edalji Vácha has forwarded by the last mail his "A'bkári Notes" to the Secretary of State for India, and in the interests of the teeming millions suffering from the severities of Messrs. Pritchard & Co.'s ábkári administration, we only hope, with the able writer of these notes, that His Lordship "will recognize the desirability of instituting the necessary inquiry as to the correctness of those statements of the advocates of the present policy which he" (Mr. Dinsháh) "has called in question." [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110), in its issue of the 6th May, says that a perusal of Mr. Vácha's pamphlet will not fail to assure Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, how much the Government of India's despatch defending their ábkári policy has misled him and the Parliament, and desires that Lord Cross should ask for an explanation from the Government of India in the matter.]

Temperance movement in Ahmednagar.

4. The *Pársi Punch* (117) of the 6th May contains a cartoon in which a Hindu with a down-cast face is represented as riding on a donkey with his face towards its tail. The rider holds a liquor-bottle in one hand and has another hanging down from his neck. The letter-press is as follows:—The temperance movement in India; or, The peasants *vs.* The Ábkári monster. The *Kunbis* (peasants) and *Mális* (gardeners) of Ahmednagar have resolved to abstain from spirituous liquors, and to punish such of them as break the rule by a fine and by a ride round the whole town on a donkey with a liquor-bottle hanging from his neck.

An exhortation to the Mahomedans not to fall foul of the Indian National Congress at the suggestion of Sir Syed Ahmed.

5. In an article headed "The Musalmáns and the Indian National Congress," the *Arunodayă* (13) of the 6th May refers to the meeting of some Mahomedans held at Madras on the 29th April last to vote an address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin on the eve of his departure from India and to express disapproval of the Indian National Congress on the ground of its not being beneficial to them as a class, and remarks:—Past history shows that there were very few people strong and resolute like the Mahomedans. How is it then that such servile Mahomedans as Sir Syed Ahmed have come into existence? It is to be hoped that there is no admixture in his breed. Is it not an extremely sad fact that the descendants of those who once ruled over India from the throne of Delhi and made English ambassadors doff their boots and bind their hands before approaching them should earn their bread by the mercy of Government? Have the Mahomedans forgotten the importance of that union between them and the Hindus by virtue of which a tremendous commotion was created in 1857? The history of any nation will show that no sovereign has ever given his subjects rights not demanded by them. Even those who rule over us at the present moment have had to fight battles for the purpose of wresting their rights from their sovereigns. What is the meaning then of sitting at ease

and expecting the concession of rights by Government, trusting in their mercifulness? At the present time both (the Hindus and the Mahomedans) are pressed under the yoke of a foreign rule and they must set about making joint efforts to acquire their rights. We, therefore, most affectionately tell the Musalmáns not to ruin themselves and the Hindus by following the lead of fools like Sir Syed Ahmed. [The *Gujaráti* (104) of the 6th May regrets to observe that many Natives and several Europeans shamefully oppose the Native public in its endeavours to protect its political rights, fears that this attempt at opposition which is now confined to Northern India will gradually extend onwards in case it is not checked in time, and says that it is a matter for regret that Government should look with favour upon such flatterers, nay, traitors to their country, by bestowing titles and honours upon them. It remarks that it is no wonder that the people should be very much dissatisfied at such action of Government, that these flatterers will not be able to aid Government when dissatisfaction spreads throughout the country, that Government should enquire into the misrepresentations of such Natives and Europeans and express their contempt at their conduct, that this much is true that Sir Syed Ahmed has been instigated by some Europeans in his "crusade" against the Indian National Congress, that this evil attempt to sow dissensions in the country should be stopped, that formerly many Europeans acted against the Natives but now the very house has been set on fire, that Sir Lepel Griffin and his companions having failed in their aim have resorted to deception, that they flatter some Natives and make them abuse their countrymen, and that they must rest assured that though they have succeeded now they are sure to be exposed in the end.]

A suggestion to make an appeal to the India Council and the British public in the matter of the proposed transfer of Sind to the Panjáb in case the Government of India have decided in favour of it.

6. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—The assertions made now about the decision of Government in the matter of the transfer of Sind to the Panjáb will, we hope and believe, be falsified in course of time. If the Government of India is, as is alleged, partial to the transfer, an appeal to the India Council ought to be made requesting it to adjudge the question on its own merits, not discarding from consideration the sentiments and wishes of the people of India about an administrative change of the most momentous consequence to them, and no effort should be spared to save Sind from the threatened misfortune of severance from an advanced, enlightened and sympathetic Government like that of Bombay. If necessary, parliamentary help ought to be invoked and a representation of the claims of Sind made before the generous bar of the British public. Territorial disarrangements are always attended with great practical difficulties which are lost sight of by those considering them in the abstract. The practical difficulties which will result from the proposed transfer of Sind have not yet been fully realized by those defending it. It is all very well to indulge in academic discussions and talk of ethnological and physical affinities of Sind with the Panjáb, but when one comes calmly to consider the stern facts of the situation he is staggered at the amount of mischief, trouble, hardship and waste of money and energy that will ensue by the proposed amalgamation. Let us take a typical instance of such difficulties. Nearly the whole of Sind has been surveyed and settled under Bombay laws. What will become of these surveys and settlements after the annexation of Sind to the Panjáb? Of what use will the enormous amount of money and energy spent on them be?

The Sukkur branch of the Mahomedan Association and its reasons why Sind should be transferred to the Panjáb.

7. The *Muawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* (152), in its issue of the 29th April, says:—The Sukkur branch of the Mahomedan Association consisting of several respectable gentlemen assembled on the 18th April to consider the question of the annexation of Sind to the Panjáb. The meeting resolved that the following letter be sent to the Karáchi Association:—Under the administration of the Bombay Government the Mahomedans of Sind are getting poorer and poorer day by day, the reason being that almost all the important appointments are held by the Hindus. They do not therefore care to acquaint themselves with the condition of the

Mahomedans. The hardships endured by them cannot be sufficiently described. They have been deprived of their country, and the allowances given to them being too scanty to cover their expenses they are obliged to contract debts. The persons who were in former times their servants are now, under the British rule, their superiors. Nothing has been done to improve the condition of the Mahomedans. The jághirdárs and zamindárs have been reduced to poverty. The allowances heretofore given for the maintenance of mosques and other religious institutions have been withheld. The lands eroded by the river, though again thrown up, have been denied to their owners. The Land Revenue Code in force in Sind is not suited to local requirements. All the acts and rules are made with regard to the condition of the people of the Deccan, who are in a much better state. During the nine years that have passed since the introduction of the Land Revenue Code into Sind no steps have been taken to improve the condition of the zamindárs. The Bombay Government has also failed to make any satisfactory arrangements to educate or to confer situations upon the Mahomedans. They are therefore still very backward. The engineering, the medical, the pleaders' examinations, &c., are now, under the Government of Bombay, held in English. The Mahomedans are therefore very much disappointed to see that they are disqualified for high posts. In the Panjáb similar examinations are still held in the Oriental languages. The zamindári system in the Panjáb is more suited to Sind than the Bombay one. Had Sind been under the administration of the Panjáb Government the claims of the Mahomedans would have been fully recognized and the condition of the zamindárs would have improved. In Bengal and in the Panjáb the rates of assessment are lower than in the Bombay Presidency. We therefore think that if Sind is divided into two parts its condition will be worse than ever. It would therefore be well to annex the whole province to the Panjáb or to constitute it a separate administration. If either of these cannot be done, then let Sind continue to be under the Bombay Government, but satisfactory arrangements should be made for the education and employment of the Mahomedans and the amelioration of the condition of the zamindárs. [The same newspaper says that the Rohri branch of the Mahomedan Association, assembled to consider the question regarding the severance of Sind from Bombay and the amalgamation of it with the Panjáb, has come to the same conclusion and for the same reasons.]

The Mahomedans of Hyderabad (Sind) and their proposal that Sind should be constituted a separate administration under the Government of India.

8. The same newspaper says:—A large number of respectable Mahomedans assembled at Hyderabad to discuss the question regarding the division of Sind into two parts and the amalgamation of one part with Beluchistan and the other with the Panjáb. The meeting arrived at the conclusion that Sind should not be divided into two parts, but that it should be constituted a separate administration and subordinated direct to the Government of India as proposed by Lord Lytton.

Indian journalism and the duty of Government to supply official information to it.

9. While writing about the Native press in India, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 2nd May, remarks:—If a genuine system of affording official information of public interest and public use is brought into operation, a great deal of misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled will disappear and the tone of journalism in India will be greatly chastened and elevated. The absence of such a system up to this time is greatly to be deplored inasmuch as it allows misapprehensions and false impressions regarding the actions and motives of Government to grow and take root, engender resentment and recrimination and produce ill-will towards Government. The services that Native journalism has done to India are great and the services to be rendered hereafter will be great too. Let Government only keep it informed of its measures and its work, as far as it can safely do so, determine the limits of that safety with generosity and impartiality, and check and correct its information whenever it is flagrantly wrong, and we are sure the day will not be far distant when it will be counted as the proudest bulwark of the Indian Empire.

Alleged public honour to Mr. Reid, the Collector, at Ahmedabad on the occasion of his departure from that town and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter.

10. In a leading article the *Praja Mat* (119) of the 5th May refers to the evening party and other gatherings held at Ahmedabad in honour of Mr. Reid, the Collector, from the 14th to the 17th April last, and requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to take notice of the breach of the Government orders involved therein. The paper expresses regret at the foolish conduct of the people of Ahmedabad in publicly honouring an officer who has done very little for their good, and feels confident that Government will not fail to attend to the matter.

A rumour about the Bombay Government having ordered the Poona summer lectures to be stopped on the ground of disloyalty.

11. The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 6th May, says:—A rumour has reached us to the effect that orders have been issued by Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, to the Collector of Poona to stop the annual series of summer lectures at Poona this year on the ground of their giving rise to many disloyal speeches. We believe the rumour to be a mere canard, for, we do not think that Government are so low-minded. But if it be true, is it not something like the fear of apprehension which a robber, while about to perpetrate a robbery, feels at the mere rustling of a dry leaf? In the first place, our people never pay the least attention to politics, and that for fear of being involved in a charge of disloyalty on the slightest ground, and if Government fall upon them for discussing that subject a little there is no help. A government with pure behaviour is never afraid of the outcries of its subjects ever so loud. But the case with the British Indian Government is different. It attacks the slightest agitation with the charge of disloyalty. In short, if the rumour above referred to be true, it is discreditable to the Bombay Government and to Her Majesty the Queen as well, and the mistake calls for immediate correction.

A complaint against soldiers in Ahmednagar.

12. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (50), in its issue of the 7th May, in its local columns says that complaints are rife about soldiers snatching ornaments from the persons of women and trying to dishonour them, and that, if true, they are very disgraceful, and requests the authorities concerned to inquire into the matter.

Reduction in the annual Government grant to the Civil Hospital at Surat disapproved.

13. The *Suryă Prakásh* (86), in its issue of the 5th May, disapproves of the reduction in the annual Government grant to the Kávasji Jehángir Civil Hospital at Surat from more than Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,300, and says that this is a thoughtless step, that the people will thereby be much inconvenienced, that instead of such retrenchment men employed in the Police Department should be made to defray their own expenses when they remain in the hospital as in-door patients, thereby benefiting the really poor, that the practice of such economy with a view to meet the loss from exchange and from the expenditure on Burmah is very objectionable, and that many a time patients will die through want of nourishment. [The *Praja Mitră* (120) and the *Broach Mitră* (93) of the 9th and the *Deshi Mitră* (99) of the 10th May also disapprove of the reduction in the grant, the *Praja Mitră* advising the people to protest against this step.]

Disapproval of some of the recent transfers of Mámlatdárs in the Southern Division, Bombay Presidency.

14. The *Jagan Mitră* (35), in its issue of the 7th May, refers to the recent transfers of Mámlatdárs, Ráo Sáhebs Sájo Krishna Dhond, Vithal Raghunáth Dángi and Shrinivás Vyankatesh Yátagiri, to Siddapur, Devgad and Khed respectively, and remarks that now-a-days a Mámlatdár who is ignorant of Kánarese is appointed in a Kánarese district and one ignorant of Maráthi in a Maráthi-speaking district, that this arrangement is inconvenient not only to the Mámlatdárs concerned but also to the people who suffer much from it, and that the Commissioner, S. D., should attend to the matter.

A request to Government to enquire into the literary speculation dealt in by one Mr. Powár at Sátára.

15. Writing about unauthorized lotteries at Sátára, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 9th May, says:—It is high time that the proceedings of Mr. Powár should be thoroughly enquired into and sifted to the bottom by a competent officer. We specially draw the attention of Government to a prospectus now issued by Mr. Powár regarding the projected publication of the *Shakuntala* in four languages and to the tremendous list of prizes offered, and earnestly request that a searching inquiry may be immediately made regarding the existence and the solvency of the society or company started by Mr. Powár, as otherwise the delusive magnificence of big rewards will prove too irresistible and tempting to the great masses of the people and will prove disastrous in the end. If the scheme be found to be financially sound and in the hands of trustworthy and respectable men, that circumstance will restore confidence to the people and will remove every cause for suspicion and complaint. The whole matter deeply affects the pecuniary interests of a large number of subscribers, and it is for this reason alone that we repeatedly force this question upon the attention of Government. Thousands of subscribers have contributed to this scheme, and it is therefore the bounden duty of Government to protect them from pecuniary loss. As the initial proceedings in connection with unauthorized lotteries are to be instituted by Government and by no one else, the subscribers are very anxious to see that prompt measures are taken by Government either to restore public confidence or to prevent the commission of such public frauds in future.

Kaikádis in the Deccan and suggestions to Government in connection with the annoyance they cause to the agriculturists.

16. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 6th May, says that the *rayats* in the Deccan suffer much at the hands of a wandering tribe called *Kaikádis*, who steal corn from fields with impunity owing to the connivance of the village police and civil officers, that if the annoyance continues the agriculturists are likely to believe that they are under a despotic rule, and that Government should therefore appoint detectives to trace thefts by the *Kaikádis*, ascertain the truth of the complaints made against the village officers and make arrangements to give speedy justice to the *rayats* without putting the complainants to any unnecessary trouble.

A proposal to make the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act applicable to the Ratnágiri District.

17. The same newspaper writes:—It is gratifying to learn that the attention of Government is now being directed to the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the district of Ratnágiri. The impoverished condition of the Ratnágiri cultivators is well known and calls as urgently, or perhaps more so, for relief at the hands of Government than the condition of their brethren in the Deccan. Some of the Bráhman papers of Ratnágiri have made a protest against the introduction of the Act and have attempted to point out that the enforcement of the Act in Ratnágiri will not prove beneficial to that district. These papers are conducted by the friends and relatives of those who are actually money-lenders and who have large sums invested in farming. Government will not, we trust, pay any attention to the outcries of the money-lenders, but if it be at all necessary to find out whether the Act will work in the interests of the agriculturists, it should consult the latter, as the Act is to afford relief to these ground-down people and not to the money-lenders.

PART II.—*Education.*

His Excellency Lord Reay and his educational policy in India.

18. The *Gujarát Gazette* (80), in its issue of the 10th May, writes:—Of course, we have no sympathy with those who, distinguishing between theory and practice, dogmatically assert that the man of science cannot be a good practical man. Such men did not hesitate in pronouncing that the almost European reputation of being a great educationist with which His Excellency Lord Reay came to India boded misfortune to the important interests of a very useful department. And now, judging by results, we cannot deny that the feeble educational policy of His Excellency's Government is liable to be construed

as an exemplification of the unsound rule. That policy has had time enough given to it to bear fruit, and all the fruit it has borne is a number of elaborate resolutions which it has been found impracticable to carry out. Believing as we do firmly that correct practice must always follow an accurate perception of the right theory, we are forced to draw the conclusion that Lord Reay's policy has failed because he has not been able to understand the educational problem at all, so far at least as India is concerned.

Remarks in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

19. The *Telagu Mitră* (70), in its issue of the 7th May, says:—God knows when the Bombay Victoria Technical Institute will be started. All have gone to sleep over the work. The Bombay Presidency shows wonderful zeal in the beginning of all new schemes and even surpasses other presidencies in this respect, but the zeal does not last long. The work of this important Institute will not remain in its present lingering state if rich, influential and educated men in Bombay resolutely and unanimously try to carry it out.

Disapproval of the transfer of Prof. F. G. Selby from the Deccan to the Rájkumár College.

20. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 10th May, writes:—It is widely rumoured that Mr. F. G. Selby, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College, is about to be temporarily transferred once more to Rájkot as Principal of the Rájkumár College in place of Mr. C. Macnaghten going on leave. Mr. Selby has before this once acted as Principal of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and it is believed that the proposed transfer from Poona to Rájkot is distasteful to the learned Professor for more reasons than one. He feels himself particularly attached to the Deccan College, the professorial staff of which he joined more than ten years ago, namely, in February 1877. The students of the latter College have also during this time learnt to fully appreciate his able services, and altogether it is a pity that the connection of so able and popular a Professor with the Deccan College should be severed, howsoever temporarily. The efficiency of an institution like the Deccan College must, no doubt, suffer very considerably without the Rájkumár College deriving any special benefit therefrom, if Professor Selby is transferred to Rájkot as it is proposed to do. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Bombay Government will yet think twice before they finally make up their mind, and that they will not lightly sacrifice the efficiency of so useful an institution as the Deccan College to any considerations of purely administrative convenience. There ought to be, we fancy, no particular difficulty in filling up the vacancy at Rájkot, more especially as it is only temporary.

Suggestion to do away with the fees from students appearing for the scholarship examinations recently introduced into the Bombay Presidency.

21. The *Praja Mitră* (120), in its issue of the 9th May, says that the fee of Rs. 2 levied from every candidate for the scholarship examinations recently introduced into the Bombay Presidency should be done away with, and adds that the secret is that the money realized from these examination-fees will go towards the payment of the scholarships and that it would be real encouragement to education if the fees in question were abolished.

The conduct of the students of the Christian College at Madras admired.

22. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—Since Monday last, there has been a strong commotion in the student-world at Madras, but, strange as it may appear, the students, in spite of their state of agitation, have shown such proper and well ordered conduct that it will certainly evoke admiration from many. They were wrong in acting disrespectfully towards individual Professors, whatever the provocation was, but as regards their attitude towards the *Christian* College, we need not say that we sympathise with them and commend them. A teacher may believe, and that honestly, that his students are following erroneous doctrines, but he has no reasonable excuse to parade before them his contempt about their religion. It is out of the way, no doubt, but we may state our firm conviction that it would be a great political blunder if the Hindu conscience were to be

formed on the Christian standard. We shall have then most strongly to object to sending our children to be taught by teachers whose obvious motive is to propagate Christian dogmas. Both the Professors have, in our opinion, shown a woeful want of control over their passions and ought to be made to feel it.

23. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 10th May, says:—We heartily approve of the uproar raised by the patriotic students of the Madras Christian College. All success to the young generation! It should be considered a favour done by the students to the Professor who compared Hindu idols to his boots, that the students, in their excitement, did not break his head with his own boots. It is better that the College which interferes with the religion of the students, in spite of the orders of Government to the contrary, should be deserted and its founders kept weeping over their foolish conduct. There should be tit for tat.

The recent commotion in the Christian College at Madras and advice to the missionaries.

24. The *Shri Shiváji* (65), in its issue of the 4th May, says:—Although the accounts of the commotion in the Christian College at Madras which have appeared in Anglo-Indian newspapers are likely to be partial to the missionaries, they do not make out that the students have committed a great offence. The Christian missionaries are in the bad habit of abusing and ridiculing other men's religions. We have no doubt that the Professors in the Christian College at Madras may have done some such thing. There is nothing more mean on the part of our people than to sit quiet while their religion is being ridiculed by others. We do not object to the Christian missionaries highly praising their own religion. But they have no right to insinuate that other religions are false. If they misbehave in this matter, men of other religions are sure to try to bring them to their senses. It would be wise on the part of the missionaries to come to a compromise without kicking up a row about the affair and to improve their conduct in future. Otherwise other people are sure to copy the example set by the students of this College.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

Local self-government not really a boon.

25. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 7th May, says:—Since the introduction of local self-government, municipalities have been saddled with the expenditure on schools and dispensaries, besides being required to effect improvements proposed by the Government Sanitary Commissioner and to celebrate the Jubilee and other festivities with illuminations. Under these circumstances the people have begun to say that the state of things before the boon of local self-government was granted was preferable. The Islámpur Municipality has been completely hard-pressed under the happiness (?) of self-government. Three-fourths of its income is swallowed up by the schools, the dispensary and the municipal establishment and very little is left for the general improvement of the town. Drinking water is very scarce here and the local municipality has no alternative but to contract debt for its supply. A loan must necessarily lead to additional taxation, which is sure to give rise to a public outcry. Moreover, water-supply is not the only want. When that is supplied, the convenience of privies and lighting the town must be taken in hand and taxation must constantly go on increasing. On the whole, local self-government, without being in any way advantageous, has been productive of much evil. We do not mean to say that we do not want it. What we mean is simply that on account of the expenditure on schools and other heads it has been deprived of its goodness, and that Government should consider this and take steps to make the gift a real blessing.

The rule prohibiting the growth of sugarcane in and about Poona published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 3rd May disapproved.

26. Writing about the intention of Government to prohibit the growth of sugarcane in and around Poona, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 7th May, writes:—We invite the attention of the authorities concerned to the first paragraph of Section 65 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, for we doubt whether, having regard to the right declared therein, Government can, consistently

with the spirit of the section, prohibit the growth of sugarcane on unalienated land by its occupant and thus prevent him, to use the words of Section 65, from adopting all legitimate means "for the better cultivation of land" or for "its more convenient occupation" for the purposes of agriculture. We are afraid that the rule proposed by Government is a very serious interference with the rights of an occupant of unalienated land under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and that it is opposed to the entire spirit of that enactment. It is the vested right of an occupant of land to put it to the best possible use, and we fail to understand how a Government, which is so very tender and mindful of the vested rights of the owners of the watercourses under the Bombay Irrigation Act, can afford to be blind to the vested rights of occupants under the Bombay Land Revenue Code. We are afraid that the Bombay Government will not find it easy to get out of this dilemma.

Dr. Peterson's resignation as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and its alleged cause.

27. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—What may be the cause of Dr. Peterson's resignation of his seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation? In a letter to the Clerk of the Corporation he says that he is compelled, to his great regret, to sever his connection with the municipality. When his resignation was first announced, there were many who believed that he had been compelled to take that course on pain of incurring official displeasure, and his short but suggestive note has somewhat strengthened that belief. We wish the general suspicion that his hands have been forced by Government were perfectly groundless; for we should be sorry to discover any intolerance on their part of officials who choose to be independent in the exercise of their rights as members of a constitutional body. Is his enforced retirement due to his incisive criticism of the Bombay Municipal Bill when that measure had not yet been entirely purged of its inherent defects? We beg pardon of the Government if we are doing them injustice in making all these surmises, but the little note of Dr. Peterson is just the sort of communication which would set the mind thinking and wondering. We have always supposed that Government endorsed the view which Major Martin was lately at great pains to elaborate, that a member of the Corporation, be he a representative of the rate-payers or an official nominee, ought to lend his voice and vote on every question according to his lights and his honest conviction. We have never thought that Government would endorse the absurd doctrine, once propounded by an official member of the Corporation, that the whole duty of Government nominees was to support the Government! Dr. Peterson was not even a Government nominee, but a representative of the rate-payers. But he was all the same a Government official, whatever be the determining cause of his retirement. There is the general public verdict that, as a member of the Corporation, he distinguished himself by his courage, ability and independence and often proved the trusted lieutenant of the late Mr. Navroji Fardunji, the Tribune of the People.

Kámáthipura, Bombay, and its intolerably filthy condition.

28. The *Telangu Punch* (71), in its issue of the 22nd April, says:—Kámáthipura in Bombay is not half so clean as Parel, Mahálakshmi and other parts of the city. It is surrounded by sweepers' workshops, night-soil depôts and dustbins on all sides, and the gutters and the streets stink so horribly that one passing by them is perforce led to close his nostrils. Night-soil carriages are emptied just at the time when people take their evening meal, and these sometimes feel so squeamish on account of the bad smell that they have to give up their supper. In quarters where rich merchants, Banias, Bráhmans, Pársis and Europeans reside there are no bad smells, which have fallen to the lot of the poor residents of Kámáthipura. Is it so because they are not men and have no senses? Do they not pay the taxes like other people? The nuisance has become intolerable now, and nobody knows why the municipality does not attend to it.

Appointment of Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbába Khán as president of the Surat Municipality approved.

29. The *Surat Akhbár* (85), in its issue of the 7th May, writes:—We hope that the appointment of Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbába Khán as municipal president at Surat will elicit general approval, as it seems at once judicious and well made, and the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay could scarce have made a better choice

but with two exceptions. [The *Suryă Prakásh* (86) of the 5th May approves of the appointment and remarks that the Khán Bahádur's ignorance of English need not be a disqualification.]

Suspension of the Mehmadabad Municipality.

30. In alluding to the notification issued by the Bombay Government for the suspension of the municipality of Mehmadabad for one year on the ground of incompetency, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 12th May, says:—The reason assigned for the punishment is stated to be incompetency, but it really appears to be the disloyalty of the corporation in refusing to carry out certain orders of Government in regard to taxation. The latter accusation has not been preferred, apparently for the reason that it would lead the public to infer that Government desired to crush local self-government. The principle of self-government requires that the municipal commissioners should be left quite free to administer the municipal affairs as they think best in the interests of the rate-payers. The municipal commissioners of Mehmadabad exercised this freedom, for doing which they deserve no punishment if they have, with due respect to Government, refused to carry out the Government orders for particular reasons. The commissioners do not seem to have committed a serious mistake in failing to impose a house-tax. The mofussilites are afraid of this form of taxation, though this fear is, according to improved ideas of taxation, groundless. However, it is not good to be suddenly harsh against popular false notions. A short time will teach the rate-payers of Mehmadabad that the dread of the house-tax was quite groundless.

A complaint against the municipality and Magistrate at Igatpura in Násik.

31. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—Mr. V. B. Kalokhe writes to the *Bombay Gazette* complaining of certain proceedings of the Igatpura Municipality. It seems that he has a house at Igatpura. During his absence from that place, his wife, according to instructions received from him, got some repairs done to the house and put a fence round its compound. The local municipality, it appears from Mr. Kalokhe's letter, objected to this and some correspondence ensued. Subsequently, however, he returned to Igatpura and stopped there for a month. Nothing happened then. But when he again left Igatpura, from which place he had been transferred to Kárwár, and his wife some time after followed him, the local Magistrate issued a summons against, not the husband, but the wife, in the matter of the house. Mr. Kalokhe's chief contention is that if any summons was to be issued, it should have been issued against him, and not against his wife. If the facts be as they are stated, the higher authorities should enquire into the whole matter and bring the members of the municipality to their senses, and if this unusual action on their part and on that of the Magistrate who granted the summons be traceable, as Mr. Kalokhe says, to their desire to satisfy an old grudge, an example should be made of the Magistrate who has thus chosen to play into the hands of the municipality.

The recent disastrous fire in Bulsár and the local municipality.

32. In a news-letter from Bulsár, the *Gujaráti* (104) of the 6th May gives an account of the disastrous fire that broke out in that town on the night of the 2nd instant, causing a loss of several lákhs of rupees, and to extinguish which fire-engines had to be wired for from Surat by Mr. Porteous, the Collector, and observes that it is disgraceful to the Bulsár Municipality that it should not have made due arrangements for putting out the fire, that the fire-engine and gear were not in good order, that it should buy a new fire-engine and the necessary implements for pulling down walls, &c., and that it should make other necessary arrangements for putting out fires. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (81) of the 6th May says that owing to party feelings amongst the municipal commissioners at Bulsár the management of municipal affairs is badly conducted and that the people curse them for not taking measures beforehand for coping with fires. A few other papers also complain of the negligence of the Bulsár Municipality in the matter and advise district municipalities to provide fire-engines and other things necessary for the protection of the rate-payers. The *Suryă Prakásh* (86) of the 5th May and other papers say that Mr. Porteous, the Collector of Surat, is highly spoken of and blessed by the people for rendering excellent assistance in extinguishing the fire, and that Police Superintendent Mr. Henderson and other officers, and men of the detachment of the 28th Regiment, N. I., also worked admirably.]

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the condition and powers of Native States and of the Political Agents desired.

33. The *Rájyabhakt* (121), in its issue of the 10th May, writes :—Eminent statesmen say that the annexation policy pursued by Warren Hastings in India created loud outcry against it and resulted in the Mutiny of 1857. In order to prevent the repetition of such an event Government has deprived the people of India of arms and appointed Residents and Political Agents in Native States. It cannot be said that it is right to think that the safety of the empire consists in distrusting the people and keeping a check over the Native States. The Political Agents and Residents appear to be lording it over Native States, and Government issue orders to the latter considering the former to be their superiors. We say that Government is mistaken if it thinks that these States are feeble and cannot do anything. The time of Warren Hastings has shown that the smouldering fire even among weak men can produce terrible results. Undoubtedly the Native States are feeble in all respects, but if they combine together they can do what they like. Taking for granted that they revolt with a view to put an end to their sufferings, they will certainly not be benefited and the whole country will suffer much, for no confidence whatever will be placed in them thereafter and they will be regarded as perfectly disloyal. Moreover, if Russia, taking advantage of the internal dissensions in this country, were to invade it, what a pitiable condition would the people be reduced to? In India no other rule can compare with that of the British and hence the entire Native public wishes for its permanence, but no heed is paid to Native opinion. Something unusual will happen in India in case tyrannical conduct such as that of Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopál, Rewah and Indore, of the Resident in Hyderabad as exposed by the Hyderabad mining scandals and of the Political Agents in Káthiáwár and other places is allowed to continue unchecked. Krors of rupees have been taken away from the Nizám's Hyderabad and from Baroda at the time of the arrest of Malhár Ráo. We have personally seen a bag containing Rs. 20,000 placed in the railway carriage of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, by a Rája. As Government does not take notice of the arbitrary conduct of Political Agents and Residents they do not hesitate in taking bribes of lákhs of rupees and in doing injustice to the people. The results of this injustice are plunders and fighting. The present continued plunders in Káthiáwár are fresh instances in point. A Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to enquire into the Hyderabad mining scandals, and the Native States in the Central Provinces being about to petition for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the injustice done to them by the arbitrary conduct of the Political Agent, we say that it is necessary that a Royal Commission should be appointed to fix the powers of all the Native States and of the Political Agents. Until this is done the fire smouldering in India is not likely to be put out. The Home and the Indian Governments ought to seriously think of the matter.

Government and their leaning towards European officers.

34. Writing about the departure of Sir Lepel Griffin for England and the alleged charges brought against him in connection with the Native States under his charge, the *Arunodaya* (13), in its issue of the 6th May, says :—We do not at all feel surprised at the hushing up of the dreadful charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin, for, it is habitual with Government to somehow or other stifle accusations brought against their European officers and to shield them from the impending danger, and, if that be not possible, to turn the tables against the accuser himself.

Sir Lepel Griffin and the Government of India.

35. After adverting to Sir Lepel Griffin's departure, the *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 6th May, says :—The people were under the impression that Sir Lepel and the Government of India would duly consider the writings of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper against the former and thus remove the stigma which was being thereby brought on the empire and the name of Her Majesty the Queen and the British nation. But we are extremely sorry to say that Sir Lepel Griffin and His Excellency Lord Dufferin

have made it permanent and to a certain extent given a shock to the foundation of the empire. European and Christian officers are after all men and liable to err, and therefore the higher authorities were always on their guard to prevent anything serious taking place. In this matter Sir Lepel did much that he ought not to have done, and it was noised abroad to a degree which was not desirable, and yet Government did not, as they ought to, hold an enquiry into the subject-matter of the outcry and did neither transfer the officer concerned nor took any other proper steps. Neither was permission given to prosecute the newspaper which made the complaint in the first instance. At last His Excellency Lord Dufferin had, in a sense, to plead guilty to the charge and advised Sir Lepel to pay no attention to public opinion. Now what will the people, the Native States, the Americans, the Russians and other nations think of such a Government? The people cannot and do not say anything about unusual conduct in troublous times. But in the present times of peace and enlightenment, and when there is apprehension of a foreign invasion, it is very bad that the officers of Government should behave in contravention of treaties, customs and the principles of polity, and it is worse that their chief should lend them support. The people will thereby be disaffected and the officers will be encouraged to be more high-handed and the wily Russians to carry on their intrigues, and the outcome of all this will be very serious. Sir Lepel has gone and His Excellency Lord Dufferin will shortly go too from India, but what of the blot disfiguring the greatness of the British nation and of the bad impression likely to be created that there is anarchy and despotism in India? Hitherto the principal object of the English has been the welfare of their country and we are much concerned to see that by the influence of immense wealth and power they have forgotten it, for, our welfare depends on theirs. We shall hereafter be watching the course things may take in future.

Intrigues and corruption in the Hyderabad State.

36. Referring to the Hyderabad mining scandals, the *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 6th May, writes:—Torn by internal dissensions and intrigues, a prey to corruption and jobbery of the vilest type, the fair domains of His Highness the Nizám have for so many generations past been under a blight. His Highness' capital is said to be the permanent abode of cholera. His kingdom is full of mineral wealth, but its resources are left undeveloped, and the welfare of the ten millions of his subjects remains neglected. Party is constantly fighting with party for power and emoluments. Now the creatures of one party in office, now those of another, and so long as they are in office they are busy making their hay while the sun shines; for there is no knowing what the morrow may bring forth. The British Resident holds aloof and looks on; he cannot do much, and the appointment of another Englishman as Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizám is but one more spoke in the wheel. The abuses are too deep and old, and the vested interests too powerful, for any one man to combat with successfully.

Approval of the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals.

37. The *Shubh Suchak* (66), in its issue of the 4th May, says:—If the disclosures made by the *Statesman* in connection with the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals be true, they are really very painful and clearly show what tricks Government officers, high and low, play and how they create disorder in Native States. All will be exceedingly rejoiced at the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into these scandals. If Mr. Cordery, Colonel Marshall, Sir John Gorst, and other high Government officers are implicated, as stated by the *Statesman*, in this affair, we have grave doubts about a complete enquiry being made into it. But considering the pecuniary interests of European companies concerned in the affair we have also hopes in the opposite direction. Many dark deeds of high Government officers will be disclosed in the enquiry if made thoroughly and openly. The whole world will come to know how high Government officers break the treaties entered into with Native States, interfere with their internal administration and finally ruin them.

Disapproval of the conduct of Diván Bahádur Raghunáth Ráo, of Indore, in giving in his resignation.

38. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 6th May, disapproves of the conduct of Diván Bahádur Raghunáth Ráo in sending in his resignation and leaving the Indore State at a time when the Native States in India are in a pitiable position, and says that although the inattention of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar to the administration of his State cannot be tolerated by independent men like Diván Raghunáth Ráo, still the latter, considering the harm which his resignation would do to the State, should have been a little more patient before tendering it.

His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore and the attitude of Government towards him.

39. The *Kannada Suvarte* (140), in its issue of the 4th May, writes:—It appears that the Foreign Office of the Government of India had the impudence to direct the Resident to inquire of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore why he sympathised so keenly with the Indian National Congress movement and why he paid Rs. 1,000 as a donation to its funds. It is gratifying to learn that the Mahárája has given a reply becoming his education and rank. The Resident's was a significant inquiry, for it goes to show with what eye the Congress organisation is watched by the Government. By the way, we understand that the Mahárája is not being treated at all kindly by Government. The Mysore postal department appears to have been forcibly snatched away from him against his and his minister's wishes. This was surely not courteous, not to say ungenerous and illiberal.

Alleged exercise of oppression by His Highness Jasvatsingji, Rána of Dánta, over his subjects and his step-brother Bhimsingji.

40. The *Praja Mat* (119), in its issue of the 5th May, says:—If what we have heard about His Highness Jasvatsingji, the Rána of Dánta, be true, we cannot understand why Colonel Scott, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, does not enquire into the matter. The Rána oppresses his subjects and his brother Mohbatsingji is engaged in *khatpats* (intrigues) in the State. The pilgrims to Ambáji are oppressed in several ways and several persons have been exiled without any fault of theirs. We have now heard that the Rána exercises much tyranny over his step-brother Bhimsingji, who has been kept under surveillance near the Rána and has been deprived of his goods and property. He wants to complain to the Political Agent, but as he has been kept under a strong guard he is unable to do so. His life is, it is feared, in danger. If this be true, due steps should be taken by the Political Agent and the Government for his protection. The Political Agent will be responsible in case his life is endangered.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th May 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 12th May 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Ábkári:
  - Mr. Dinsháh Edalji Vácha's — Notes and a request to the Secretary of State for India ... 6
  - Temperance movement in Ahmednagar ... 6
- Agriculture: *Kaikádis* in the Deccan and suggestions to Government in connection with the annoyance they give to the agriculturists ... 10
- Appointments: Disapproval of some of the recent transfers of Mámlatdárs in the Southern Division, Bombay Presidency ... 9
- Burmah: Disturbed condition of — and the wrong policy followed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin ... 5
- Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act: A proposal to make the — applicable to the Ratnágiri District ... 10
- Governor of Bombay: His Excellency Lord Reay's career as — highly commended ... 5
- Hospitals: Reduction in the annual Government grant to the Civil Hospital at Surat disapproved ... 9
- Indian National Congress: An exhortation to the Mahomedans not to fall foul of the — at the suggestion of Sir Syed Ahmed ... 6
- Lotteries: A request to Government to enquire into the literary speculation dealt in by one Mr. Powár at Sátára ... 10
- Military matters: A complaint against soldiers in Ahmednagar ... 9
- Public addresses: Alleged public honour to Mr. Reid, the Collector, at Ahmedabad on the occasion of his departure from that town and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter ... 9
- Public Press: Indian journalism and the duty of Government to supply official information to it ... 8
- Summer vacation lectures at Poona by educated Natives: A rumour about the Bombay Government having ordered the — to be stopped on the ground of disloyalty ... 9
- Transfer of Sind from the Bombay to the Panjáb Government:
  - A suggestion to make an appeal to the India Council and the British public in the matter of the proposed — in case the Government of India have decided in favour of it ... 7
  - The Mahomedans of Hyderabad (Sind) and their proposal that Sind should be constituted a separate administration under the Government of India ... 8
  - The Sukkur branch of the Mahomedan Association and its reasons against the — ... 7

Part II.—*Education*—

- Christian College at Madras:
  - The conduct of the students of the — admired:
    - The *Hindu Punch* ... 12
    - The *Mahrátta* ... 11
  - The recent commotion in the — and advice to the missionaries ... 12
- Deccan College, Poona: Disapproval of the transfer of Professor F. G. Selby from the — to the Rájkumár College ... 11
- His Excellency Lord Reay's educational policy in India: Remarks on —. 10
- Scholarship examinations: Suggestion to do away with the fees from students appearing for the — recently introduced into the Bombay Presidency ... 11
- Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay: Remarks in connection with the — 11

Part III.—*Municipalities*—

- Bombay:
  - Dr. Peterson's resignation as a member of the — Municipal Corporation and its alleged cause ... 13
  - Kámáthipura, —, and its intolerably filthy condition ... 13

Page.

PART III.—*Municipalities*—continued.

Bulsár: The recent disastrous fire in — and the local municipality ... 14
Igatpura: A complaint against the Municipality and Magistrate at — in Násik 14
Local Self-government: Observation that — is not really a boon ... 12
Mehmadabad: Suspension of the — Municipality and remarks thereon ... 14
Poona: The rule prohibiting the growth of sugarcane in and about — published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 3rd May disapproved 12
Surat: Appointment of Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbába Khán as president of the — Municipality approved 13

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Bhopál:
  Government and their leaning towards European officers ... 15
  Sir Lepel Griffin and the Government of India ... 15
Dánta: Alleged exercise of oppression by His Highness Jasvatsingji, Rána of —, over his subjects and his step-brother Bhimsingji ... 17
Hyderabad:
  Satisfaction at the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the — (Deccan) mining scandals 16
  Intrigues and corruption in the — State 16
Indore: Disapproval of the conduct of Diván Bahádur Raghunáth Ráo of — in giving in his resignation 17
Mysore: His Highness the Mahárája of — and the attitude of Government towards him 17
Native States: Appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the condition and powers of — and of the Political Agents desired ... 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 20 of 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 19th May 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta[1]	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

Frequently admits English articles. tains articles in Kánarese also.

BOM 258—1

Page.

Part III.—*Municipalities*—continued.

Bulsár: The recent disastrous fire in — and the local municipality ... 14
Igatpura: A complaint against the Municipality and Magistrate at — in Násik 14
Local Self-government: Observation that — is not really a boon ... 12
Mehmadabad: Suspension of the — Municipality and remarks thereon ... 14
Poona: The rule prohibiting the growth of sugarcane in and about — published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 3rd May disapproved 12
Surat: Appointment of Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbába Khán as president of the — Municipality approved 13

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Bhopál:
  Government and their leaning towards European officers ... 15
  Sir Lepel Griffin and the Government of India ... 15
Dánta: Alleged exercise of oppression by His Highness Jasvatsingji, Rána of —, over his subjects and his step-brother Bhimsingji ... 17
Hyderabad:
  Satisfaction at the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the — (Deccan) mining scandals 16
  Intrigues and corruption in the — State 16
Indore: Disapproval of the conduct of Diván Bahádur Raghunáth Ráo of — in giving in his resignation 17
Mysore: His Highness the Mahárája of — and the attitude of Government towards him 17
Native States: Appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the condition and powers of — and of the Political Agents desired ... 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 20 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 19th May 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

Frequently admits English articles. tains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
58	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
59	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
60	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
63	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
67	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
68	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
70	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
71	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
72	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
73	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
74	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
75	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
76	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
77	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
78	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
79	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
81	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
83	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
85	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
86	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
88	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,354
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
122	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
123	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodáya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
138	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
143	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
144	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
146	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
147	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
148	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
149	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
150	„ Slamul Akhbár	Kárwár	Do.	...
	PERSIAN.			
151	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
152	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
153	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
154	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
155	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
156	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
157	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
158	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronnunciation of a word, as in *Arúnodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the conquest and pacification of Burmah by the Government of His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

1. The *Gujarát Gazette* (82), in its issue of the 17th May, writes:—Where will the conquest and pacification of Burmah lead Government to? Let the unjustifiable annexation alone, what calamities will it not bring down upon our people? Natives without number have died in this iniquitous enterprise and krors of rupees have been sacrificed at the altar of John Bull's hankering after territory, military *bravados*' thirst for gold medals and Manchester merchants' greed of gold. The innocent millions of India have been sold to drinking habits that Government may have the means of subjugating the Burmese people, who are fighting for their homes and hearths and have maintained the unequal struggle for more than two years. Though Government, carried away—we had almost said blinded—by motives not at all laudable, is pleased to stigmatize the noble sons of Burmah as so many *dacoits*, we cannot but admire the noble spirit they are inspired with in their unequal struggle. Having prostituted his sense of justice to party interests at home, having betrayed the interests of the many millions of India committed to his care, and having misused their life and property, His Excellency Lord Dufferin has forfeited all claims to national honours, though it is doubtful whether he ever had any. Taking His Lordship's *régime* all in all, the injustice and injury he has done to the Indian nation far outweighs what little good he is the involuntary author of. The Burmese affair and the frontier defences stand out conspicuously as the two leading ideas of Lord Dufferin's Indian career, and he has sadly failed in working them out. His Lordship's conduct of Burmese affairs has caused more misery and loss of life in Burmah than did all the misrule of Theebaw and his predecessors, to which must be added the misery and loss of life and money in India consequent upon the new heavy taxes depriving the people of their necessary salt and oil. His Lordship's Burmese policy alone costs India 2 krors of rupees every year, and it has been a constant source of the ever-yawning deficit. His Excellency Lord Dufferin, if he is really a politician and a diplomatist of a superior type, as his friends and admirers assert he is, should, in order to endear his name to the Natives, force the claim of the Indian Treasury on the attention of the authorities at Home, obtain a substantial relief and lighten the burden of taxes on the Indian people.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's financial policy in India.

2. The *Pársi Punch* (120), in its issue of the 13th May, contains a cartoon representing His Excellency Lord Dufferin as riding two bare-backed horses named "Taxation" and "Debt" and balancing two figures, typical of military expenditure and Burmah, in each hand, while a figure representing the Income-tax stands on his bare head. The letter press is as follows:— Signor Dufferino as the grand equestrian equilibrist.

Enquiry ordered by His Excellency Lord Dufferin into the poverty of the people of India and remarks thereon.

3. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 16th May, refers to the enquiry ordered by His Excellency Lord Dufferin into the poverty of the people of India, and says:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin probably intends to do some good to the poor people on knowing their true condition. But His Excellency should well consider how far the information supplied by the local Governments is reliable. The latter will undoubtedly try to show that the people under their care are well off since they fancy that it would bring into discredit their own administrations to say that the people are poverty-stricken. For the sake of correct information it would have been better if His Excellency Lord Dufferin had appointed two experienced Natives in whom he could place reliance for the purpose. Natives have a better knowledge of the condition of the people of this country than Europeans.

The Government of Bombay and the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

4. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 13th May, writes:—The Government of Bombay seem to us to be carrying the policy of consultation to a somewhat ludicrous extent when, after the Public Service Commission has submitted its report and made its recommendations, they are calling upon non-official gentlemen, most of whom

were examined by the Commission, to state their views upon those recommendations. The Commission has done the work of consultation. It is now for the local Governments to say how far they are prepared to support those recommendations and we see no earthly reason for those Governments to take once more the sense of non-officials. We have had more than enough of deliberation. The time for action has come and we trust that His Excellency Lord Dufferin will urge the Government of Bombay to expedite its reply about the recommendations of the Commission. [The *Kesari* (40) of the 15th May cannot bring itself to believe, like the *Bombay Gazette*, that His Excellency Lord Reay's Government has been from the beginning indifferent and somewhat opposed to the aims of the Public Service Commission, thinks that there is nothing wrong in His Excellency's having given those who gave evidence before the Commission an opportunity of stating their opinions at greater length, and recommends that persons not examined before the Commission should also be consulted.]

Official enquiries in Poona in connection with the memorials sent to the Government of India on the enhancement of the salt-duty.

5. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of Poona, in its issue of the 14th May, writes:—During the last week the local magisterial and police authorities have been very busy making enquiries about the memorials sent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council against the recent enhancement of the salt-duty. It is quite possible that those who have instituted the present enquiry may be requiring information for no sinister purposes, but if so, why did they not choose the more straightforward course of formally addressing the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Mercantile Association on the subject? Is there anything in the fact that both these Associations protested against the recent enhancement of the salt-duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8, or is there anything in the memorials themselves submitted to the Government of India to justify recourse to such a questionable procedure as a *secret* police enquiry in reference to certain *public* proceedings? Do Government think that the people of Poona or, for the matter of that, the people of India ought to have thanked the Government of India for the notification of the 19th January last by which the duty on salt was suddenly increased by 25 per cent.? Do not the speeches made by Mr. Westland, the acting Finance Minister, and by His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of the introduction of the Petroleum Bill into the Legislative Council clearly show that the Government of India did not expect to be thanked and blessed for the notification in question, but that, on the contrary, they were prepared for a strong opposition to that measure? Under these circumstances we fail to see any rhyme or reason in the enquiry that has been evidently set on foot under instructions from head-quarters. Are we to understand that the natives of India, under the civilized rule of Great Britain, cannot enjoy peacefully the right of petition which belongs to every British subject? Or is the *régime* of 1875-76, when both the Government of India and the Bombay Government had the Poona Bráhmans so much in their mind that such an otherwise sagacious and judicious statesman as Lord Northbrook advanced the alleged seditious and intriguing character of the Poona Bráhmans as an argument against the claim of the Bombay Government to have the Marátha portion of the Central Provinces transferred to this presidency in exchange for the province of Sind,—is the *régime* of 1875-76, we ask, about to be introduced once more into this part of the country? Government are quite welcome to do so if they like. But we hardly need point out that such childish proceedings are calculated to lower Government *to the lowest possible depth* in the estimation of the people. We do not desire to put the subject before Government on any considerations higher than those of self-respect and self-dignity. It is their own look-out if in utter disregard of these natural considerations they choose to appear quite contemptible in the eyes of their subjects. [Almost all the Poona papers are surprised at the enquiries which are being made by the police. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24) of the 17th May advises Government servants to be careful in future.]

Police enquiries at Poona and a caution to the people.

6. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th May, writes:—For the last few days the police authorities have been moving from one press to another and visiting gentlemen's houses too in search of information regarding the dates on which meetings against the salt-tax were held here. What is the object of these enquiries? There are strange rumours afloat here that the

local detectives have been ordered to show greater energy in, and to keep a sharper look-out for, catching any foolish fellow who may talk treason. We are not disposed to place any great reliance upon this rumour. But we draw the attention of the much-hated Poona Bráhmans to the strange coincidence between the starting up of such a rumour and the imminence of the Hirábág lecture series. Let them beware. The consequences of even a single seditious word or sentiment will be simply awful; behind, before, here, there and everywhere there will be detectives at work. They will mark every action, take down every word and faithfully report them to their superiors. No shilly-shallying this time. If Poona detectives fail to reach the mark, real articles of the first magnitude will be ordered out. These sharp men will create sedition if there be none. So, Oh ye men of Poona, take warning! If in your souls there be the slightest treasonable thought lurking, destroy it or do not let it see the light. The entrails of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha will be wrenched out and exposed to public gaze. An expert will be at work on Her Majesty's Service to do this job, so take heed, one and all, and beware of the detective!

7. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 15th May, publishes a notification signed by order of Government by an officer keeping watch over the security of Government and intended to forewarn all people spreading disloyal and dangerous thoughts in the name of the National Congress, the Sárvajanik Sabha, elocution meetings, series of lectures and under such other pretexts—those who on such occasions do not sing the praises of the gracious British Government, that is to say, those who speak ill of it; those who listen to these speeches, whether proper or improper; those who, though they do not hear them, do not discountenance these speeches, *i.e.*, give consent to them by silence; those newspaper-writers who give publicity to them and who are in official language styled "barking dogs"; those who, by starting independent schools, trades and manufactures, create a kind of desire for independence among the people and thereby threaten Government; those who, by establishing new religious sects, throw obstacles in the way of the spread of Christianity, the true religion; in fact, all those who by some movement or other create agitation among the people—to be on their guard, as the police have, by secret orders, been directed to expose disloyal thoughts lurking in their bosoms. The notification states that a Bill will shortly be introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council on the subject, and it will have a retrospective effect from the date of this notification, that though the Poona people have wisely got a European officer to open this year's series of lectures by an address on the Oxford University, that will not save them, but will only lead to that officer being censured, that the police officer of the ward in which the lectures will be delivered has been ordered to report the names of all those who may attend them, that Government do not approve of the proposal to encourage the study of the vernaculars, that those who bring it forward will be considered disloyal, that the increase of intemperance among the people being desired by Government all those who are opposed to it and find fault with the A'bkári Department will be considered disloyal, and that if a lecturer expresses his regret at the large exports from India to England on account of the sea-borne trade, utters a single thought against the British Government while comparing the State administration in Java with that in India or in any way gives vent to sentiments directly or indirectly derogatory to the British Government, will be liable to the charge of disloyalty.

Alleged starvation among the Káliparaj tribe in the Mándvi Táluka of the Surat District.

8. In a news-letter from Mándvi in the Surat District, the *Gujarát Mitrá* (83) of the 13th May says that the Káliparaj tribe in that táluka is starving, that it subsists on bread made of *mowra* flowers and some wild fruits, and that it cannot get salt owing to its dearness.

Alleged supply of prostitutes to British soldiers under the orders of Government.

9. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 16th May, writes:—Where have the wisdom and far-sightedness of Government gone to? Have Government gone mad? Is the reputation so long enjoyed by the British people for justice, wisdom and morality without any foundation? We are obliged to admit that people are somewhat right in sup-

posing that the British Government is becoming more and more reckless, immoral and shameless as it gets more and more money and its fear becomes less and less. In the administration of this country the British have not hesitated in doing anything, but we never thought that they would maintain prostitutes and licensed procuresses from the public treasury in order to satisfy the lust of British soldiers. There is nothing which will not be done under the British rule. We are not aware of any ruler ever doing the work of a procuress. [The *Gujaráti* (106) of the 13th and the *Hitechchhu* (84) of Ahmedabad of the 17th May say that if it be true that respectable young Native females in some villages in India are forced to become prostitutes for the benefit of British soldiers, as stated by the Rev. Mr. Dyer, it is a great stain on the British Government, and that if this news were to spread among the Native public, the latter would not fail to rise in rebellion to stop the practice, as its feelings regarding the honour of women are very strong. A few other papers also condemn the alleged practice of forcing respectable Native females to take to prostitution for the benefit of British soldiers.]

Complaint against Mr. Dárásha Dosábhái, Income-tax Collector, Surat.

10. The *Gujaráti* (106), in its issue of the 13th May, complains of the oppressive manner in which the income-tax is collected in the mofussil, and says that if the outcry raised against it be not heeded the result will undoubtedly be very bad. Mr. Dárásha, Deputy Collector, Surat, has, remarks the paper, been tyrannizing over the people in collecting the income-tax in that town and the people have raised a loud outcry in the matter. It is said that the assessments are very high, being nearly double and treble the proper amount, and that no heed is paid to protests. Respectable men, when they appeal, are told that their account-books are false. If an appellant is too late even by a minute his appeal is dismissed. Those who scarcely earn Rs. 250 per annum have been taxed and in some cases the assessments have been very heavy. A reign of terror prevails in Surat as regards the levy of the income-tax, and if Mr. Dárásha does not peaceably collect it, the tax will be regarded as an oppressive poll-tax. The paper is informed that Mr. Dárásha is quite unfit for the work.

Disapproval of the intention of Government to reduce the salary of the officer in charge of the Meteorological Observations, Bombay.

11. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (143), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—The intention of Government to reduce the salary of the officer in charge of the Meteorological Observations, Bombay, is calculated to be greatly prejudicial to the interests of Government. That a highly commercial city like Bombay cannot well dispense with the valuable aid given to commerce by meteorological observations is very obvious. The question now is, can a man possessing an adequate knowledge of science be got for Rs. 300 a month? The services of Mr. Chambers, who is at present at the head of the Meteorological Department, are too well acknowledged to be questioned. The lectures he delivered only a few weeks since plainly showed that the department is capable of proving itself widely useful under his able management. If we were allowed to make any recommendations in the matter, we should, on the contrary, advocate the sanction on the part of Government of a few hundred rupees more, so as to enable the department to avail itself more largely of the assistance of the telegraph—a scientific help which it greatly stands in need of to make it as efficient as it can be made. We must not overlook the injustice that will be done by the reduction of the salary of his post to Mr. Chambers who has done very distinguished services. We earnestly hope that timely representations from different quarters will prevent Government from carrying out this arrangement, which is intended to be soon put into force.

The post of the Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay proposed to be conferred on Khán Báhádur Kharsetji Manockji Kharsetji.

12. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 19th May says:—The vacancy created by the death of the lamented Mr. Spencer, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, should be filled up by appointing Mr. Warden to it, the latter's place being conferred on Ráo Báhádur Ganpatráo Bháskar. The Fourth Judge's place should be bestowed on Khán Báhádur Kharsetji Manockji Kharsetji, who has acted in this post for nearly a year

and a quarter. Mr. Kharsetji has been in the Government service for the last fourteen years and has given satisfaction to Government, and these facts will, it is hoped, be duly considered in disposing of the vacancy.

Complaint about irregular supply of canal water to poor cultivators in Dhulia.

13. The *Khándesh Chitraguptá* (41), in its issue of the 10th May, says that it has heard Kunbis and other poor people in Dhulia complaining that their sugarcane and plantain plantations are allowed to suffer for want of regular supply of canal water like that made to the small gardens of pleaders and gentlemen, and requests Ráo Sáheb Chiplunkar, the Mámlatdár, to remove the complaint.

The Poona theatres and the new rules.

14. Referring to the rules issued by the District Magistrate of Poona and sanctioned by the Bombay High Court for the regulation and control of the theatres in the city of Poona, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 14th May, says:—It seems to us that one important point has been ignored in these rules, namely, the free ventilation of these places of public resort, and also effective provision for the free egress of the people in the event of any accident. In both these respects the arrangements in all our theatres are certainly not what they ought to be. It is to be hoped that an early opportunity will be taken of supplying this omission. It would be better still if a really suitable building or two for such purposes in suitable localities were built. [The *Kesari* (40) of the 15th May says that in fixing 1 A.M. as the time at which all theatrical performances in Poona must be closed, the Government authorities concerned have not attended to the convenience of the public.]

Frequent thefts and murders in the Belgaum District.

15. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16), in its issue of the 14th May, says that now-a-days murders, robberies and thefts are frequent in the Belgaum District, that the offenders are not traced in time and adequately punished, and that therefore the District Superintendent of Police should soon attend to this matter.

PART II.—*Education.*

The Law Class in Bombay and the quality of instruction therein given.

16. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 16th May says:—For several years past it has been complained that the students attending the Law Class in Bombay do not get proper instruction from their professors, and, strange to say the evil has not been remedied. Twenty-four text-books are prescribed by the University for study in this class, but even four of them are not completely taught. Some of the students pass the LL.B. Examination by hard study at home. The fact that none of the candidates for the High Court Pleaders' examination attends the Law Class shows what opinion the public entertains about the class.

A protest against the appointment of Professor Selby to Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

17. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 13th May, writes:—We have not yet had occasion to congratulate His Excellency Lord Reay's Government on any of the appointments which it has made so far in the Educational Department. The latest of them which removes Professor Selby from the Deccan to the Rájkumár College in Káthiáwár is as unhappy as any of its predecessors. It is difficult to see how any Government that felt its responsibility in the matter of high education in the presidency could reconcile with its sense of the fitness of things the transfer of a specialist from an appointment where his special learning was being put to the best advantage to another which does not stand in need of a specialist for the proper discharge of its functions. As falling in with the marked indifference of the present Government to the cause of high education in general and to the interests of the Deccan College in particular, the present appointment ought, we think, to evoke a strong protest from the public of Poona and of the Southern Marátha Country generally, whose interests are so intimately involved in the proper maintenance of the college.

18. Writing about the transfer of Professors, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 14th May, writes :—A system under which Drs. Bühler and Keilhorn, who were specialists in Sanskrit, and Mr. Giles, a specialist in History, could be drafted away from their special work to Inspectorships which require no special knowledge must appear to the meanest intellect as very faulty. And now Professor Selby, who is a specialist in History, is proposed to be made Principal of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot—a post which he will doubtless fill with honour, but which could be filled by others quite as well as by him. A more efficacious means of making the Professors indifferent to their work could not have been found. If the Professors are to be induced to take interest in their work and to cultivate their special subjects, they must be given hopes of advancement in their special walks of life. A Professor must be a Professor and he should have no temptation to look with wistful eyes on other posts. The transfer of a Professor like Mr. Selby to another post usually results in the appointment of a less qualified person in his place and thus upsets the teaching arrangements entirely. Let us hope that the weighty words of Mr. K. T. T. will induce Government to reconsider their arrangements and to correct this glaring fault of the system. [The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 15th May, says that those who have come in contact with His Excellency Lord Reay will not harbour the silly idea that the appointment of Professor Selby to Rájkot is the result of the unfavourable attitude of the Bombay Government towards high education in general and the Deccan College in particular.]

The appointment of Professor Selby to the Principalship of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, disapproved and that of the Vice-Principal recommended.

19. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 13th May, writes:—Rumour has it that Mr. Selby of the Deccan College is to be appointed to act as Principal of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, during the absence of Mr. Macnaghten on leave. There are good reasons why Mr. Selby should not be transferred. By such arrangement the Deccan College will not only suffer in its educational strength, but injustice will be done to the Vice-Principal of the Rájkumár College who has every claim to the post. Long scholastic experience, added to his education in England, must in every way qualify him, whatever his race or creed, to hold the post to which by official routine the Vice-Principal is in every sense entitled. It is neither race nor religion that ought to decide such matters. When the Chief Justiceship of Bengal became temporarily vacant in the time of Lord Ripon the Native puisne Judge who stood first by seniority was given preference and acted as such for some time. We believe the Government of Lord Reay is not less enlightened than that of Lord Ripon and we have no doubt that strict justice will be done in the matter. Mr. Selby's appointment is doubly injurious: firstly, because it deprives a Government college of one of its ornaments, and, secondly, because it ignores the claims of one who is in every way entitled to the post. Before filling up the appointment we hope Lord Reay will duly weigh the question and give every man his due.

The action of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, towards the revolters of the Madras Christian College approved.

20. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 17th May, observes :—The Director of Public Instruction in Madras has taken the right stand in connection with the revolts of the students of the Madras Christian College. Government and aided colleges have been informed that their receiving any of the mutinous students will be viewed with serious displeasure. It would be an evil day with all the colleges if the students felt that they had the reins in their own hands and that they would be sustained in revolting against the authorities whenever they desired. That part of the vernacular press which took the part of the students has done no service to the cause of good discipline in schools.

The order of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, disapproved.

21. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 13th May, refers to the order issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the effect that no college authorities, whether Government or aided, should admit into institutions under their control students expelled from the Madras Christian College, and says :—This is forcing the students into unwilling submis-

sion to the Christian College authorities—an order which evidently seems to approve of the questionable conduct of one of the Christian College professors. Enforce moral discipline in schools and colleges by all means, but let it not ride down the religious faiths and beliefs of those who differ from you in matters spiritual. We trust that the Madras Government will veto the Director's order till minute enquiry proves that the students have been guilty throughout without any provocation.

Christian missionaries and a recommendation to drive them away from India.

22. The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 13th May, refers to the disturbance in the Madras Christian College, finds fault with the Christian missionaries for offending the religious feelings of the Natives, considers that Government indirectly encourage the slackening of the religious ties of the people, and recommends that as the blasphemy of the religions and the gods of the people by the missionaries is likely to excite their minds, Government should drive away the missionaries from India in order to ensure the security of the empire.

Complaint against the teachers in the municipal school at Yeola in Násik.

23. A correspondent, writing to the *Indu Prakásh* (9) in its issue of the 14th May, complains of the school-house at Yeola having recently been twice utilized for singing parties at which a singing girl sang indecent songs.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Serious accident to a guard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the necessity for latrines in third-class carriages.

24. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 17th May says:—Second Guard Frámji Kuvarji, who was in charge of the mail train that left Surat for Bombay on the midnight of the 14th instant, found, after leaving the Bilimora station, that while the train was running the door of a third-class carriage was open. The guard immediately left the brake and went over the foot-boards to shut the door, and while doing so he came in contact with one of the girders of the bridge on the Káveri and was thrown into the river. He was found to be senseless and is lying in a dangerous condition. The door of the third-class carriage was opened by a passenger to answer a call of nature, and as the guard of a train is fined for allowing a carriage door to be left open while the train is in motion, Guard Frámji attempted to go by the foot-boards to close it. The railway company should either provide latrines in third-class carriages or should discontinue fining guards for doors opened by passengers. The *Jáme Jamshed* says:—The abovementioned unfortunate accident ought to receive the serious attention of the railway authorities. There being no latrines in third-class carriages, it is very usual for this class of passengers to open the carriage doors while the trains are running. There is great fear of serious accidents occurring to passengers from this dangerous practice, and it is to be hoped that the railway company will at once provide latrines in third-class carriages in order to remove all chance of such accidents occurring.

A platform is urgently needed at the Udvára station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

25. A correspondent of the same newspaper of the 16th May says:—There is no platform at the Udvára station which is visited by numerous Pársis twice a year. The old and infirm passengers find it a great hardship to get into and out of the railway carriages. While many stations of less importance than Udvára have platforms, there is no reason why the latter should not have the same convenience.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The municipality of Mehmadabad and the action of the Bombay Government towards it.

26. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 14th May, writes:—It seems to us that the Mehmadabad Municipality could not have lightly entered on a course of such contumaciousness and of such manifest peril. We cannot help thinking that the action of Government metes out to the defaulting municipality a measure of punish-

ment quite out of proportion to its fault. The municipality might indeed have consulted its interests better by conforming to the directions of Government. But for reasons best known to itself it chose to act the truant, and Government has chastised it, though a little more severely than the circumstances of the case required. The relative advantages of direct and indirect taxation is a question on which even economists are not agreed, and a small municipality in Gujarát may well be excused for not appreciating the distinction. A more conciliatory attitude might have been more fittingly adopted towards such an infant institution by the all-powerful Government. Our local-government boards are yet in an educational stage, and it is a foregone fact that they are liable to err. They are, therefore, in need of more tender treatment. Let us hope milder counsels will yet prevail and that the municipality of Mehmadabad will be granted a reprieve.

27. On the same subject, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 13th May, writes as follows :—There is a screw loose somewhere in the civil administration of Mehmadabad. Evidently, there is a conflict there between the judicial and revenue authorities, the net result of which is that the poor inhabitants of the town are to be sacrificed. They are made the unwilling victims of contending officials. Of course, as usual, the revenue authorities have triumphed, with the aid of the executive Government at their back. The resolution of that august body suspending the functions of the municipality is, in our opinion, unjust and uncalled for. The Government sent forth its *ukase* that octroi duties should cease to be levied. The municipality demurred to the order. Thereupon a *brutum fulmen* was held over its head. And lo ! the petty civic body came down on its knees, trembling and quaking before the Provincial Zeus. But the local Minos declared that such an action and such an attitude were unwarranted. So the poor municipality was in a fix. Its position was verily a most uncomfortable one—very much like that of the earthen pipkin between two iron pots. The trembling, squeaking, puny, civic assembly has been visited with condign punishment. Worthy Collector-President ! Worthier Government ! Both are to be congratulated on their Tritonic triumph over the minnow. What next ? Octroi has been the shoal on which the frail bark of the Mehmadabad Municipality has wrecked. May it be asked whether, after all, is it such a high crime to levy octroi duties ? Do not opinions differ—and they will differ till the end of time—on this vexed economic question ? Octroi may or may not be a transit duty, hampering trade, according to local circumstances. The Government of Bombay has not condescended to state in its resolution what *particular* merchandise suffered by the levy of octroi in the town of Mehmadabad. And it may be further asked whether municipalities levying octroi duties in other parts of the presidency do not hamper trade, and if they do, why have they not been directed to discontinue their imposition. But it may be as well to go a little deeper into this question. In 1886-87, out of a total municipal income in the whole of British India of Rs. 1,86,61,690, the sum of Rs. 72,37,930, or nearly 40 per cent., was derived from octroi. The only provinces in which there is no octroi are Bengal and Madras. Be that as it may. Coming to our own presidency, what do we find ? This only that (the city of Bombay excluded) the total income of the municipalities from taxation proper was Rs. 24,21,867, of which Rs. 15,64,634, or 64 per cent., was derived from octroi. And yet Government turns its nose at this octroi, affects to treat it as an obstacle to trade, and punishes a puny municipality because it originally dared refuse to act up to the decree of the Collector-President. The public is not told *what* the aggregate amount of the octroi annually collected by that ill-fated municipality is. Neither is it informed whether the house-tax is proposed with a view to bring in a larger *revenue*. If it be the latter, then it may be pretty freely guessed that the chief official authority of the place has an eye to some grand local project of an unproductive character—possibly an "arterial" road across an unfrequented path. Wonderful indeed are the ways of official presidents, and still more wonderful the art of exploiting local self-government in poor and petty localities !

28. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th May, writes :—The step taken by the Government of Bombay in disenfranchising the municipality of

Mehmadabad for refusing to obey their orders to abolish the octroi duties and impose in lieu thereof a house-tax is an extreme step. [The *Kaisar-i-Hind* (112) of the 13th May is glad at the suspension of the Mehmadabad Municipality owing to its obstinate levy of octroi duties, which the Bombay Government had justly asked it to abolish, and thinks that other municipal boards will thereby be more careful in future. The *Gujaráti* (106) of the 13th and the *Satyavakta* (128) of the 18th May disapprove of the suspension of the Mehmadabad Municipality, the former remarking that it is a thoughtless step and that it supports the opinion entertained by a portion of the people that Government do not like to give the boon of local self-government to them.]

The Ahmedabad drainage scheme disapproved.

29. In noticing the acceptance of the drainage scheme, recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner and supported by the Bombay Government, by a large majority at a recent meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 17th May, says:—The people of Ahmedabad and a large portion of the municipal commissioners were opposed to the scheme, and the latter negatived a proposition in support of it at a recent municipal meeting. The commissioners have now, by a large majority, accepted this scheme, and this they have done on account of the pressure brought to bear upon them by Government. The commissioners might say that they were afraid of incurring the displeasure of Government, and being apprehensive lest Government might inflict on the Ahmedabad corporation punishment similar to that inflicted on the Mehmadabad Municipality, they submitted to the orders of Government. The commissioners who hitherto sided with the rate-payers have not done well in assenting to a scheme which they conscientiously believed to be injurious to the interests of the public. They have thereby lost the confidence of the rate-payers. They should have, with due deference to the orders of Government, expressed their inability to meet their desire, giving reasons that were held by them as sufficient to justify their opposition to the scheme. [The *Gujaráti* (106) of the 13th and the three Ahmedabad papers, the *Ahmedabad Times* (89), the *Gujarát Gazette* (82) and the *Hitechchhu* (84), of the 15th and 17th May respectively, are also opposed to the construction of drainage works for Ahmedabad. The *Gujaráti* says that Government have acted improperly in compelling the Ahmedabad Municipality to construct drains, that the Ahmedabad public should legally oppose it and that this arbitrary step, after the one in connection with the suspension of the Mehmadabad Municipality, has given rise to much unpleasantness among the general public. The Ahmedabad papers say that the commissioners have acted shamefully in yielding and agreeing by a majority to the construction of drains. The *Gujarát Gazette* and the *Hitechchhu* condemn the conduct of Government in the matter, which they term arbitrary, remark that it would be better to publicly deprive the people of the boon of local self-government instead, and advise the Ahmedabadis to petition the Supreme Government in the matter. The *Ahmedabad Times* observes that several commissioners purposely absented themselves from the general meeting of the municipality convened for the consideration of the drainage scheme as they had been on the day previous invited by a Government servant at his residence and told that Government would carry out the scheme even though they opposed it and that they would needlessly incur the displeasure of Government by so doing.]

The recent fire at Bulsár and praise of Mr. Porteous, the Collector of Surat.

30. The *Suryă Prakásh* (86), in its issue of the 12th May, writes:—The Bulsár Municipality has been considered by all the district officers to be the worst municipality in the Surat Collectorate. Had the municipal fire-engines and pumps been in working order, the recent fire could have been checked instantaneously. But alas! these protective appliances seem to have been never looked after or examined by the members and the staff of the municipality, through whose negligence a loss of 5 lákhs has been sustained by the merchants, bankers and traders of Bulsár. We are quite sanguine in our expectation that the Government of Bombay, regardless of any consideration of the merits of the local self-government scheme, will immediately order the reconstitution of the Bulsár Municipality under the presidency of one of the district officers, as otherwise the present body will bring total

ruin on the town. The eye-witnesses and correspondents of the Bombay and mofussil newspapers who watched the catastrophe highly admire the amiable disposition, zeal and energy displayed by our worthy Collector, Mr. Porteous, on this occasion. Had not Mr. Porteous, in company with the Police Superintendent, the Forest and other officers, come to the spot with every expedition from Títhal, ordered the aid of the military detachment stationed at that sanatarium, and sent for a fire-engine from the railway authorities, the wealthy and important town of Bulsár would have been completely destroyed by fire. This philanthropic act of Mr. Porteous will not be erased from the memory of the people of Bulsár and of the district in general, as also the distinguished services rendered by the District Police Superintendent and the Forest and other officers stationed at Títhal.

Deficiency of water in Tatta.

31. A correspondent, writing to the *Muin-ul-Islám* (157) in its issue of the 11th May, says:—The deficiency of water in Tatta was, once before, brought to notice. The municipality has as yet done nothing to remove the evil complained of. The rich municipal commissioners can afford to buy one *pakhálful* of water at any cost, but the poor who cannot do so are subjected to considerable inconvenience. There is only one tank called Fazulbeg in the town for drinking purposes. It is situated at a great distance from the town and the water in it is not sufficient to meet all requirements. The municipal commissioners will, therefore, confer a great boon on the residents of the town by bringing water from Chach Sumarki by means of water-pipes or by constructing another large and deep tank close to the town.

Complaint against the Yeola Municipality.

32. A correspondent, writing from Yeola to the *Indu Prakásh* (9) in its issue of the 14th May, says that the poor people of Yeola have been burdened by the local municipality with a heavy water-tax notwithstanding that the water has been brought into the town at their own expense, and that Government being indirectly interested in this tax their officers are trying to retain it.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Appeals for subscriptions to Native Princes.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 16th May, says:—His Excellency the Viceroy has acted very creditably by refusing to submit to Native Princes and Chiefs appeals for subscriptions and donations to public objects in England and elsewhere in which they have no personal interest. Should the political officers follow the example set by the Viceroy, the Native Princes would be saved from being placed in a position in which they sometimes find themselves morally compelled to subscribe to public charities which they do not approve of or which they are unwilling to subscribe to. The political officers, however, would do well to recommend to inexperienced Native Princes the prosecution of public works in their respective States, as they would contribute to the prosperity and welfare of their own subjects.

Defence of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar against the attacks made on him in the *Pioneer*.

34. Anent a leader published by the *Eastern Herald* of Mhow contradicting the *Pioneer's* statement regarding His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and his darbár affairs, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 14th May, says:—If it be true, as asserted by the *Eastern Herald*, that the Mahárája has resolved to bestow all posts on his subjects, and that this has dissatisfied outsiders who misrepresent him, His Highness the Holkar deserves credit instead of the blame which the persons who write against him want to throw on him. If Diwán Raghunáth Ráo, as stated by the *Herald*, wanted to secure to himself powers which the Prince considered to be an undue encroachment on his own authority, then certainly the Mahárája is not to blame. Native Princes have been long habituated to retain the administrative powers in their own hands, and it cannot be reasonably expected that His Highness the Holkar would so soon divest himself of those powers, making them over to the Diwán. The Princes appoint Diwáns, who are in most instances selected or recommended

by the Political Agents, and consequently they are naturally averse to the clothing of their Diwáns with extensive powers. Very probably the Mahárája thought that it would endanger his own authority and the State to clothe the Diwán with extensive powers in the time of Sir Lepel Griffin, who was such a severe political officer and was anxious to reduce the importance of Native States under his supervision. Very probably distrust existed between the Mahárája and the Diwán on account of the latter being too much inclined to the introduction of reforms which the Mahárája thought the State was not yet fit for. The Mahárája is a conservative, while the Diwán is an advanced reformer as regards social and other matters.

His Highness the Holkar and the *Pioneer* newspaper.

35. The *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 13th May, refers to an article recently published in the *Eastern Herald* newspaper contradicting the statements derogatory to His Highness the Holkar and the Indore administration made in the *Pioneer*, and says that the article in the former paper, coming so soon after the departure of Sir Lepel Griffin, clearly proves that nothing was the matter with His Highness except that he was possessed by the devil Sir Lepel Griffin, who intended to appoint a European as Diwán to succeed Diwán Báhádur R. Raghunáth Ráo, and that the outcry raised by the *Pioneer* was simply interested and actuated by vindictive feelings for want of patronage to Europeans in the Indore administration.

Alleged mismanagement in the Dharampor State.

36. The *Praja Mat* (123), in its issue of the 16th May, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement in the Dharampor State, and says that the State employés owe their appointments to their influence with the high officers in it, many of whom are unfit men, that owing to the tyranny exercised by the Kárbháris 4 or 5 villages have become desolate, that the Rája does not know of it, and that Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás, the experienced agent to the State, should attend to the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

25th May 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 19th May 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: His Excellency Lord Dufferin's financial policy in India 5
Appointments: The post of the Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, proposed to be conferred on Khán Báhádur Kharsetji Manockji Kharsetji... 8
Burmah: Comments on the conquest and pacification of — by the Government of His Excellency Lord Dufferin 5
Fires in theatres: The Poona theatres and the new rules ... 9
Income-tax: Complaint against Mr. Dárásha Dosábhái, — Collector, Surat 8
Irrigation: Complaint about irregular supply of canal water to poor cultivators in Dhulia 9
Meteorological Reporter for Western India: Disapproval of the intention of Government to reduce the salary of the — 8
Military matters: Alleged supply of prostitutes to British soldiers under the orders of Government 7
Police: Frequent thefts and murders in the Belgaum District ... 9
Poverty of the people of India:
  Alleged starvation among the Káliparaj tribe in the Mándvi Táluka of the Surat District 7
  Enquiry ordered to be made by His Excellency Lord Dufferin into the — and remarks thereon 5
Public Service Commission: The Government of Bombay and the recommendations of the — 5
Salt:
  Official enquiries in Poona in connection with the memorials sent to the Government of India on the enhancement of the — duty ... 6
  Police enquiries at Poona and caution to the people:
    The *Kesari* 7
    The *Mahrátta* 6

Part II.—*Education*—

Christian College, Madras:
  Christian missionaries and a recommendation to drive them away from India 11
  The action of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, towards the revolters of the — approved 10
  The order of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, disapproved 10
Government Law School, Bombay: The quality of instruction given in the — 9
Rájkumár College, Rájkot:
  A protest against the appointment of Professor Selby to the —
    The *Indu Prakásh* 10
    The *Subodh Patrika* 9
  The appointment of Professor Selby to the Principalship of the — disapproved and that of the Vice-Principal recommended ... 10
Schools: Complaint against the teachers in the municipal school at Yeola in Násik 11

Part III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway:
  A platform is urgently needed at the Udváda station of the — ... 11
  Serious accident to a guard of the — and the necessity for latrines in third-class carriages 11

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: The — drainage scheme disapproved 13
Bulsár: The recent fire at — and praise of Mr. Porteous, the Collector of Surat 13

Page.

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—continued.

Mehmadabad: The municipality of—and the action of the Bombay Government towards it:
The *Indian Spectator* 12
The *Indu Prakásh* 11
The *Mahrátta* 12
Tatta: Deficiency of water in— 14
Yeola: Complaint against the—Municipality 14

PART V.—*Native States*—

Dharampor: Alleged mismanagement in the—State 15
Indore:
Defence of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar against the attacks made on him in the *Pioneer* 14
His Highness the Holkar and the *Pioneer* newspaper 15
Native Princes in India: Appeals for subscriptions to— 14

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 21 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 26th May 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 264—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárá	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svádesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
90	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
91	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
92	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
94	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
97	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
98	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
99	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
100	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
101	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
109	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Pátră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
110	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
111	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,354
112	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
113	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
114	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
115	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
116	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
118	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
119	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
120	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
121	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
124	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
126	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
129	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
132	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
133	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
134	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
135	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
137	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
140	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
145	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
148	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
149	„ Slamul Akhbár	Kárwár	Do.	...
	PERSIAN.			
150	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
151	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
152	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
153	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
154	The Khayir Khâhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
155	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
156	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
157	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The truth of the statements made by the Government of India in their despatches to the Home Government questioned.

1. The *Pandhari Mitrâ* (50), in its issue of the 20th May, says:—The Government of India have been charged with deceiving the Home Government by misrepresenting matters in their despatches sent from time to time. Twenty-seven lákhs of gallons of liquor were sold in the year 1885, but the figure given in the despatch of the Government of India is sixteen lákhs only. Nobody need be told the reason of their so doing. This shows that even an influential Government like the Government of India has very little regard for truth. This is civilization in the nineteenth century!

Regret at the enquiry into the poverty of the people of India being conducted secretly.

2. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—We regret that the enquiry into the poverty of the people of India is being conducted secretly. We wish that the enquiry had been conducted openly, so that the people could see who was throwing dust into the eyes of Government. Fraud or misstatements could thereby have been detected and checked immediately. In fact, the advantages of a public enquiry into such serious subjects are manifold, and we are unable to account for the strange conduct of Government in this instance.

The right of the natives of India to employment in Government service to the exclusion of foreigners.

3. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 24th May, writes:—The natives of India have a right to employment in Government service to the exclusion of foreigners. Natives have claims on Government which a French workman cannot lay against a French employer. A Government pays its servants out of the revenue paid by the tax-payers, and these *have* a right to dictate to Government how their money should be laid out. Besides, the non-employment of Natives in Government service demoralizes the people, who gradually lose, from disuse, their administrative capacities and perpetuates an unsympathetic foreign rule with all its shortcomings, often exposing it to serious danger. The ever-threatening deficit is the direct outcome of the reckless disregard of the claims of the children of the soil to Government service. Of the total number of 22,000 posts under Government, a half or 9,000 are given to Natives, and they are paid only one-tenth of the total outlay, nine-tenths being absorbed by foreigners.

The vice of drinking and the Contagious Diseases Act in India and the attitude of Government.

4. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—There is a saying on this side of India that God waits till a man has committed his hundredth offence before He punishes him. It would seem that the sins of the Government of India have reached that high figure. The British public is going to drive away the sleep in which its eyes have been steeped so long. The sins of Government are being exposed most mercilessly and the true character of this model Government is being laid open before those who have power to check its excesses. We hope that this exposure will be persisted in. Otherwise the British Lion will once more go to sleep. We have already unfolded the shameful story of how the British Government is directly encouraging the Indian nation to take to drink. The vice is spreading rapidly everywhere, both among the well-to-do classes and the masses. British officials do not only encourage the spread of this vice by means of issuing licenses without any limit to the opening of liquor-shops, but also discourage, by all the means within their power, any attempt to check its spread. The police are employed to persecute any man who advises the people to keep away from the grog-shop. False charges are brought against them and they are punished on flimsy evidence, and thus by constant harassing they are made to give up their self-imposed task of reforming the people. Revenue is the only thing for which Government cares. It has established schools for the education of the people and it thinks that it has done all that it is bound to do for their moral welfare. Government has throughout shirked its responsibility for this moral havoc from one shoulder to another. Old writings have been ransacked to point out that the Hindus used to drink liquor in ancient times. It may be

so; but that has nothing to do with our present position. The question before us is, has not Government by means of its ábkári policy made the people drunkards whereas they were hardly so before the British Government was established here? There can be only one answer to this question, and before long the Government of India will be forced to give it. But will it then serve the cause of morality? In a dozen years more the people may become so much accustomed to drink that all attempts to check the vice will prove futile. It is, therefore, right and proper that early, nay immediate, steps should be taken in the matter, if the vice is to be checked at all. These steps the Government of India will not take unless it is pricked on from behind by the public at Home. Besides this question there is another and a more serious one. For some years past war has been waged against the Contagious Diseases Act in India. This Act has been abolished in England, but the Government of India sticks to it and allows it to disgrace the statute-book. Under this Act a regular system of harlotage is maintained. Every military station or camp has its *quota* of licensed prostitutes with a female superintendent placed over them, who is called the *Chukladarin* or *Mehuldarin*. This woman is paid by Government to keep this military harem well stocked. She is countenanced by Government officers and aided in procuring beautiful women to satisfy the lust of the soldiers. A regular medical establishment is kept to examine the girls brought in and to grant the necessary certificate of fitness and also to treat those who suffer from disease. Government not only indirectly allows concubinage, but directly encourages it, regulates it and makes it legal.

The Contagious Diseases Act in India and adverse comments on the conduct of Government.

5. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 21st May, says:—Our Christian brethren think so much of their own morality that they attach very little value to that of people believing in other religions and much less to that of the Hindus. We do not dispute one's right of criticising the conduct of another, but before doing so he must look to himself and see that the faults for which he blames others do not exist in him. We do not know what name we should give to the foolishness of the wily Christians who find fault with others without considering the state of things which exists in their own houses. If evidence be taken of men who speak the truth about the moral character of Englishmen, they are sure to depose that misbehaved and fallen people like the English can scarcely be found on the face of the earth. When we consider this we think it better not to see the face of such ungodly people. The action of the British Government being similar, we shall briefly consider it here. We do not feel the least fear to style the British Government the King of Vices. We can prove our statement by pointing to their ábkári policy. Government have stopped the slave-trade and the practice of *sati* as immoral, but these were evidently much better things than the ábkári policy of Government and their practice of supplying prostitutes to British soldiers brought to light by the Rev. Mr. Dyer. He says that even the Viceroy has a hand in this mean practice. If this be true, it is much to be regretted. On the one hand Government are trying to encourage moral instruction and on the other they support such a mean practice as that of supplying prostitutes to soldiers. What should we say of this double-dealing? Really, "all that glitters is not gold."

6. In an article headed "A specimen of morality under the British Government," the *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 20th May, says:—Morality is liked by all. That nation which is morally high must stand high in every respect. Every immoral ruler, the powerful Rávan included, has hitherto been utterly ruined. Latterly when India became immoral, its good qualities declined and along with others even independence bade good-bye to it. Such is the dire effect of immorality. Our English rulers have been known far and wide for their morality and every one says that India must thank God for having given such rulers. We propose to describe to-day the extent of secret immorality which is prevalent among them. The paper then refers to the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in India and repeats the statements of the Rev. Mr. Dyer made in the *Sentinel* newspaper, and adds:—Some of us who are sycophants say that the British have been so long able to rule over India by virtue of their high morality, but see how the disclosures made by the Rev. Mr. Dyer contradict them! The

illiterate and rude European military officers do monstrous deeds simply to gratify their beastly lust, but why do Government abet or connive at them? If the allegations against them be true, then these cruel officers are monsters and thieves and Government their supporters. This is very bad to British rule and we pray that Government should enquire into the matter and sentence these dreadful creatures to capital punishment. [Several other papers have taken an opportunity of writing more or less severely against the morality of the policy of Government in connection with the Contagious Diseases Acts. The *Vártákar* (72), in its issue of the 20th May, pathetically draws the attention of its readers to the article in the *Sentinel* newspaper on the subject of prostitutes for the British soldiers, and says that Government have discovered a nice method of turning the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of Natives into prostitutes, and that it would have been better if India had not given birth to sons quietly hearing of such disgraceful and cruel conduct of Government officers.]

A proposal to import five or ten thousand European prostitutes for the use of the British soldiers in India.

7. Referring to the same subject, the *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 24th May, says:—Does Her Majesty the Queen approve of the course of seducing Native women into a life of infamy followed by Government? The Natives consider it very humiliating. It is better to import five or ten thousand European prostitutes along with the sixty thousand British soldiers who come to India, in order that there may be intercourse between persons of the same race. India bears the cost of maintaining sixty thousand British soldiers and will easily and without grumbling be ready to pay for five or ten thousand prostitutes also. This course will avert the various evil consequences resulting from the present immoral practice.

The Presidency Armies system.

8. With reference to the statement contained in a recent issue of the *Pioneer* that the Secretary of State for India will soon re-open the old question of the Presidency Armies system and give his decision on the subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (108), in its issue of the 23rd May, says:—It is not likely that a question that has been definitely closed will be re-opened without some grave cause for doing so. The amalgamation of the presidency armies and the abolition of the posts of the presidency Commander-in-Chief is sure to badly affect the interests of the Bombay and Madras armies. Even under the existing conditions injustice is sometimes done to these armies in the bestowal of war honours, though they may have rendered valuable field service, while the Bengal army receives a substantial share in the distribution of these honours. At present the Madras and Bombay armies being under the commands of separate Commanders-in-Chief they stand the chance of their claims being properly represented and of getting justice done to them. In the case of the presidency Commanders-in-Chief being done away with, there will be no such chance. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the question of interference with the presidency armies system will not be unnecessarily re-opened.

The Native sepoy and his children.

9. The *Pandit* (152), in its issue of the 25th May, says:—The Native sepoy is much neglected both by Government and the general public. Very few civil or military officers enquire into his condition. He does not receive sufficient pay and finds it hard to feed his wife and children and to educate the latter. It is to be regretted that the Bombay military authorities should have shown want of sympathy with the military Orphanage. Government ought to give every help to this noble institution. If the authorities do not attend to the appeals made on behalf of the children of the poor Native sepoys they will commit great sin for which they will have to pay dearly. The military authorities should be pleased to appoint a managing committee composed of military officers of the Bombay district to look after the orphanage, the general officer commanding the district being the president of the committee. In February 1887 a letter was addressed by us to His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Arbuthnot, but he having soon after left for Madras had no time to send an answer. It was expected that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught would take up the matter and give due assistance to the orphanage, but in vain. The military orphanage is in no need of money from the military authorities, but only wants their sympathy.

A complaint against soldiers in Ahmednagar.

10. The *Nagar Samáchár* (47), in its issue of the 19th May, says that complaints are rife about soldiers causing annoyance to people coming to Ahmednagar from Darewadi, Bhingár and the surrounding villages, and requests the authorities concerned to attend to the matter.

The Government of Bombay and the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

11. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—The final disposal of the report of the Public Service Commission is to be based upon the opinions of provincial Governments, which have been requested to send them in within a limited period. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, the local Government, instead of complying with this request, has adopted the unusual course of again asking those witnesses who have already tendered evidence before the Public Service Commission their opinion on the different heads of the enquiry. In our opinion there is a finality of proceedings when the report of a Commission or Committee is drawn up, and therefore subordinate officials or Governments have no business to call further evidence or opinions upon what the Supreme Government has accepted as the final result of the enquiry. A reference in this matter to provincial Governments was perhaps intended only for consultation, and therefore their consulting the witnesses a second time was anything but a strict observance of official etiquette. The popular view of this dilatoriness is not favourable to the Bombay Government, and people have begun to suspect that perhaps local Governments look upon the results of the enquiry as too favourable to those in whose interests it was first originated. We have no doubt that His Excellency Lord Reay has the interests of our people at heart, and therefore we have every reason to hope that His Lordship will not be a willing instrument in the hands of those who look upon the conclusions of the Commission with suspicion, but will expedite the despatch of a reply to the letter of the Supreme Government.

The people of Sind congratulated on the opposition of the Secretary of State for India to the proposed transfer of Sind to the Panjáb.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—Our good friends, the Sindhis, will be very glad to know that the Secretary of State for India has put his foot down on the proposed transfer of their province, now closely allied with this presidency for upwards of forty years, to the Panjáb. Public opinion in this case has vastly strengthened the hands of the Bombay Government in its advocacy of its claim to retain and maintain Sind permanently as a natural pendant of the Bombay Presidency. Both the Government and the public are to be congratulated on the definite and decisive announcement now made by Sir John Gorst.

Comments on the police enquiries at Poona in connection with the memorials sent to the Government of India on the enhancement of the salt-duty.

13. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—Our Poona contemporaries state that certain detective police officers there have been set to enquire about the public meeting held recently in that city under the auspices of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to protest against the enhancement of the salt-duty. This enquiry is perhaps an outcome of the secret police circular of the Government of India which was recently published by our Bengal contemporaries and criticised with the severity which it merited. Government are again, it seems, becoming childishly nervous and see plots and sedition in every movement. We are not, it is true, living under the *régime* of Lord Lytton, but enquiries of the sort which Poona detectives have been ordered to make lead one to fear that there is a tendency in the official quarters to return to the political immoralities of a discredited *régime*.

Alleged secret enquiry ordered by the Government of India into the character of the public meeting held at Vengurla to protest against the increase in the salt-duty.

14. The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 20th May, refers to a telegram received by Mr. Candy, the Collector of Ratnágiri, when he was at Vengurla, from the Government of India requesting him to secretly enquire into the character of the meeting held at Vengurla to protest against the recent increase in the salt-duty, and asks why Government should view with suspicion the public attempts of the people to get their grievances redressed?

Secret police enquiries ridiculed.

15. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 21st May, publishes an advertisement over the signature of "Political Shrewdness" stating that detectives are wanted to make a "minute" and "secret" enquiry regarding the exact time of sunrise and sunset on the 18th of March 1888 and to make a "confidential" report to Government in the matter. Salaries, the advertisement states, will depend upon the ability and efficiency of the persons to be engaged. The candidates selected will have to discharge every now and then duties of a very important and delicate nature like the above. Applications should be forwarded in sealed covers to the devil whispering in the ear of Government.

A remark about the unfitness of Hindus to hold National Congresses from the fact of their killing buffaloes as offerings to the goddess ridiculed.

16. The *Manovihár* (46), in its issue of the 22nd May, refers to a statement in the *Hyderabad Times* newspaper that it is simply ridiculous that the people of a country where buffaloes are cruelly killed as offerings to the goddess should attempt to hold National Congresses, and says:—There are scarcely any people on the surface of the earth so untruthful, obstinate and partial as the English. What a childish thought that the educated brethren of people killing a buffalo or two in the course of ten or twelve years should be considered unfit to do such insignificant things as the holding of National Congresses, while the English people killing every day 300 useful animals like cows to fill their bellies with are declared to deserve and to be fit to administer the government of such a vast country as India!

Cruelties practised on buffaloes and sheep at Secunderabad.

17. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (108) of the 25th May, writing under his proper name, says:—The description given in the *Deccan Times* of the cruelties practised on a number of buffaloes and some sheep in front of the idol of the goddess of small-pox near Secunderabad contains no exaggeration and is literally true. Such cruelties are practised also on other occasions in honour of the goddess Mahákáli and other idols with the cognizance of the police, who are present on the spot to preserve order among the assembled crowd. On one occasion a cruel death was inflicted on a sheep by a person who had disguised himself as a tiger in the Mohoram procession.

A complaint about the occupation of Hindu temples by Government officers.

18. A news-letter-writer in the *Jagan Mitrā* (35) of the 21st May complains of Government officers on tour in the districts holding their offices in Hindu temples and thereby causing much inconvenience to the public, and as an illustration in point refers to the occupation of two temples at Lánja in Ratnágiri by the Khoti Settlement Officer and his establishment for the last six or seven months. Under the Musalman *régime*, says the writer, Hindu temples were turned into mosques, and under the present Government they are becoming offices for Government officers, and it is highly desirable that Government should issue strict orders on the subject.

Recent orders regarding the borrowing of money by Government servants, and Mr. Yates, the District Police Superintendent, Sholápur.

19. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 20th May, refers to the recent Government orders regarding the borrowing of money by Government servants, and says:—Mr. Yates, the District Police Superintendent of Sholápur, is heavily in debt, and though he has even applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act he is still retained in Government service. What is to be inferred from this? Do not these rules apply to him? Why should Government issue resolutions which are never carried out?

Comments on the District Magistrate of Kolába being invested with the powers of the Sessions Judge for the same district from June to September 1888.

20. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 24th May, writes:—What can be more unlawful, more subversive of law and more unconstitutional than the appointment of an autocratic and often self-willed District Magistrate and Collector to be the Sessions Judge in the same district? Executive officers generally ought to be ineligible as Judges. Their minds are more fitted to *work* than to *judge*. Very often long practice and official zeal harden

all their delicate powers and incapacitate them for judging with legal patience and accuracy. Magistrates and police officers have their own ways of jumping to conclusions, which prejudice them in certain matters and with reference to certain persons. Revenue officers have occasions to be displeased with certain men within their jurisdiction in matters of Government pecuniary demands, and they do not fail to mark their displeasure in trying criminal charges against these men. Add to this the amount of work a District Magistrate has to dispose of. Under these circumstances, a District Magistrate should be the last officer in the public service Government should fix upon to invest with the powers of a Sessions Judge. But so it is. Fact is not seldom more startling than fiction. It is announced that the District Magistrate of the Kolába Collectorate has been appointed Sessions Judge in the same district, performing the *dual* functions from June to September 1888. During this interval the officer will have to hear appeals against the decisions of Magistrates recommended and appointed by himself, and possibly appeals against decisions given by himself in the capacity of a Magistrate. A committing Magistrate or one whose decision has been appealed against stands a party before the Judge, and the Collector of Kolába will be a Judge in his own cause during four months—a fitting commentary on the 11th resolution of the National Congress met at Calcutta requiring "a complete separation of executive and judicial functions"!

Decision of Mr. R. Moore, Acting 2nd Assistant Collector, Surat, in an ábkári case found fault with.

21. In a contributed article, the *Rást Goftár* (85) of the 20th May refers to the acquittal of Mr. F. Clifford, ábkári inspector, by Mr. R. Moore, Acting 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Surat, from a charge of illegal arrest brought against him by a Koli named Dhania Keshav, expresses dissatisfaction with the decision arrived at in the case by the Magistrate, tries to show from the evidence of some of the witnesses and that of Mr. Clifford given before the 2nd Class Magistrate, Olpád, that the complainant Dhania had been illegally detained in custody, and observes that the accused was ordered to be discharged by the Magistrate without asking as usual the pleader for the complainant to reply to the defence. The writer cannot understand the reason for this departure from the ordinary procedure by the Magistrate, and asks whether a different procedure is sanctioned by law in a case in which the accused is a European. The Magistrate has, continues the writer, given as one of the reasons for acquitting the accused that the complainant Dhania is a poor man and is put up by some one agreeing to defray the expenses of the prosecution. From this it appears that the chances of success for a poor man in such cases are few. The Court should only see whether an offence is committed or not. Though a Koli, Dhania is engaged in agriculture, is a respectable man in his caste and must hold his honour and liberty dear to him. It is to be hoped that justice will be done to him on appeal, which he is going to prefer.

Punishments awarded in two cases before the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Madras found fault with.

22. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 23rd May, cites as specimens of British justice two cases decided in the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Madras, one in which a man was convicted of passing off a copper pie coated with quicksilver as a quarter rupee and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and another in which a woman was awarded the same punishment for abducting for immoral purposes a young woman, says that common sense ought to have been used by the Magistrate before punishing such widely different offences with the same amount of punishment and recommends the Madras High Court to consider this matter.

Retirement of Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, from the service hailed with joy.

23. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80), in its issue of the 24th May, writes:—Dr. Hewlett's retirement from the service will be hailed with unmixed joy on all sides, at least by the municipalities of Gujarát which he has worried as best as he could. He has ridden his hobby of drainage and sullage works without stint, without compunction and without thought. He had vowed to see it inaugurated at Ahmedabad before he left for good. And the last fulmination has brought

the truant municipality to its knees! No small triumph for the crotchety doctor! [The *Gujarát Mitră* (82) of the 20th, the *Ahmedabad Times* (88) of the 22nd and the *Deshi Mitră* (100) of the 24th May express similar sentiments.]

Christian missionaries and the harm they are likely to do to the permanency of the British rule in India.

24. The *Násik Vritt* (48), in its issue of the 19th May, says:—The propagators of Christianity should be checked in time. The gracious British Government should well remember that if they do not keep them under control they will endanger the permanency of the British rule in India, the people will be led to suppose that the missionaries are encouraged in their actions by Government, and revolts like that made by the students of the Christian College at Madras will disturb the public peace.

Complaints against the Christian converts at Waduth and the indifference of Government in the matter.

25. The *Maháráshtră Vritt* (45), in its issue of the 21st May, says that from the complaints published in newspapers from time to time it can be seen that the Christian converts at Waduth are a source of much trouble to the Hindu inhabitants of the place, and that the indifference of Government with regard to complaints against these followers of Christ is much to be regretted, and requests that due notice may be taken of this by Government and relief given to the Hindus at Waduth.

Gambling and rain-speculation in Bombay and comments thereon.

26. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—Bombay is the first city in India in many things, even in gambling. It is essentially the city of gamblers and speculators, and it is facetiously remarked that if some of them had a chance they would gamble their very souls away. As it is, the Bishop of Bombay does seem to think that the souls of all those who are engaged in this pastime are in jeopardy. As representing a journal more concerned with the secular aspects of public questions, we condemn gambling on account of its baneful influence on society. Among the lower classes of the people it leads to violence and crime, and low gaming-houses are said to be the nests of thieves and criminals. In a short time hence rain-speculation will be in full swing, and a miserable shed has already been rented for the season in Mumbádevi for a sum of Rs. 6,500. A large number of Márwádis from Jodhpur will come down to the Monte Carlo of India to try their luck, while remote places like Calcutta are said to be sending every year their contingents of rain-speculators. It is a pity that law cannot reach them. The scene of these speculations is a source of great nuisance to the neighbourhood. It is a place where thieves and pick-pockets find a good field for the exercise of their talents, and to which can be traced the origin of many suicides committed by ruined speculators.

Satisfaction with the alleged order of the Bombay Government requiring the Commissioner of Police to allow women of ill-fame to revert to their old haunts in Kharshedji Sukhláji Street, Bombay.

27. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (111), in its issue of the 20th May, says that the Bombay Government have given satisfaction to the Bombay public by attending to its feelings and ordering the removal of women of ill-fame to their old quarters in Kharshedji Sukhláji Street, and that the respectable inhabitants of this city will thank His Excellency Lord Reay for ridding them of a nuisance, in spite of the objections raised by the police authorities in the matter. [The *Pársi Punch* (119) of the 20th May contains a cartoon representing a European woman being in ecstacies and dancing out of joy, while pieces of paper are lying scattered about her. The letter-press runs thus:—"Hooray! Three cheers for the discomfiture of the Police Commissioner!" "The Bombay Government has ordered the Police Commissioner to allow the prostitutes now scattered all over Bombay to revert to their old haunts in Sukhláji Street."—Newspaper. A few other papers also write approvingly of the alleged order of Government in this matter.]

28. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—If old Sukhláji Street is to be again made over to its frail occupants, it is no less a compliment to the good sense of the Government of Bombay than to the perseverance of those who have so long fought for public decency. The scattering

of these unfortunate women, hitherto confined to an obscure quarter of the town, over several prominent and respectable localities was a mistake that could hardly be accounted for. We are glad that Government have decided against such a retrograde move. This decision is a triumph of public opinion to which the Press has contributed largely.

House-breaking and theft in the district of Sholápur.

29. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 20th May, gives particulars of two cases of house-breaking in the Sholápur District, one in which the house of a rich man named Panchapa Umbarje at Ahirwadi was broken into on last Sunday at 8 P.M. by about 30 armed dacoits with torches in their hands, taking away property worth about Rs. 1,500, and the other in which one Mr. Sákre's house at Mungasi in the Bársi Táluka was broken into and property worth about Rs. 10,000 carried away, and says that the dacoits are at large and the property is not recovered.

Gambling in Dohad in the Panch Maháls and a complaint against the local police.

30. The *Chakravák* (97) of Dohad, in its issue of the 21st May, complains of the failure of the local police to arrest gangs of notorious gamblers in the town, and says that gambling is practised by them in broad daylight and on the public road and that the police should speedily arrest them. The paper is prepared to give the names of the gamblers and to point out the place of gambling in case the police authorities require the information.

A postal complaint of the people of Chaul in the Kolába District.

31. A correspondent of the *Vártáhar* (72), in its issue of the 20th May, complains that letters from Bombay which arrive at Revdanda at 11 A.M. are delivered at Chaul at 6 P.M. or later than at Nágaum which is farther from Revdanda, and requests the Superintendent of Post Offices concerned to remove the complaint.

PART II.—*Education.*

Viceregal palace at Simla and technical education.

32. The *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 19th May, refers to the expenditure of 13 lákhs of rupees on the Viceregal palace at Simla and says:—What difference is there between the British and the Mogul rules when Government show their unbounded liberality in erecting a palace and neglect technical education for which the people have been praying so long?

Adverse comments on His Excellency Lord Reay's educational policy.

33. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 24th May, writes:—The projected Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, and the means and ends proposed respecting it, with the opinion of Dr. Walmsley as to its prospect; the empty and often angry words wasted about the handing over of the Deccan College; the enfeeblement of the teaching staff of several High Schools in anticipation of some of them being transferred to the management of private enterprise and local associations; the ignorance shown in the matter of making several acting and permanent appointments at the Elphinstone College, which have reduced that venerable institution to the level of even less than a school; the indignity offered to that College in preferring the claims of Mr. Kirkham to those of a man of Professor Hathornthwaite's intellectual calibre; the hobby which requires technical scientists to be the Principals of new Arts Colleges; and last but not least, the retrograde step taken in transferring the Gujarát College from comparatively more scientific and efficient supervision and control into the hands of a committee hopelessly in the dark about the wants of an institution of that character;—these are some of the facts which prove, be it said with all deference, that His Excellency Lord Reay's Government has merely dabbled, and dabbled clumsily, in educational matters. We look for any relieving feature in vain; and trust sincerely that in the time which still remains Lord Reay will rectify his errors and initiate something worthy of record and answering to his European reputation, so that the people may not ultimately have to merely accept the wish for the deed.

Removal of the restrictions imposed by the Educational Inspector, Sind, on the admission of students into the High Schools of the province considered urgently necessary.

34. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 16th May, writes:—The odious restrictions imposed by the Educational Inspector in Sind on the admission of students deserve to be immediately removed. We are sure the evil of the restrictions must, by this time, have become patent to every one. The number of lads who have in consequence of their operation been debarred from enjoying the blessings of education is very large and is every day increasing. It is essentially necessary, therefore, that the restrictions should be done away with. The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, it is said, does not view the limitations imposed upon admittance into Sind schools with favour. Mr. Jacob is a distinguished educationist and we expect him to largely advance the cause of education in Sind. The repeal of the restrictions will materially help that cause.

Complaint against the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.

35. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of th 20th May, says:—Government have kindly established at Otur a separate vernacular school, No. 2, for the children of the agriculturists where education up to the 4th standard is at present efficiently imparted. Some boys in this school having completed their 4th standard the head master requested the Deputy Educational Inspector, who is a Bráhman, to make arrangements for teaching the 5th standard in the same school. But the Deputy ordered the head master to send the boys to the other Government school, No. 1, in the village. We do not know why the Deputy Inspector should have issued this order in the face of the fact that a separate school for children of the agriculturists was established at Otur because the head master of the school No. 1 and the boys attending it being Bráhmans, the children of the agriculturists did not receive proper education in it. The teachers in the school No. 2 are not paid in proportion to the number of boys they teach and the quality of instruction they impart. It is not good that a Deputy Educational Inspector should behave in such a partial manner under European superiors. Government and the Educational Department are responsible for it and should take steps to prevent it.

The conduct of the students in the Christian College, Madras, admired and patriotism and self-respect recommended as the means of recovering lost glory.

36. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 24th May, says:—Those who blame the students in the Christian College at Madras for their recent patriotic behaviour should be considered to be silly. It is quite a different thing that the students, in obedience to their teachers and parents, afterwards paid the fines inflicted upon them, tendered apology for their behaviour and rejoined the College. It was good that their true spirit and patriotism became known to the professors of the Christian College. The latter will never come to their senses unless you show them your terrible appearance. The British Government was terrified and forced to comply with the demand of the Native Princes when the Natives in 1857 showed what stuff they were made of. Past experience shows that such conduct in self-respect brings even oppressive and cruel people to their senses. It is very mean for any one to oppress the Natives because they are meek, and for flatterers like the *Mahrátta* newspaper to support the oppressors. We strongly desire that the Natives should become patriotic and moral. It is a matter for joy and satisfaction that a beginning has been made in this direction by the students in Madras. When such patriotism and respect for one's own religion will spread in every nook and corner of this country, we shall, by proper means and in course of time, regain our lost glory and shall be able to preserve what is Áryan. But it is desirable that inimical people like the writers in the *Mahrátta* should not come into existence.

Disapproval of the order of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in connection with the recent commotion in the Christian College at Madras.

37. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 20th May, says that the order issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that students dismissed from the Christian College should not be admitted into any other College, either Government or private, is most unjust, that the order implies that Government have no objection if the Christian missionaries revile other men's religions, and that it is against the policy of Government regarding religious neutrality.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Complaints against the Southern Marátha Railway.

38. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16), in its issue of the 21st May, says:—Every day we hear some one or other complaining against the railway employés at the Belgaum station on the Southern Marátha Railway. Some one does not get a ticket, another does not get a receipt for his goods and a third person has his luggage miscarried. Recently a gentleman had three parcels booked as luggage from Miraj to Belgaum, but on arrival at the latter station he received only two and was told that the third was missing. It is now fifteen days since this incident took place, but the parcel has been still missing and the Traffic Manager has sent no reply to the petition made to him in the matter. The trains on this line are generally late in their arrivals and departures for hours together, sometimes for want of water for engines, sometimes the guards in charge of them being drunk, and so on. The police on this line very much annoy passengers. The other day, while a gentleman from Goa was taking out his luggage from the carriage on his arrival at the Belgaum station, a stranger walked away with a box belonging to him. He complained to the station police and pointed out the man who was taking away the box, but the police took no notice of it and the gentleman lost the box. This happened in broad daylight. The railway authorities do not take any notice of these complaints. We request Government to attend to the matter and to put a stop to this kind of mismanagement. [The *Chikitsak* (20), in its issue of the 23rd May, also complains about the misconduct of the police and the mismanagement at the Belgaum station, and hopes that at least the District Collector will interfere in the matter in the interests of the poor passengers and remove the cause of their complaints.]

A request to the Bombay Government to order a searching enquiry into the numerous complaints against the Southern Marátha Railway Company.

39. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 23rd May, writes:—The apathy of the Bombay Government in the matter of ordering a searching enquiry into the numerous and continuous complaints against the mismanagement of the Southern Marátha Railway Company is extremely surprising and unaccountable. Not a week passes without bringing to light various instances of neglect on the part of this railway company, which still continues quite indifferent to the inconvenience and hardship experienced by the passengers and the loss of cattle occasioned by the default of the company in putting up proper fences along their line. The third-class passengers, who in reality form the principal source of the income of the company, are still packed up in third-class waggons, like so many sheep, without the slightest attention being paid to their comfort and convenience, especially in the hot season. The waggons are not sufficiently lighted at night and petty thefts of personal luggage are of frequent occurrence on this line. If Government still continue indifferent to the popular complaints regarding the mismanagement on this railway, this reprehensible conduct on their part will indirectly afford encouragement to the company and thus lead to the most startling and serious accidents on the line. We hope that the Bombay Government will not continue dozing and napping till any one of their members or any one on their staff receives serious injury or suffers any serious damage to his animals or personal luggage. We therefore earnestly request them to cause a searching enquiry to be made into the complaints that have been pouring upon them for the last year or so, and after giving a good wigging to the railway authorities to take such stringent measures as will effectually prevent in future the recurrence of similar acts of carelessness and neglect on their part.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Mofussil municipalities and the Bombay Government, and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay not to be guided by subordinate officers in the matter of local self-government.

40. In a leading article headed "Mofussil Municipalities and the Bombay Government," the *Nyáyadarshak* (118) of Ahmedabad of the 21st May complains of the action of the Bombay Government in connection with the Ahmedabad, Surat, Mehmadabad and Dákor municipalities, regrets that indirect pressure should be exercised, and that too by the Government of such a ruler as His Excellency Lord Reay, to deprive the people of the boon of

local self-government granted to them by the illustrious Lord Ripon, and observes:—Lord Reay must be willing to protect the rights of the people, but from the pressure exercised by His Excellency's Government on the municipalities it may be inferred that the officers surrounding him are very clever in snatching away the rights of the people. It cannot for a moment be believed that the Honourable Mr. Richey and Messrs. Nugent and Lee-Warner are advocates of local self-government. Who else, then, can be its advocate in the present administration? When Lord Ripon's object in the grant of local self-government to the people is being disregarded during the *régime* of such a Governor as Lord Reay, what hopes can they entertain from other rulers? The exercise of pressure by the provincial Government on elected municipal commissioners to undertake unnecessary works costing several lákhs of rupees without having regard to time and the condition of the people cannot but be regarded as subversive of the object of the scheme of local self-government. We cannot say that the people will be wrong if they infer that the Bombay Government aim at preventing them from enjoying the boon. The drainage works have been pressed upon Ahmedabad either because the Honourable Mr. Richey is of the same opinion as Mr. Ranchhodlál, the municipal president, or because the latter may have persuaded the former in the matter. It is but natural that the officers opposed to local self-government should favour Mr. Ranchhodlál, for he has really helped them in their object. He has been rewarded already with the grant of the title of C. I. E. We regret to say that the policy of the Bombay Government in bringing pressure to bear upon municipalities is really injurious to local self-government, and if it continues unaltered we do not think that Lord Reay will have earned more fame than Sir James Fergusson when he retires from India. In fact, the people have been disappointed as regards local self-government, and if this disappointment continues they will have to complain further against His Excellency's policy. Lord Reay is, no doubt, a good man, but the question is why he takes such a mistaken course in the matter of local self-government when several of his other acts have given satisfaction. The paper thinks that His Excellency is surrounded by officers who have formerly acted arbitrarily in the districts, have monopolized municipal affairs and are anxious to snatch away the boon of local self-government by any means, and that he is guided by them, and remarks that if he wishes to acquire popularity it is better for him that he should personally attend to the public voice and prepare a scheme of local self-government in accordance therewith without consulting the officers about him.

Local self-government by coercion.

41. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—The attitude which the provincial Government appears to have assumed of late towards some of the municipalities in the Northern Division of the presidency has become a matter of grave consideration. Last week we referred to its somewhat arbitrary action with regard to the octroi duties levied by the small municipality of Mehmadabad. We observed that there was not a tittle of evidence in the resolution suspending that helpless civic assembly to indicate that the punishment meted out was at all deserving or even justifiable. The public is still in the dark as to the particular articles of merchandise to the levy of octroi duty on which objection seems to have been taken. Neither is it informed of the amount realised by such a duty. And until this essential information is given, we shall not believe that the Mehmadabad Municipality has been guilty of so gross an act of defiance to the wishes of Government as to merit the severe punishment of a year's suspension from its legitimate functions. It should be remembered that now-a-days local Governments attempt to make all sorts of demands, possible and impossible, on municipalities within their respective jurisdictions. These are actually coerced to do this, that and the other thing, and all for the promotion of municipal and sanitary progress. Now, as a matter of fact, municipal progress implies sufficiency of municipal funds. The cast-iron system of British administration demands that every táluka and village shall have its school, its dispensary, its "arterial" road, its nála or bridge, apart from a score of other minor requirements, irrespective of their resources. The introduction of these concomitants of civilization at high pressure in backward municipalities or municipalities just

beginning their lessons in the art of self-government according to Western principles is simply a question of means. But where are the ways and means of fulfilling these requirements? Have not the provincial authorities bitterly complained against the retrenchment of their own quinquennial allotments by the Imperial Government? Have they not complained that they will be obliged to abandon many an urgent and desirable work of public utility for shortness of funds? And yet, strangely enough, with their own financial curtailment staring them in the face, they fail to realise the like predicaments of their local municipalities! It is notorious that the resources of these struggling civic bodies are few and limited, while the demands made on them are very numerous. Even the few legitimate resources, octroi for instance, are so cut down or restricted by State limitation or legislation that more or less the municipalities are at their wits' end to provide funds for the numerous requirements demanded by the caprice or fancy of the chief official authority intent on covering his short administration with glory. Nine-tenths of our struggling mofussil municipalities are in this condition. We ask whether such a condition is at all healthy and conducive to that municipal progress which we are all desirous of seeing. It is only by tender and judicious *nursing* and by *reducing* the imperial and provincial burden of taxation that we can ever hope for progress. But the provincial authorities seem to cling to the belief that the birch and the rod are the proper instruments to accelerate it! Moreover, it seems absurd to make such heavy demands on these comparatively poor municipalities, when, as a matter of fact, the paternal Government never cared to bestow the slightest thought, much less to spend a pie, on such works of utility as water-supply, drainage, dispensaries and so forth in these days when it was supposed to look after these wants. How many instances may be pointed out in which it declined to comply with the humble prayers of the people on the stock plea of "no funds"? Their treatment at present is analogous to that of the cruel stepmother rather than that of the loving natural parent. Such treatment is almost subversive of the noble aim and object of the author of local self-government. Local self-government by coercion, at this initiatory stage of its history in India, is inevitably doomed to failure. And it will not be the fault of the people if such failure is general. It is deplorable to see the want of right statesmanship in these days. His Excellency Lord Reay came to Bombay to carry on its administration on the only true principle—the same which he enunciated in the speech before the Edinburgh audience who bade him good-bye on the eve of his departure for India. His Lordship observed that "a knowledge of the permanent interests of the people is the fundamental requisite of statesmanship." Perhaps His Lordship believes that he has consulted the permanent interests of the people in asking those municipalities to do what they are most unwilling to do.

Disapproval of the introduction of the drainage scheme into Ahmedabad.

42. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80), in its issue of the 20th May, writes:—Poor Ahmedabad is sacrificed to the drainage scheme at last! We are told that much official pressure and influence was at work in bringing round those who were against it. What should we call this way of doing business we know not. But it is to the greatest discredit of those who gave their assent to the introduction of the scheme in spite of their convictions to the contrary. Ahmedabad has, indeed, not set a good example.

43. The *Yajdán Parast* (140), in its issue of the 20th May, says that it is natural that the municipal commissioners of Ahmedabad should have lost courage and adopted a resolution to construct drainage works at their last meeting after the threat held out by Government and the pressure brought to bear upon them by the local Collector and Magistrate. The foundation of local self-government has thus been, observes the paper, certainly weakened in Gujarát. A blow has been dealt to the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation after the suspension of the Mehmadabad Municipality for one year, and the Surat Municipal Corporation also will have to sacrifice its conscience and independence within a short time. This state of affairs is much to be regretted. Such an attempt to deprive the district municipalities of their independence was seldom made before. The case would have been different if it had been made during the *régime* of Sir James

Fergusson, an enemy of local self-government. But this is done in the time of such a noble Governor as His Excellency Lord Reay. It is to be hoped that the Ahmedabadis will not fail to call a public meeting and to enter a strong protest against the drainage scheme. [The *Praja Mat* (121) of the 19th May says that the commissioners who were opposed to the drainage scheme should have resigned their seats on the municipal board instead of absenting themselves from the municipal meeting and spoiling the public cause, and that there is still time for them to do so. The *Ahmedabad Times* (88) of the 22nd May observes that the local public is in consternation at the passing of the resolution in question and that the elected commissioners are more to blame for giving in than the municipal president and the Government in the matter.]

Local self-government in the mofussil and the Ahmedabad Municipality.

44. In writing about the failure of local self-government in the mofussil, the *Samsher Báhádur* (125) of the 18th May complains of the municipal commissioners losing much valuable time in useless arguments and speeches and of the harm done by unworthy men having succeeded in securing seats on the municipal boards, and says that the condition of Gujaráti schools managed by the municipalities has become worse after their transfer to them from Government management. Most of the commissioners composing the School Board Committees have, remarks the *Samsher*, received little education, and what light they can throw upon the present school-system and education can easily be imagined. In the Gujaráti schools under the control of the Ahmedabad Municipality neither benches nor mats have been provided for the use of the students. They have to sit on the dusty ground and the injury to their health can well be imagined. The paper then complains of the Ahmedabad Municipality not having yet set apart places for fetching drinking-water from and for washing dirty clothes in in the Sábarmati river as is done at Surat, of the injury caused thereby to public health and of the want of repairs to roads, and adds that the complaint made in former years that roads other than those used by Europeans are not kept in good order continues unremedied, though the Natives now manage municipal affairs.

Local and municipal boards in the mofussil in the Bombay Presidency.

45. Writing about local fund and municipal boards, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 21st May, says that the real wants of the agriculturists, who mostly contribute to the local funds, being unknown to Government for want of able representatives, public works greatly required by the cesspayers are left unprovided for, while others, such as roads used by Europeans and non-cesspayers, are constructed out of those funds. With regard to municipal boards the paper says that their members are generally illiterate and inefficient in the mofussil, that schools entrusted to them are mismanaged and public instruction not well looked after, and that, therefore, Government should keep the schools in their own hands until members of municipal boards are intellectually in a position to take them over.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The Native Princes in India and their sufferings at the hands of British political officers and Anglo-Indian newspapers.

46. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—Probably there are no people so unfortunate as the Native Princes. They are princes only in name, while really their condition is worse than that of prisoners. They cannot move about without the permission of the Political Agents and must ingratiate themselves with them by conduct like that of their own jesters, pay respect to their *chaprases*, send presents of fruit to them, furnish them with carriages and horses, win the favour of their ladies, undertake journeys to England to give them opportunities of going home, employ men in the Darbárs in accordance with their wishes and thus submit to tyranny in a thousand and one ways. With all this forbearance they are not free from liability to be disrespected, nay, even to be deposed. Many things have come to light by the exposures that have taken place as regards the Hyderabad, Indore, Gwalior, Bhopál and Rewa States. Native States have become pastures, as it were, for European political officers to graze in. Is it supposed that these things are brought to the notice of Gov-

ernment? But whether the Government is headed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin or Lord Ripon they are obliged to connive at them. These political officers have found out a very strong expedient, and that is to take a flight to England when there is any danger looming in the distance and to silence the people here by bringing influence to bear upon the India Council and thereby causing it to administer vehement rating to the Indian Government. Under these circumstances there is nothing like justice, which is to be looked to only in slight matters, big concerns being hushed up in the way above described. When a Native Prince is to be eased of any thing some matter is started and taken in hand, and if by the time it assumes a serious form with the aid of the intriguers attached to the Darbár, the prince comes to his senses and quietly settles account it is hushed up. Such things occur in almost every State, and it is they that will in the end bring about the ruin of British rule. Besides all these annoyances the Native Princes have also to quietly suffer indescribable misery at the hands of Anglo-Indian newspapers like the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman* and the *Times of India*, which have, as it were, undertaken to advocate the cause of the Anglo-Indians and to ruin the Indian people and princes for the benefit of their own clients. The *Pioneer* has recently given currency to a rumour that His Highness the Mahárája Holkar secretly renders help to Tantia Bhil, and that His Highness being displeased with Diwán Báhádur Raghunáth Ráo for having arrested Tantia's wife and obtained information from her regarding her husband, Diwán Raghunáth Ráo was obliged to leave Indore. How funny are these conjectures! It was such silly conjectures and malicious rumours that led to a filthy charge being brought against the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád of Baroda. The *Pioneer* has suggested the appointment of a commission with reference to the Mahárája Holkar also.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin and appeals for subscriptions to Indian Native Princes.

47. In an article headed "A laudable action of His Excellency the Viceroy," the *Gujarát Mitra* (82) of the 20th May thanks His Excellency Lord Dufferin for his reply to a charitable association in England declining to circulate its "prospectus" for subscriptions for a charitable object among the Native Princes of India, and remarks that the Native Princes would feel very thankful if His Excellency were to order all Government officers not to exercise pressure upon them for subscriptions to funds, as they will thereby be freed from a great nuisance. [Several other papers express satisfaction with the action of His Excellency Lord Dufferin in this matter.]

Dispensation of justice in the Baroda State and rumours in connection with His Highness Sayáji Ráo's absence from it.

48. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (93) of the 23rd May says:—His Highness the Gáikwád's absence from his capital after his return from Europe has given rise to foolish and unbelievable rumours in the bazár at Bilimora. It is desirable, therefore, that an authoritative explanation should be published of the cause of His Highness Sayáji Ráo's keeping away from his capital. The dispensation of justice in the State has become very slack, and in the absence of specific laws on certain subjects the parties to suits are allowed to fight out a case over and over again until one of them finds himself quite disabled to fight any longer. The illiterate people of the State being ignorant of the appointment of the council for the administration of the State in the absence of the prince, do not know whom to appeal to for redress.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st June 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 26th May 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Christian converts at Waduth: Complaints against the — and the indifference of Government in the matter 11
- Christian missionaries: The harm — are likely to do to the permanency of the British rule in India 11
- Contagious Diseases Act in India:
  - A proposal to import five or ten thousand European prostitutes for the use of the British soldiers in India... 7
  - The — and adverse comments on the conduct of Government:
    - The *Arunodayă* 6
    - The *Pratod* 6
  - The vice of drinking and the — and the attitude of Government ... 5
- Cruelty to animals: Cruelties practised on buffaloes and sheep at Secunderabad... 9
- Despatches of the Government of India to the Home Government: The truth of the statements in the — questioned 5
- Government service: The right of the natives of India to employment in — to the exclusion of foreigners 5
- Indebtedness of Government servants: Recent orders regarding the borrowing of money by Government servants and Mr. Yates, District Police Superintendent, Sholápur 9
- Indian National Congress: A remark about the unfitness of Hindus to hold National Congresses from the fact of their killing buffaloes as offerings to the goddess ridiculed 9
- Judicial matters:
  - Comments on the District Magistrate of Kolába being invested with the powers of the Sessions Judge for the same district from June to September 1888 9
  - Decision of Mr. R. Moore, Acting 2nd Assistant Collector, Surat, in an ábkári case found fault with 10
  - Punishments awarded in two cases before the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Madras found fault with 10
- Military matters:
  - A complaint against soldiers at Ahmednagar 8
  - The Native sepoy and his children 7
  - The presidency armies system 7
- Police:
  - Gambling and rain-speculation in Bombay and comments thereon ... 11
  - Gambling in Dohad in the Panch Mahals and a complaint against the local — 12
  - House-breaking and theft in the district of Sholápur 12
  - Satisfaction with the alleged order of the Bombay Government requiring the Commissioner of Police to allow women of ill-fame to revert to their old haunts in Kharsetji Sukhláji Street, Bombay:
    - The *Indian Spectator* 11
    - The *Kaiser-i-Hind* 11
- Postal matters: A postal complaint of the people of Chaul in the Kolába District... 12
- Poverty of the people of India: Regret at the enquiry into the — being conducted secretly 5
- Public Service:
  - A complaint about the occupation of Hindu temples by Government officers 9
  - Retirement of Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, from the — hailed with joy 10
- Public Service Commission: The Government of Bombay and the recommendations of the — 8

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Salt:
    Alleged secret enquiry ordered by the Government of India into the character of the public meeting held at Vengurla to protest against the increase in the — duty 8
    Comments on the police enquiries at Poona in connection with the memorials sent to the Government of India on the enhancement of the — duty 8
    Secret police enquiries ridiculed 9
Transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Panjáb: The people of Sind congratulated on the opposition of the Secretary of State for India to the proposed — 8

Part II.—*Education*—

Christian College, Madras:
    Disapproval of the order of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in connection with the recent commotion in the — ... 13
    The conduct of the students in the — admired and patriotism and self-respect recommended as the means of recovering lost glory. 13
Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona: Complaint against the — ... 13
Educational policy of His Excellency Lord Reay: Adverse comments on the — 12
High Schools, Sind: Removal of the restrictions imposed by the Educational Inspector, Sind, on the admission of students into the — considered urgently necessary 13
Technical education: Viceregal palace at Simla and — 12

Part III.—*Railways*—

Southern Marátha Railway:
    A request to the Bombay Government to order a searching enquiry into the numerous complaints against the — 14
    Complaints against the — 14

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
    Disapproval of the introduction of the drainage scheme into —
        The *Gujarát Darpan* 16
        The *Yajdán Parast* 16
    Local self-government in the mofussil and the — Municipality ... 17
Local and Municipal Boards: The — in the mofussil in the Bombay Presidency 17
Local self-government:
    Local self-government by coercion 15
    Mofussil municipalities and the Bombay Government, and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay not to be guided by subordinate officers in the matter of —... 14

Part V.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Dispensation of justice in the — State and rumours in connection with His Highness Sayáji Ráo's absence from it 18
Native Princes:
    His Excellency Lord Dufferin and appeals for subscriptions to Indian — 18
    The — in India and their sufferings at the hands of British political officers and Anglo-Indian newspapers 17

BOMBAY; PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A movement for giving political education to the people of Berár.

Referring to the advent of Mr. A. O. Hume to Berár, the *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 21st May, writes :—It is the principle of the representation of the people on an elective basis that Mr. Hume wants our leaders to impress on the masses. With this object in view, a body in the nature of a Central Committee at Amráoti for the province of Berár has been organized or is to be organized, with branches in the districts. The cardinal duty which the committees consider themselves bound to do is to give to the people of Berár an idea as to the nature of the present Government and the correlative rights between the rulers and the ruled. The people are to be impressed with the beneficence of the British rule and are to be made cognizant of the methods of applying to Government for the removal of defects in the administration wherever they may exist. The second idea aimed at by these committees is to make the people send delegates to the Indian National Congress as representatives from various places in the province. To attain the first object, viz., that of giving general political education to the masses, the Committee mean to distribute political pamphlets and have responsible and influential members and agents of the Committee to lecture upon political topics. The second object has a present and immediate utility inasmuch as the people are to be asked to send delegates to the Congress to discuss political questions. Berár was not at all represented at the three previous Congresses, and this fact was very significantly brought to notice by Mr. Hume.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st June 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 22 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 2nd June 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,354
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
138	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
143	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
144	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
146	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
147	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
148	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
149	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
150	„ Slamul Akhbár	Kárwár	Do.	...
	PERSIAN.			
151	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
152	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
153	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
154	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
155	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
156	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
157	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
158	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Advice to the British Government and to the *Times of India.*

1. In an article headed "The pride of the Bombay *Times,*" the *Manovihár* (46), in its issue of the 29th May, says:—Mr. Curwen, the editor of the well-known newspaper *The Times of India*, advises those of us who with a smattering of English agitate public questions in vain and who are the originators of the National Congress, to first educate their ignorant and cruel countrymen and to stop the practice of killing animals in the name of God and then to set themselves about the National Congress. The advice is indeed very beautiful, but we too can give similar advice to the editor of the *Times* and to its guardian deity, the British Government. Will there be anything wrong if we tell the paramount British Government first to mend their ways in such matters as—the blowing of the helpless Burmese people struggling for their country at the mouth of the cannon as disloyal people; the attitude of unconcern and connivance at the row kicked up through the intriguing and arrant missionaries in spite of the sweet assurances in the Queen's Proclamation about the policy of non-interference in religious matters, impartiality between the black and the white people and the protection of the legitimate rights of the people; the tricks of jugglery practised in times of difficulty, as on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill; the affording of encouragement to the puerile and apish actions of proud and wily subordinates; the despising of the institutes of Manu in consequence of the partial and unjust prohibition of capital punishment for Bráhmans therein and the pursuing of the same course in judging between the black and the white in forgetfulness of the vaunted professions of impartiality; the giving of liberal support by direct and indirect means to prostitution in spite of moral superiority; the encouragement of intemperance merely for the sake of money among people taken under protection with promises of parental care; the patting on the back of those who create race animosities, &c.—and learn how to make the two ends meet and how to behave towards those who call themselves friends and then to undertake to rule (India). Will Mr. Curwen say *amen* to our advice to him to first teach his women to give up their coquetishness and to live like good housewives and his people to give up their habit of finding fault with others, the discreditable amusement of balls and to take to better habits of cleanliness, and then to pen admonitory articles in newspapers.

Expression of thanks to His Excellency Lord Dufferin for suggesting the repeal of the duty on Indian silverware imported into Great Britain and a request to His Excellency.

2. In an article headed "His Excellency the Viceroy tries to change his policy," the *Gujarát Mitră* (82) of the 27th May thanks His Excellency Lord Dufferin for the representation made by him to the Secretary of State for India for the abolition of the duty on Indian silverware imported into Great Britain, and says that His Excellency can, on the eve of his retirement from this country, earn thanks from the public if he so wishes it. He has still, remarks the *Mitră,* to pass six months in India, and can, if he choose, do numerous things for her benefit within that period and remove the reproach he has incurred. He has recently performed one or two deeds for the public benefit, though they are not very valuable; and the present action is an addition to them. It is a different question whether the Secretary of State for India complies or not with his request, but he certainly deserves thanks for it. He has but recently expressed disapproval of Native Princes being asked to contribute towards funds for charitable purposes in England. This action of his is also being praised. Though these acts are slight they are certainly beneficial to the people, and if His Excellency continues to perform them one after another, public opinion will be changed in his favour and he will earn popularity. [The *Broach Mitră* (95) of the 30th May says that though India is obliged to His Excellency Lord Dufferin for his action in the matter of the duty on silverware, she cannot expect justice as she has not sufficient means to make her voice heard in England, that she would have been further obliged to His Excellency if he had added in his representation to the Secretary of State for India

that in case his request were not complied with the Government of India would be compelled to fight strongly for the re-imposition of the Indian import duties on English cotton-goods, and that the re-opening of the question for the revival of these duties will afford a good opportunity to Lord Dufferin of gaining popularity. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 31st May complains of India having been drained of her wealth by England and reduced to beggary and of England not having paid her due share of the Burmese war, the frontier defences, &c., and says that it is nothing but injustice and tyranny on the part of England to continue the duty on Indian silver-ware, when she boasts of free-trade, is benefited in numerous ways by her connection with India and has caused an annual loss of 1½ krors of rupees to India by having the Indian import duties on English cotton-goods repealed. The *Gazette* adds that His Excellency Lord Dufferin appears to be anxious of late to improve the condition of India as shown by the issue of a resolution for imparting moral instruction in schools and colleges, the call for opinions of provincial Governments as regards the condition of poor men in India and by his present action in the matter of the silver duty, and prays God to grant him wisdom to perform many other good deeds. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 29th May also approves of the representation of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's Government to the Secretary of State for India, and says that it would have been far better if the Indian Government had intimated to the Home authorities that England having compelled poor India to abolish the import cotton-duties in the name of free-trade, it was not right for the former that she should levy a heavy import duty on Indian silver-ware for her own advantage.]

Disapproval of the policy of spending a large amount of money in maintaining Afghan refugees in India, and advice to the people to be united.

3. The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 27th May, disapproves of Government needlessly paying a large amount of pension to treacherous Afghans like Ayub Khan and his followers and thereby adding to the already heavy burden of taxation on their Indian subjects, and advises the Natives to develop a feeling of unity among themselves in order that instead of their having to make repeated entreaties to Government for the redress of their grievances, the latter may be afraid of them and be compelled to reduce unnecessary expenditure in compliance with popular agitation.

The Contagious Diseases Act in India and adverse comments on the conduct of Government.

4. The *Káthiáwár Times* (84), in its issue of the 27th May, writes:—The Native papers are discussing what is termed the 'legalised vice in India.' We say that the disclosures made by the Rev. Mr. Dyer are of an abominable nature, utterly unfit for publication. It would indeed be very safe if Government at once changed their policy and also called upon the press, both English and Vernacular, to stop the publication of these sinful circulars and comments upon them. It is well known that the fiction of the greased cartridge for the new rifle being prepared with pigs' and bullocks' fat was implicitly believed by the uneducated rank and file of the Indian Native army, and it led to the fearful consequences of the mutiny of 1857. The disclosures that are now being made (we refrain from publishing them in our columns for obvious reasons) are far more perilous and seem to bring sad consequences in their train.

The real aim of the Indian National Congress and its correct representation by Sir W. W. Hunter in his letters to the London *Times*.

5. Referring to the letters of Sir W. W. Hunter in the London *Times* on the Indian National Congress, the *Jagan Mitră* (35), in its issue of the 28th May, says:—It is beneficial to us that Sir W. Hunter has brought the Indian National Congress to the notice of the Home Government. He being a straightforward gentleman the members of Parliament will learn from his letters the true aim of the Congress. He has supported the request of the last Congress about the enrolment of Natives as volunteers. This request has been made not in the interests of the Congress alone, but in those of Government and the country as well. The real aim of the Congress is to assist Government in the administration of the country, and Anglo-Indians need not be frightened

at the misrepresentations of Sir Syed Ahmed. Loyal subjects like the people of India are very rare. We, therefore, request Government not to entertain any evil thoughts about the Congress and thereby hinder its progress. Sir Syed Ahmed should also give up his present foolish ideas and should join the Congress for the good of the country. [Many other papers approve of the letters published in the *Times* by Sir W. W. Hunter on the Indian National Congress and praise him for so doing.]

Want of the necessary qualifications for representative government among the people of India.

6. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 31st May, writes :—While heartily sympathizing with the effort to give Indians the largest feasible part in the settlement of their affairs, we candidly confess that the qualifications of a broad and fair public spirit and of unselfish readiness to promote the public good without regard to private interests appear to us to exist in only a limited degree. Such affairs as the recent trouble in the Christian College, Madras, and especially the attitude taken up by the supporters of the unruly students and part of the Indian press, show that many do not understand fair play and that many in the educated class are intolerant. Popular government may easily be more intolerant and more exasperating than absolutism. And those who feel, and on sudden occasions inadvertently show that they feel, no respect for the rights of minorities have not the qualifications for exercising wise and helpful governmental powers. We doubt if there are people on the face of the earth so capable of concealing their deepest feelings as the Hindus. Not only in connection with this recent discreditable affair in Madras, but in many a municipality, intolerance and intrigue have been manifested. However, when the question *how* is more fitness for a larger exercise of political power to be acquired arises, we believe that Lord Ripon was right in saying that, with such qualifications as already exist, more fitness will be developed by actual practice. There has been enough soberness, intelligence and faithfulness hitherto displayed to warrant increasing the political responsibilities of representative bodies. In regard to volunteers, we believe with Sir William Hunter that it is wise for Government to yield to the wish of the Indians and make a trial in this direction. In the Indian classes which correspond to those English classes from which volunteers are drawn there is not a natural drawing to military ways, and when the first glow of novelty is passed the rough service of volunteering is not likely to attract many. Hence we do not believe that a Native volunteer force will really add to the military resources of the country. Still to decline to allow the formation of some companies would show a lack of confidence which would be injurious both to the people and to Government. We should not be surprised if Lord Dufferin took some steps in this matter before he vacated office.

Rumour about His Excellency Lord Reay's early resignation of the Governorship of Bombay.

7. In alluding to the report that Sir C. Raikes will succeed His Excellency Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 28th May, says :—It is said that for some time past His Excellency Lord Reay has not enjoyed good health and has been slack in performing administrative acts for the advancement of the people, making it probable that His Lordship wishes to resign office before the expiry of the full term of five years. It is also very likely that His Excellency Lord Reay desired to shape his administration according to liberal and just principles, but that finding difficulties arise in his way, he has thought that it would be against his conscience to remain any longer in his post. From several administrative measures passed by him soon after assuming the Governorship of Bombay, His Excellency Lord Reay was considered to be a kind and just administrator and it was expected that His Lordship would walk in the footsteps of Lord Ripon. But latterly the people have been disappointed with him. It was sanguinely expected that His Lordship would cultivate local self-government, recompensing the people for the injury done to them in the matter under the administration of Sir James Fergusson. But the new Bombay City Municipal Act and the conduct of Government towards the municipalities of Surat, Ahmedabad and Mehmadabad have caused disappointment. It is,

however, to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay will, in the remaining portion of his term of office, see his mistake and regain his legitimate place in public favour. Sir Cecil Raikes, the Governor-designate, will, it is feared, not turn out a good administrator, but it is too early to pronounce a decisive opinion on the subject.

The poverty of the agriculturists, its real cause and the attitude of Government towards it.

8. In an article headed "Is the extravagance of the agriculturists the cause of their poverty?" the *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 28th May, says:—Whenever anything turns up by which Government are likely to incur some loss, they play at hide and seek to surmount the difficulty. When the agriculturists in the Deccan were hard-pressed with indebtedness, Government denied their responsibility in the matter and decided that money-lenders were the cause of the indebtedness of the agriculturists and that a special legislative measure was necessary. An Act was therefore immediately passed in the local legislative mint. But it has proved futile as foretold by the Honourable Mr. West, and there is still an outcry about the miserable condition of the agriculturists. Government have now hit upon a nice expedient of turning the tables upon the agriculturists themselves and of evading all blame in the matter. A question has now been started whether the indebtedness of the agriculturists is due to their extravagance, and it is to be solved before the departure of His Excellency Lord Dufferin to England takes place. A nice plan indeed! This momentous question is to be decided in such a short time as is now at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy! What an excellent Government and how fortunate the Indian subjects! Such a hypocritical Government is indeed the consummation of the penance practised by the people of India during their last seven births! What plan Government will adopt in enquiring into this question can be correctly inferred by the people by the light of their past experience. In determining the question, His Excellency Lord Dufferin will either call upon local Governments to supply information or will appoint a farcical commission. But no notice will be taken of what the Natives have to say in the matter, for their opinions must be opposed to the aims of Government. The object of Government being to turn the tables against the Natives themselves, we have begun to see through the probable outcome of the present enquiry. To get rid of their responsibility in the matter it is only necessary for Government to authoritatively lay down that the agriculturists spend money lavishly for the marriages of their children, are illiterate, ignorant of the art and principles of agriculture, lazy and do not use the European plough and are consequently in poor circumstances. Government need not wait to see whether these allegations stand to reason or not. If Government really wish to improve the condition of the cultivators, there is no necessity for all this ado. The secret of the whole thing is very little and is not unknown to Government. Over-taxation is at the bottom of the poverty of the agriculturists, who are worse off than the day-labourers. The land revenue is variable and always increasing and therefore agriculture is not well thriving among the people. If Government do not trace the real cause, but have recourse to makeshifts, the condition of the cultivators will remain unbettered even for ages together.

Oppression over agriculturists in Revdanda by the Survey Department.

9. The same newspaper says that there is an outcry about the officers of Land Survey and Assessment, who are now working at Revdanda in Kolába, compelling the *rayats* to pay the cost of labour and stones required for their operations, and that if the complaint be well-founded the *rayats* must be said to be tyrannised over. The paper is at a loss to understand the justice of the course of making efforts to improve the condition of the agriculturists on the one hand and of ruining them on the other.

Sale of the Old Secretariat buildings, Bombay, to Mr. Abdul Hak.

10. In noticing the remarks made by the *Pioneer* newspaper and in the Town Council of Bombay in connection with the sale of the Old Secretariat buildings, Bombay, to Mr. Abdul Hak, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 28th May, says:—The buildings being State property

ought not to have been sold by private sale, but should have been subjected to the ordinary formality of calling tenders from the public. It might be said that in disposing of the buildings privately the Collector of Bombay benefited the public treasury, but the assertion that a lákh of rupees were offered to the purchaser on the next day of the sale, over and above the purchase-money, leaves little ground for the assumption. An enquiry needs to be made into the affair of the sale. Most of the transactions done by Mr. Abdul Hak conjointly with Europeans have given rise to scandals, and it is to be hoped that nothing of the kind will come to light at the enquiry into the sale of the Secretariat buildings.

Transaction of business in Government offices and a request to Government to alter the law regarding bribes.

11. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 31st May, observes:—Several Native *kárkuns* and *shirastedárs* in Government offices have begun to imitate the *hauteur* of European officers. They do not scruple to harass persons coming to them on business. In the Registration Department, its Native head finds trivial mistakes in documents presented for registration and the parties concerned have to go to the office several days before it is duly registered. In the Judicial Department persons have to call a number of times at the office for obtaining copies of judgments. In the Revenue Department the *rayat* has to sacrifice much labour and money in having the amount of his land assessment correctly determined. Though the work be little, proud Government servants, Native and European, make him dance attendance on them for a long time. In the Small Causes Courts business cannot be transacted speedily without bribing officers from the peon up to high functionaries. We say that the law regarding bribes tempts officers to corruption instead of reforming them. Why should the giver of a bribe be held liable to punishment? Even a clerk drawing a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem compels persons going to him on business to give him bribes, as otherwise their work is delayed, and when they have thus been forced to bribe him they cannot complain against him owing to this law. Undoubtedly, Government should speedily remedy this defect in the law and should make due arrangements to save the people from being harassed by haughty officers, European and Native.

Success of the experiment of appointing Civilians to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

12. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 27th May, writes:—Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has proved himself a man of wonderful energy and zeal, and we do not think that outside the ranks of the police there are two opinions about his judicial capacity. Mr. Batty, who recently acted for him, has also displayed remarkable quickness and intelligence in disposing of cases. Thus far the experiment of appointing Civilians to the post has proved very successful and the forecast of those who apprehended disastrous results from the ignorance of Civilian Magistrates, coming from the *mofussil*, of the ways and needs of this great commercial city has proved entirely false. The agitation was an artificial one, carried on by a section of the public simply from a good-natured regard for the interests of an individual. We are really sorry for that individual.

Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái recommended for appointment as a Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

13. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 28th May, writes:—We had expected that in the arrangement for filling up the vacancy caused by Mr. Spencer's death, an opportunity would be taken of recognizing Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái's claims to a Judgeship. Mr. Hormasji has acted as Judge off and on several times, and it would have been the barest justice if Government had recognized his claims when a permanent vacancy occurred. Let us hope that Government will still see their way to the rewarding of Mr. Hormasji for his labours and past sacrifices. The acceptance of an acting Judgeship always means to a first class practitioner considerable pecuniary loss, and the only inducement to the acceptance is the chance of a permanent appointment. In Mr. Hormasji's case such loss, if we mistake not, actually occurred. If the chance of a permanent appointment, rare as it is, is to be denied to a practitioner who has accepted an acting appointment, no

practitioner will deem it worth his while to accept a judicial post,—a result which will not fail to have an injurious effect on the judicial service.

Praise of Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad.

14. The *Samsher Báhádur* (126), in its issue of the 25th May, says that Mr. James, the new Collector of Ahmedabad, has paid good attention to the preservation of public health since his arrival in the town, that he has been very careful in the matter owing to the outbreak of cholera, that he daily moves about the town to inspect it, that it is owing to his zeal that Ahmedabad is kept clean and that he deserves praise for it.

Proclamation against holding dinner parties at Ahmedabad and its environs.

15. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (94) of the 29th May says :—Mr. James, the Collector of Ahmedabad, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the giving of dinner parties either in the city or in the Daskroi Táluka and notifying that a sentence of six months' imprisonment will be passed on those who will infringe this order. The enforcement of this notification is very desirable while cholera is prevailing, but the period during which it is to continue in force has not been stated in the proclamation.

A request to the District Magistrate of Sátára to frame rules for the regulation and control of theatres in the city of Sátára.

16. Referring to the rules framed by the District Magistrate of Poona and sanctioned by the Bombay High Court regarding the theatres in the city of Poona, the *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 25th May, says that it approves of all the rules, excepting the one which fixes 1 A.M. as the time at which performances should be closed, and requests the District Magistrate of Sátára to frame rules for the regulation and control of the theatres in Sátára without further delay.

A suggestion to the Bombay police in connection with *badmáshes* on the Two Tanks Road, Bombay.

17. The *Telangu Punch* (71), in its issue of the 13th May, says :—Poor Telagus passing by the house of Mr. Shivji Dharmáji on the Two Tanks Road, Bombay, are assaulted at night by bands of *badmáshes*, who, it is said, are supported by two notorious persons in Kámáthipura. Though we do not know the names of these two persons, yet from certain things we can guess who they may be. The police should attend to the matter.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Petition of the Márwáris of Bombay against the Bankruptcy Act of 1888 disapproved.

18. In noticing the petition of the Márwáris of Bombay to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council praying for the repeal of the Debtors' Act of 1888 or for its modification and amendment to the extent mentioned in the petition, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 31st May, says :—The objections raised in the petition are old and have been adequately refuted before and at the time of the passing of the Act. As a class, the Márwáris are money-lenders, and imprisonment for debt was a convenient instrument to them. They are great usurers and are over-strict in recovering their money and its interest. Their harshness in this matter is proverbial and hence the public desires that the prayers contained in the petition should not be acceded to. [A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 2nd June describes the oppressive severity practised by the Márwári money-lenders for the recovery of their money, and expresses sentiments similar to the above.]

PART III.—*Education.*

The Bombay University and the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás.

19. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th May, writes :—It is impossible to avoid the use of strong words when writing of our University affairs. Those respectable gentlemen who form the executive of the Bombay University are no doubt men of undoubted ability, great learning and high position. We should treat such people with great consideration. We understand all this. But sometimes these gentlemen act in such an unreason-

able and outrageous manner, and exercise their brief authority in such a tyrannical way, that the temptation to use strong words is irresistible. For the past year or so the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás has been trying his best to get an insight into how the University examinations are conducted. But his attempts to place the whole thing before the public have been frustrated. He has been most rudely driven away from the sacred precincts of the record room. He offered a prize for competition by the LL. B. candidates, with the condition that the candidates should be furnished, free of charge, with a certified copy of the marks they may get. But the offer was declined on the ground that the condition was unacceptable to the Syndicate. Why should this be so? The loss to the University would not have been great. We believe it is the duty of the University authorities to publish the marks-lists. They charge a certain fee for examining a student, and it seems absurd that the responsibility should cease the moment they announce who are successful and who are not. Why, Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás claimed as a Fellow to examine the records of the University and he was flatly refused the permission. Mr. Justice Nánábhái has made it a point to find out the causes of the vast number of failures, and the University authorities seem equally resolved to defeat his object, probably because they fear that an enquiry would lead to a disagreeable exposure of their doings. It is said that the Bombay University has its own scandals which will not yield to any others. This belief is very widespread, and yet no one has the courage to stand forward and expose the offenders. It is therefore natural to assume that these alleged charges of abuse of authority have no strong foundation. They are the result of a vague suspicion, and it is but right that as such they should be rejected. But the University should be free from the least taint. To us the remedy seems to be to overhaul the whole thing. The present men in office do not seem to care for the University or for its credit—men who have lost all their interest in public affairs, whose whole energy is spent in abusing Native society and its ways, or who are entirely absorbed in the work of their office or by the interests of their profession, cannot be expected to show willingness to undertake work which means labour and constant application. The progress of our University has been, for the time being, stunted. Things are allowed to drift in their own way. No one seems to care to look into the results of the various curricula. The evil results are patent to all those who care to see them. But no one cares. Hence everything is at a stand-still. Things are carried on in a merely mechanical way. No one cares to see how examiners do their work. Why should they? They are not responsible to any one. The criticisms in the public press are a nuisance, no doubt, but their sting is taken away when one does not read them. What should then be done to mend matters? There is the curriculum of the Arts course to be revised, the constitution of the University to be fixed, the system of examinations to be considered and definite lines to be laid down; these and other questions are awaiting consideration and settlement. But the authorities seem to have gone to sleep. Mr. Wordsworth and the Honourable Mr. West are away and all are paralysed. Those who ought to take up the task want to shirk their responsibility. It is this desire to shirk responsibility that stares us on every side and renders all our movements fitful and useless. We appeal to the Native members of the Syndicate to bestir themselves. It is their duty to show that they are worthy of the trust reposed in them. Let them assist Mr. Justice Nánábhái in the task he has set to himself. We humbly assure them that public opinion is on the side of that gentleman and that they will do well to show deference to it. [The *Gujaráti* (106) of the 27th May says that the action of the Syndicate is opposed to public opinion in the matter and that it is not a little shameful that so much secrecy should be observed in the temple of learning.]

Disapproval of the action of the Syndicate in refusing the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás permission to see the University records.

20. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 28th May, writes:—We cannot commend the spirit in which the Syndicate has refused to the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás permission to see the University records to prepare himself for his motion in reference to the nomination of an examination committee. We think it was a thoroughly reasonable request and the University would have done well to grant it. Whatever may be

the view in which the Syndicate may regard Mr. Justice Nánábhái's motion, we think that it is bound to give him every facility which he may seek for arming himself for the fray. Surely the records of the University cannot contain anything which will not bear being seen by a Fellow of the University. The right of a Fellow to inspect the records of the University, like the analogous right of a member of the local Municipal Corporation to inspect the records of the municipality, should be made a constitutional question, and the Senate should be asked to express its own opinion upon it. In a matter of this sort the word of the Syndicate should not be allowed to be all-powerful. The present refusal of Mr. Justice Nánábhái's request on the ground that compliance with it will lay down an inconvenient precedent argues a pettishness which does not reflect any credit on the Syndicate. [Several other papers also disapprove of the action of the Syndicate.]

Suggestions in connection with a circular alleged to have been issued by the educational authorities regarding the allowances paid to school-masters.

21. The *Satyă Shodhak* (61), in its issue of the 27th May, says :—The educational authorities have been for the last few years gradually curtailing the allowances given to vernacular school-masters for hard and conscientious work, and now they are said to be thinking of altogether depriving them of their due. We have received two letters complaining of the injustice done to some of the school-masters in the Ratnágiri District in consequence of the circular recently issued by the educational authorities to the effect that allowances should not be given to the school-master of a village the population of which is over one thousand. Some school-masters have not received promotion for many years past and they are now about to be deprived of their allowances. The largeness of a school should not be determined from the population of a village in which it is located, but from the number of boys attending it. Before depriving a village school-master of his allowance the number of children attending the school, the pay of the master and the period of his service should be taken into consideration and promotion should be given to him, if necessary. Some school-masters have been given promotion twice during the last two years while some have not got it at all. We request the Educational Inspector and the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to enquire into the number of innocent school-masters who have not received any promotion and are likely to be deprived of their allowances in consequence of the new circular and to give them promotion before bringing it into operation.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Delay in the booking of passengers at the Ahmedabad railway station and a suggestion to the railway company.

22. The *Praja Mat* (122) of Ahmedabad of the 26th May complains of passengers by the up mixed and passenger trains being often left behind at the Ahmedabad railway station owing to the delay experienced in getting tickets, and says that on the 8th May last some relatives of a friend of the writer were thus left behind at the station though they went there at 5-55, being fully 35 minutes before the departure of the train. The paper observes that they were unable to secure tickets, that from 10 to 15 persons thus missed the train, and that a member of the Salvation Army who had arrived at the same hour with them succeeded in purchasing a ticket as he was a European. It adds that the railway company should do the needful in the matter, or try, as an experimental measure, the system prevailing in many parts of Europe of allowing private parties to sell railway tickets on payment of commission to them.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Complaint against the Dohad Municipality in the Panch Mahàls.

23. The *Chakravák* (98) of Dohad, in its issue of the 28th May, complains against the local municipality for failing to water the roads during the whole of the present hot season, says that several persons have encroached upon municipal ground and have erected buildings thereon, and cries shame to the municipality for want of proper management.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals.

24. In alluding to the enquiry by a Parliamentary Committee into the Hyderabad mining scandals, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in its issue of the 1st June, says:—If the enquiry is made with sufficient impartiality many frauds are likely to be exposed to public gaze. Besides the Mining Company several other frauds were committed on the Hyderabad treasury, and Sardár Diler Jang is not the only person who has been benefited by them. He had many accomplices, some trustworthy high officials being among the number. While the Hyderabad *rayats* were starving, a handful of men plundered its treasury, and the merit of discovering this plunder belongs to Diwán Sir Asman Jáh and Mr. Howell, the Resident.

Highwaymen near Khambháliya in the Navánagar State.

25. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (94) of the 2nd June says:—The fear of highway robbers continues as before at Khambháliya. Major Humphrey having taken precautionary measures near Gondal, Junágad and Jámnagar, the highwaymen have moved to Khambháliya side. The well-known outlaw Cháran Ráyde, who has a following of about ten men, attacked on the 22nd May the village of Jharámb, killing three persons and cutting the ears of three others. Still more recently the highwaymen put in their appearance at the village of Bhinda, setting fire to the village fence and hay-stacks and taking with them a rifle and a sword belonging to Patel Bodha. It is said that Cháran Máya of the village of Bhádthar has joined this gang. There are only twenty-three policemen to guard the large mahál of Khambháliya, and an increase in their number is urgently needed to put down the crime.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th June 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 2nd June 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Administration of India: Advice to the British Government and to the *Times of India* ... 5
- Afghán refugees in India: Disapproval of the policy of spending a large amount of money in maintaining—and advice to the people to be united ... 6
- Agriculture:
  - Oppression over agriculturists in Revdanda by the Survey Department ... 8
  - The poverty of the agriculturists, its real cause and the attitude of Government towards it ... 8
- Appointments:
  - Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái recommended for appointment as a Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay ... 9
  - Success of the experiment of appointing Civilians to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay ... 9
- Cholera: Proclamation against holding dinner parties at Ahmedabad and its environs ... 10
- Contagious Diseases Act in India: The—and adverse comments on the conduct of Government ... 6
- Corruption among Government servants: Transaction of business in Government offices and a request to Government to alter the law regarding bribes ... 9
- Duty on silver-ware imported into Great Britain: Expression of thanks to His Excellency Lord Dufferin for suggesting the repeal of the—and a request to His Excellency ... 5
- Fires in theatres: A request to the District Magistrate of Sátára to frame rules for the regulation and control of theatres in the city of Sátára ... 10
- Governorship of Bombay: Rumour about His Excellency Lord Reay's early resignation of the— ... 7
- Indian National Congress: The real aim of the—and its correct representation by Sir W. W. Hunter in his letters to the London *Times*... 6
- Police: A suggestion to the—in connection with *badmashes* on the Two Tanks Road, Bombay ... 10
- Public service: Praise of Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad ... 10
- Representative government: Want of the necessary qualifications for—among the people of India ... 7
- Sale of the Old Secretariat buildings, Bombay: Comments on the—to Mr. Abdul Hak ... 8

Part II.—*Legislation*—

- Bankruptcy Act of 1888: Petition of the Márwáris of Bombay against the—disapproved ... 10

Part III.—*Education*—

- Bombay University:
  - Disapproval of the action of the Syndicate in refusing the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás permission to see the University records:
    - The *Indu Prakásh* ... 11
    - The *Mahrátta* ... 10
- Schools: Suggestion in connection with a circular alleged to have been issued by the educational authorities regarding the allowances paid to school-masters ... 12

Part IV.—*Railways*—

- B. B. & C. I. Railway: Delay in the booking of passengers at the Ahmedabad railway station and a suggestion to the— ... 12

Part V.—*Municipalities*—

- Dohad in the Panch Mahále: Complaint against the municipality of—... 12

Part VI.—*Native States*—

- Hyderabad (Deccan): The—mining scandals ... 13
- Navánagar: Highwaymen near Khambháliya in the—State ... 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND JUNE 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)...	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A complaint against the Chief Constable of Jalgaon in Akola.

1. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 31st May, says :—We have learnt from a gentleman in the Jalgaon Táluka of the Akola District that a famous *sáwkár* (banker) was arrested by the Chief Constable of the táluka under Section 34 of the Police Act and was taken through the town with several police constables with drawn swords walking behind him. Is the offence mentioned in Section 34 a serious one like that of murder and was he a dacoit that he was thus treated? Our informant, being afraid of being similarly treated by the police at the instigation of some evil-minded persons, has come to Akola. It is a matter for satisfaction that the present officer in charge of the district and the District Police Officer are just and kind and that they have instituted an enquiry into the matter. We shall not make further comments on the case as it is being enquired into. We only wish that every attempt will be made to check such bad conduct.

Comments on some rules in the Berár Municipal Law.

2. Referring to a draft of the rules under the Berár Municipal Law published in an extraordinary issue of the Hyderabad Residency Orders dated the 19th May last, the *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 26th May regrets and is at a loss to understand the absence of a rule giving a special vote to educated people by virtue of their intellectual ability as in Bombay and Poona, and points out the impossibility of one-third members of a total number which is not three or a multiple of three retiring by rotation under one of the rules quoted. [The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 31st May, also comments at length on the absence of a rule giving a special vote to educated people, and says that it would be more convenient and less expensive to place the resolutions of the Municipal Committees open for inspection to any person at Municipal Offices instead of posting them in conspicuous places or publishing them in local newspapers as laid down in a draft rule.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th June 1888.

CON 274

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 23 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 9th June 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,357
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
138	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
142	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
143	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
144	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
147	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
149	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
150	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
151	„ Slamul Akhbár	Kárwár	Do.	...
	PERSIAN.			
152	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
153	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
154	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
155	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
156	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
157	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
158	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
159	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă* .

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

British Indian Government and their attitude of distrust towards the people of India.

1. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 3rd June, says:—The British rulers of India are very crafty, and their own mother-country being unable to maintain them they are obliged to snatch food from other people's mouths. They, being flesh-eaters, are naturally hard-hearted. They do not wish that India should become civilized and independent, but will, on the contrary, hail with delight the happy time when the people of India will, like the aborigines of America, be eradicated from their country. Nearly seventy-five per cent. Englishmen harbour such thoughts. Their ancestors caused the annihilation of the aborigines of America and there is no reason to believe that they will not deal with the people of India in the same way. Certainly their morals cannot have improved during the last 100 or 150 years. They are, on the contrary, becoming more and more immoral and greedy every day, as will be seen from their conduct towards Burmah and Thibet. They have begun to feel that their welfare consists in the ruin of the people of India and are therefore always ready to baffle our attempts at our own improvement. They consider our enemies to be their friends, as will be seen from the bestowal of a title on Sir Syad Ahmed, whose efforts to bring the Indian National Congress into discredit are highly satisfactory to Government. We have also learnt that those Native Princes who have given pecuniary assistance to the Congress have incurred the displeasure of Government. We are, indeed, surprised to see that Government should consider the establishment of the institution of the National Congress prejudicial to their own interests. This attitude of distrust is, in our opinion, highly detrimental to the true interests of Government, and as long as it continues British rule in India cannot be safe.

Present condition of the people of India and observations thereon.

2. The *Satyă Mitră* (59) of Poona, in its issue of the 5th June, says:—From the present state of things it seems that India has little chance of regaining its past glorious state and that the condition of the people of India will gradually become worse and worse. As long as they possessed knowledge, respect for their religion, patriotism and bravery they lived very happily; but now the time is such that foreigners have become the masters of their country. It is very much to be regretted that we do not realize our position though the country has been reduced to a miserable condition. We do not know what saviour will feel pity for us and relieve us from all our miseries. The present condition of the Hindus is the most deplorable, and yet they are pinched by Government on all sides.

Comments on the revised accounts for the financial year 1886-87 and the Government of India's book-keeping.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 3rd June, writes:—At any rate the Indian public is grateful to the *Economist* for its recent attack upon Government in the Financial Department, which has drawn out the lions of that Department from their snug lair. The shock given is a rude one and no mistake. But for it we might never have obtained the explanation that is now given, and given so promptly. The Government of India, no doubt, endeavours its best to give "the revised estimates" as near to the figures of actuals finally arrived at a little later on as it is possible to give under existing conditions. But even after making all allowances for the necessary time taken up in collecting, examining and settling the accounts of hundreds of treasuries and sub-treasuries all over the Empire, we think, and the opinion seems to be general, that there ought to be *greater* approximation to accuracy than is the case now. It may be readily admitted that a mass of cross entries have to be gone through both here and in England before the final accounts are settled. But there can be no insuperable difficulty in adjusting such entries. Government is too well-known for its extravagance in the matter of sending telegrams. Surely by a judicious system of telegraphic advices those entries might be made and the final accounts settled sooner than it is customary to do. Government admits that it is far from denying that there is room for further improvement. That in itself is a frank acknowledgment which indirectly supports

the *Economist's* contention as to the necessity for a more expeditious and nearer approximation of the figures of final receipts and disbursements. Perhaps, if the cat were let out of the bag of the Financial Department, it might be found that the real reason why the actuals vary by hundreds of thousands from the revised estimates is very different from what is urged in the public. Is it improper to hazard the guess that the variation in the figures of revised estimates and actuals may be owing, more or less, to a desire to arrive at a foregone surplus or deficit for the year to which the accounts refer and to the revenue necessities of the budget year? It is well-known how the Government can create surpluses or deficits at its sweet pleasure and give plausible pretexts for the results. The Indian world has not yet forgotten the conversion by Sir John Strachey of a so-called surplus of 1¾ millions sterling into a huge deficit of 4½ millions a few months after. It must also be remembered in this connection that the accounts for *March* are a disturbing factor. *March is the trump-card* of the entire financial year. This card is played according to the exigencies of the Government at the time when the financial statement is published. It would be interesting to unearth the mysteries about the adjusting of entries and the eye-wash applied to the final settlement of accounts. Would the Government of India mind a small committee of *independent* bankers and merchants, including the writer of the article in the *Economist*, for so useful a purpose? The public might then know how far the true financial results are concealed from the common gaze and be able to verify Robert Knight's statement: "You may write over the administration of every Imperial department of India the fatal legend, 'False with the consciousness of being sincere.'" [The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 7th June, says:—Government ought to ascertain the actuals of the revenues and expenditure for the year 1888-89 before September 1889, but under the existing arrangements the public will have to wait for the information until 1891. This long delay is unjustifiable and not creditable to the Finance Department.]

The levy of import duties on Indian silverware in England condemned and the protest of the Government of India against it praised.

4. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd June, writes:—Now that the Government of India have found courage to protest once more against what is popularly known as the silver-plate duty, we trust the Home authorities may let go their hold on that barbarous impost. An import duty by free-trading England on silver goods received from this country in which she has been preaching free trade for years is a piece of sharp practice, pure and unmitigated. It is fiscal *zulum* which Viscount Cross may fairly be expected to do away with. But if India is ever to have financial justice from England in small matters or great, it will be mainly through the persistent efforts of her sons. It is the duty of the Indian politicians to study questions of finance much better than they have done. Is it not a shame to us that this question of the repeal of the duty on silver plate should be so warmly taken up by Government while public associations in the country are content to sleep over it? Is it not a greater shame that even the Indian National Congress should pass over the financial responsibility of England in regard to the operations on our frontiers, east and west, while this patent responsibility is insisted upon by English politicians? Who then represents the people of India? Really it is time our public men turned to practical questions like these. Because till then the British authorities will not listen either to the Government of India or to disinterested English statesmen.

5. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd June, writes:—The free trade policy of England is a sham and a farce. Even in such a matter as the abolition of the duties on silverware which do not yield in all £6,178, British Ministers have declined to interfere with them on various considerations. The Government of India have ever been pressing the Home authorities very hard on this question, and these have been driven from one corner to another until they have not a single excuse left behind which to take shelter. The whole selfish policy is fully exposed and England's boasted liberality of views in the matter of trade is proved to be a humbug. This highly civilized nation, which is never tired of singing its own praises for being the first, the foremost

and almost the only one to remove all restrictions from trade, has yet officials who invent subterfuges one after another,—false and shameless subterfuges,—to defend an openly selfish, interested and illiberal policy. The Government of India deserves our warmest thanks for the sturdy fight it has throughout made with the Home authorities in India's behalf. If India has not obtained justice it is England's shame. [Several other papers thank the Government of India for protesting against the continuance of the import duties levied in England on silverware exported from India and consider the policy of England towards India to be unjust.]

President of the next meeting of the Indian National Congress.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 4th June, says:—The suggestion put forth for appointing a European who is a permanent resident in India as the president of the fourth annual meeting of the National Congress to be held in December next at Allahabad is sure to prove highly acceptable to the Native population. The Congress is undoubtedly a national concern in which the vital interests of every Indian subject are involved. At the past three meetings of the Congress, a Hindu, a Pársi and a Mahomedan have presided by turns and now it is the turn of a European to receive the same honour. The number of Europeans who have taken a part in the gatherings of the Congress or in the meetings connected with it, or who have otherwise shown their sympathy with this movement, is small, while that of the European opponents of the Congress is large, but there can be no better proof of the discreetness of the Natives and of their regard for the Europeans than the nomination of a proper European gentleman as the president of the next Congress meeting. The gulf between the two communities has of late considerably widened and the Congress has a very good opportunity presented to it to bridge it.

Advice to the Mahomedans to act in unison with the Hindus.

7. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 7th June, refers to the attempts of some Mahomedans for the amelioration of their community and to the special facilities given to them by Government, and gives them the following friendly advice:—You (Mahomedans) should not keep yourselves aloof from the Hindus and wish for happiness independently of them. You will not be able to secure single-handed what you can achieve by united efforts. The British Government is a shrewd one. It will show you courtesy until it knows you thoroughly, but when it comes to know your wild character you will see what miseries you will have to suffer at its hands. It will be more advantageous for you to act in unison with the Hindus.

Birthday honours.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 4th June, says:—The distribution of this year's birthday honours is, as usual, highly unsatisfactory. The people are much gratified with the honours bestowed on certain individuals. The Knighthood of the Indian Empire has been appropriately conferred on the Honourable Mr. West, whose great learning, valuable services to Government, and sincere advocacy of the public interests have more than entitled him to the honour, and the public congratulates him on his getting his due. The Companionship of the Indian Empire bestowed on Mr. Ollivant is probably a reward for the services rendered by him as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, but the rate-payers have been not only not satisfied with his work, but have to prefer several complaints against him. He was entrusted with the work of assisting the Honourable Mr. Naylor in framing the new Bombay Municipal Bill, but he executed the task with so many defects in it that it proved tiresome work for the rate-payers to point them out and for the Legislature to remove them. Several other Europeans and a few Native officials have been favoured with honours for no other qualification than that they are Government servants. The lower titles of Khán Bahádur, Ráo Bahádur, &c., have been rather freely bestowed upon Natives. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 4th, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90) of the 5th and the *Satyavakta* (128) of the 8th June express similar sentiments.]

The Governor-designate of Bombay, praise of His Excellency Lord Reay, and the expression of a desire to see His Excellency complete his term of office.

9. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 3rd June, disapproves of the system pursued by Lord Salisbury of making nominations to high posts and of publishing them, as in the case of the present Viceroy and of the Governor of Bombay, long before their incumbents vacate them, and observes:—If perhaps His Excellency Lord Reay leaves the country before the completion of his term of office, the people of Bombay will be exceedingly sorry. His policy as Governor of Bombay has not, in the least, proved disadvantageous; it has made the people forget the sorrow caused by the awkward *régime* of Sir James Fergusson and given satisfaction to them. As Lord Reay has been from the very beginning acting impartially, he has neither done harm to the people nor come in the way of their happiness. It is true that some uneasiness has been caused by His Lordship's attitude towards the new Bombay Municipal Bill, but excepting this we unhesitatingly say that his *régime* is a thousand times better and purer than that of his three immediate predecessors in office, the late Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir James Fergusson. The mistakes committed by Lord Reay will be regarded as very trifling in comparison with the good deeds done by His Excellency. His period of office does not expire for 22 months to come, and if His Lordship stays in the country till then we hope to reap further benefits from his *régime*. The *Kaiser* approves of the appointment of Sir Cecil Raikes as successor to His Excellency Lord Reay, as stated in the *Truth* newspaper, on the grounds of his sound education, ripe experience and independent views, and adds that it is a mistake to suppose that he will prove a bad Governor owing to his want of Indian experience. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (82) of the 3rd June disapproves of the rumoured appointment of Sir Cecil Raikes to succeed His Excellency Lord Reay on the grounds of want of knowledge and experience of India, his being a member of the Conservative party and of the adverse comments made on his career as Post-Master-General, and observes that if the news of the retirement of His Excellency Lord Reay before the completion of his term of office be true, it will cause much sorrow and will be looked upon by the people as a misfortune. It adds that the whole of the Bombay Presidency prays to God for his long continuance in the present post. The *Yajdán Parast* (141) of the 3rd June says that the objectionable system of nominating Indian Viceroys and Governors a year or two before the retirement of the gentlemen in office should be given up. The people of India ought, remarks the *Parast*, to be informed of the appointment of Viceroys and Governors at the very time they are made. The names of the candidates for these high posts should be published beforehand and Native public opinion consulted in the matter, as such a course will give ample satisfaction to the Native public. The paper does not think Sir Cecil Raikes to be a worthy successor to His Excellency Lord Reay, and adds that though His Excellency has latterly given cause to the public to be displeased in the matter of local self-government, he has on the whole proved a noble Governor, and that though he now appears slack in the performance of popular deeds the hope entertained of future good will not be realized in case he retires early from the country. The *Deshi Mitră* (101) of the 7th June also disapproves of the appointment of Sir Cecil Raikes and remarks that the public wants a good and just Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay.]

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for the special interest taken by him in the province of Sind.

10. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 2nd June, writes:—A telegram to a Bombay newspaper announces that His Excellency Lord Reay will be succeeded by Sir C. Raikes. Lord Reay's rule has been so sympathetic, so able and so just that it is sad to contemplate the possibility, however remote it be, of His Lordship's retirement. In Sind especially the generous sympathy accorded and the keen interest evinced by him in the welfare of the province will be associated with pleasant and grateful memories. To none of the Bombay Governors does Sind owe so much as to Lord Reay. The establishment of a College, the appointment of a Sindhi councillor, the exhibition of lively solicitude in the well-being of the Sindhi agricultural classes by the appointment of a special officer to enquire into the claims of the

haris and the *zemindárs*, and the introduction of an improved and acceptable mode of land assessment, have earned for him the lasting gratitude of the Sindhis. His Lordship's interest in the commerce and the port of Karáchi has also been great. A Port Trust on the model of the Bombay Port Trust, on broad, liberal and representative lines, has been granted to Karáchi, and the improvements in the harbour of Karáchi have been ungrudgingly sanctioned.

The Bombay Government and the agriculturists.

11. The *Pratod* (54) of the 4th June learns that the Land Survey Department is shortly going to nearly double the revenue assessments in the districts in which the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force, and says that in conniving at this step of the Survey Department Government are acting towards the agriculturists the part which the Nihilists of Russia act towards the Czar, and that there are grounds to believe that Government aim at making themselves safe by reducing the people to utter poverty.

The secret police enquiry at Poona and the thoughts of some Anglo-Indians about the educated Natives.

12. Writing about the salt-duty and the alleged secret enquiry by the detective police at Poona, the *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 3rd June, observes:—If the secret enquiry which is said to be set on foot at Poona regarding the petition made by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha on the subject of the enhancement of the salt-duty has actually been ordered by Government, it is an ill-advised step likely to create a misunderstanding among the people about Government, and the sooner its object is explained to the people the better. Salt is a necessary of life and it is natural and legitimate that the public should petition Government on the enhancement in the duty levied on it, and there is nothing unusual or extraordinary in such a petition being made by the leaders of society, as is done in every country in the world. We have often expressed our disapproval of some Anglo-Indians harbouring such thoughts as the following:—"What should be done with these rascals and arrant knaves? They bring difficulties in every matter. What do their fathers lose if we increase the salt-duty? Certainly the burden placed upon them in consequence of it cannot be very heavy. Under some pretext or other they simply want to kick up a row. What sympathy can they have with the masses? Their only object is to raise an outcry against Government. They want the whole administration of the country to be in their own hands and wish that the English should leave the country, and therefore they always annoy Government. They are extremely disloyal and hate Government. But who is afraid of their outcry and what can they do? It is however necessary that they should be severely dealt with for this their habit. We, on our part, try our best, but they cannot be subdued. They are extremely roguish and tenacious. Our Government is very mild and timid, or else these rogues would have been shown what their actions mean. We are, however, making strenuous efforts in that direction without waiting for support from Government. We disrespect and slight them every now and then and even go to the length of openly calling them disloyal, but all this is of very little avail. As far as possible, we keep them out of Government service in opposition to Government resolutions; we have made arrangements to withhold from their urchins the benefit of free-studentships in Government schools and have taken the Mussalmáns under our shelter with a view to totally ruin them. Our object in taking the cultivators under our charge is also the same. But it is a matter for regret that these rascals have not yet been baffled. Had it not been for the timidity of Government we would have put down these people in no time! They are not many in number and can be at once hanged. There is necessity neither for a proper reason nor for a proper enquiry. It is enough to say that they were disloyal and Government hanged them. Such an act will not only be not prejudicial to Government, but will, on the contrary, be beneficial. It will have the effect of checking all criticism against Government and their administration will go on unhampered. Nobody will even utter a word if any taxes be levied or anything else be done. Do we come here far away from home for the salvation of our soul? What is the use of our coming here if we do not get immense money and do not find it possible to enjoy ourselves or to exercise despotic rule? There is strength in our swords and it is but just that we should by means of them behave just as we like. All this is easily feasible, but

these rascally educated people always come in our way. As regards the masses, they are very meek and will not murmur against any tax or against administration however severe. They are extremely patient, extremely mild, extremely cowardly and extremely loyal. In short, it is difficult to get such subjects. But these educated rogues always misrepresent matters to them and seduce their minds. Otherwise they are quite ignorant and know nothing. But they are irritated by these people who have started such things as the National Congress, the Sárvajanik Sabha, Elocution Meetings, Summer Lectures, &c. &c. But they should rest assured that some time or other they will be severely dealt with without failure."

Disapproval of secret enquiries by the police.

13. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24) of the 31st May is exceedingly surprised to learn that no sooner did the Poona police hear of the proposed meeting of the Chhatre Memorial Fund Committee than they instituted a secret enquiry into the matter, and says:—We never heard of any such wonderful thing before. It is only of late that Government have begun to entertain such foolish ideas. Have the subjects become disloyal during the last six months or so? We do not know of anything which justifies suspicion about their loyalty. We are sure that there are no people so loyal and enduring like the natives of India. If in spite of this we are charged with disloyalty and are looked upon with suspicion, it seems that we are the most miserable people on the face of the earth. The secret police enquiries will intimidate illiterate people and deprive us of the little support which we get from them in public matters and it will be a loss to this country. The police, too, will neglect more than before their proper duty of preserving the life and property of the *rayats*. We request Government to place confidence in us as before.

Ráo Sáheb Govind Vásudev Kánitkar on moral instruction in schools.

14. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 3rd June, publishes a lecture delivered by Ráo Sáheb Govind Vásudev Kánitkar at Poona on the 25th May last on the subject of the feasibility of imparting instruction in morality by means of books, in the course of which the lecturer is reported to have said that at the present time the behaviour of Natives towards Europeans not being so servile and humble as it was formerly, the latter consider that English education has made the people of India independent and rude and that they must have moral instruction, and that advice is ineffective unless the conduct of the party advising is itself pure and blameless and not like that of the British Government wishing their subjects to be virtuous while they themselves have unlawfully taken possession of Burmah.

Death of Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

15. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—Sir Frank Souter's untimely death is much to be deplored. He was a very old and experienced police officer and had so much endeared himself to the people of Bombay that the latter will be exceedingly sorry to hear of his sudden death. He discharged the responsible duties of Police Commissioner at the presidency town with great credit to himself. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90) of the same date and many other papers deplore the death of so distinguished an officer as Sir Frank Souter.]

The post of the Police Commissioner, Bombay.

16. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 7th June, says:—Now that the post of the Police Commissioner of Bombay has fallen vacant by the death of Sir Frank Souter, Government will do well to appoint an officer who will suit the present condition of Bombay. The Bombay of 25 years ago, when Sir Frank Souter was appointed Commissioner, was quite different from the Bombay of to-day. The city has since then made great progress in commerce, education and general prosperity, leading its inhabitants to entertain strongly the natural desire for liberty. It has also made an advance in political education. Bombay therefore requires a Police Commissioner who will understand her present condition and live with harmony with the people in the discharge of his duties. As is the case with the rest of the Government officers, the new Police Commissioner should be appointed for a definite period. The rule of frequent transfer of officers from one place to another has been found

highly advantageous to the people as well as to Government, and there is no reason why the post of the Police Commissioner should be an exception to it. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the same date recommends Mr. Crawley-Boevey for the vacant post, observing that he has, by his wise and discreet decisions as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, secured the confidence of the Natives, who are sure to be glad at his appointment as their Police Commissioner. The *Satyavakta* (128) makes the same suggestion in its issue of the 8th June.]

European General Hospital in Bombay and private contribution towards its cost.

17. With reference to the censure passed by the *Times of India* on the Finance Committee for recommending that a new building for the European General Hospital in Bombay should not be erected until the finances are in an exceptionally flourishing condition, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 7th June, says:—The present building is good enough and sufficiently commodious, but if the Europeans require a better edifice there is no reason why they should not contribute a moiety of the funds required for the new hospital, as Natives have done for the erection of Native hospitals. There are numerous Europeans in Bombay, either as wealthy merchants or thriving professionals, who can certainly easily raise among themselves a respectable contribution towards the cost of the new building. There is no good reason why Government should incur the whole cost of the building for such a wealthy and thriving European community as that of Bombay. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in its issue of the 8th June, says:—There is no need for a separate hospital for Europeans, whose attendance at the hospital is very limited. The present institution may be well closed, sending the patients to either the Sir Jamsetji or the Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital.]

Alleged high assessment of the income-tax in Bulsár.

18. In a news-letter from Bulsár, the *Gujarát Mitră* (82) of the 3rd June says that the town has suffered much by the recent disastrous fire there, that the local *sáwkárs* (bankers) have been ruined thereby, and that these men and the merchants are in consternation on finding the income-tax assessments for the present year being double and treble those of the last year.

The tailors in Native regiments and their claims to staff allowance.

19. A correspondent of the *Pandit* (154) of the 8th June says:—All the Native soldiers, except the tailors doing staff duty, receive staff allowance according to their rank. The tailors perform hard and sedentary work which shortens their life, and ought for this reason, if not for anything else, to get the allowance. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will duly consider the claims of these hard-worked men and sanction the payment of the allowance to them.

A libel case against the editor of the *Havyak Subodh* newspaper and comments on the conduct of the trying Magistrate.

20. In writing about the decision of Mr. Ingle, Huzur Deputy Collector of Kánara, in the libel case against itself, the *Havyak Subodh* (143), in its issue of the 5th June, says that the Magistrate appeared from his conduct of the case to side with the prosecutor and unnecessarily prolonged the trial for three months with the object of increasing the cost of the defence.

Disapproval of the heavy fine inflicted in the Kárwár libel case.

21. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (144), in its issue of the 1st June, refers to the same decision and writes:—We must say that the amount of the fine (Rs. 750) appears to be excessive, and out of proportion to the gravity of the charge. What it was which induced the Magistrate to impose such a heavy fine we are not now in a position to say; but we await detailed information on the subject.

A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Mángaon, Kolába District.

22. A correspondent of the *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 1st June, complains that the Mámlatdár of Mángaon holds his office till a late hour in the evening, and that consequently people from distant villages having business with him being obliged to pass the night at Mángaon are put to much inconvenience as regards lodging and boarding, and that he does not properly administer justice to the people.

Complaint against some Native officers at Bulsár.

23. "An inhabitant of Bulsár" complains in the *Gujaráti* (106) of the 3rd June that the Mámlatdár, the Faujdár and 5 or 7 policemen rendered no help at the time of the recent disastrous fire in that town, but merely looked on as spectators for a long time, and remarks that it is all the same whether such officers come to the scene of fire or stay away.

Exaction of forced labour in Dohad in the Panch Maháls.

24. In its local columns, the *Satyodayă* (129) of Dohad of the 7th June complains of the revival of the practice of exacting forced labour from the Bhils and Pateliyás in that town, and threatens to expose the parties concerned in case they do not desist from it.

The village police system in the Bombay Presidency and its defects.

25. In writing about the village police, the *Hitechchhu* (83) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 7th June, says that on the commission of a theft in a village the police patel is informed of it, who thereupon gives information at the *thána* (police station). The police, remarks the paper, then call together the village watchmen and make a note of the articles stolen. A compromise is then effected by the police between the complainant and the watchmen, who are required to give him some compensation. The complainant is not paid the amount of the compensation at once, but a document purporting to be a promissory note is drawn up and signed, no mention whatever of the commission of theft being made therein. The police then require the complainant to state in writing that no theft was committed and have this statement duly attested by witnesses. The paper points out the baneful effects of this system and remarks that it will easily be seen whether the statement made in the police books kept in a village that no thefts have been committed is true.

Frequent thefts in Sholápur and the local police.

26. The *Manovihár* (46), in its issue of the 5th June, complains of the commission of frequent thefts at Sholápur, and says that the people have lost confidence in the local police and have consequently become very uneasy about the safety of their property.

Part II.—*Education.*

His Excellency Lord Reay praised for keeping Professor Selby in the Deccan College, Poona.

27. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 3rd June, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay deserves the best thanks of the Native public for having kept Professor Selby in the place where he can be and has been most useful. If His Lordship deal in the same liberal spirit with high education which as yet, we are afraid, has been a little trembling in the balance, he will leave behind him a name as a real educationist.

Disapproval of the increase in school-fees in the vernacular schools in the Ratnágiri District.

28. The *Satyă Shodhak* (61), in its issue of the 3rd June, disapproves of the recent increase in school-fees in vernacular schools in the Ratnágiri District, says that the *rayats* in the district being very poor are not able to pay the increased fees in addition to the local cess and that their children will therefore be deprived of the benefits of primary education which is given in vernacular schools, and earnestly requests Government to reduce the fees for the first four standards, if not for the higher, to their former level and to continue their policy of spreading education among the masses by making it cheaper and cheaper.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

The drainage scheme for Ahmedabad and the public meeting held there to petition His Excellency the Viceroy against it.

29. The *Hitechchhu* (83) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 7th June, gives a report of the proceedings of the public meeting held in that town on the 1st June at the invitation of Mr. Pitámbardás Tribhowandás Mehta to adopt a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy against the construction of drainage works in Ahmedabad. The following gentlemen, among numerous others, were present at the meeting:—

Messrs. Keshavlál Khushháldás (chairman), Trikamlál Vádilál, Nágarji Master, Sánkalchand Jhaverchand and Ardesar Kávasji, Khán Sáheb Kávasji Mancherji and Ráo Sáheb Desáibhái Kálidás. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Pitámbardás pointing out the disadvantages of the construction of drainage-works, after the chairman had taken the chair. The memorial, which was in English, was read and its purport explained in Gujaráti by Mr. Nágarji Master and it was unanimously passed by the meeting on the proposition of Mr. Trikamlál Vádilál. The following gentlemen were appointed members of a committee to collect signatures to the memorial with power to add to their number :—Messrs. Keshavlál Khushháldás, Trikamlál Vádilál, Lálbhái Dalpatbhái, Leherábhái Malichand and Nagindás Purshotamdás, Vakils Lallubhái Jasubhái, Desáibhái Kálidás, Vijvaldás Mulchand and Kasanlál Lallubhái, Messrs. Pitámbardás Tribhowandás, Chhaganlál Umedchand, Kálidás Sánkalchand and Vanmáli Ládha, Ráo Bahádur Lallubhái Nandlál and Ráo Sáheb Lallubhái Karsanlál. It was also unanimously resolved on the proposition of Mr. Lálbhái Dalpatbhái, seconded by Ráo Sáheb Desáibhái Kálidás and Mr. Lallubhái Jasubhái, that the above-named committee be empowered to petition the Secretary of State for India in case His Excellency the Viceroy did not favour their memorial. It was proposed by Mr. Karsanlál Lallubhái and seconded by Mr. Nágarji and carried unanimously that a copy of the memorial be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with a request to order the Ahmedabad Municipality not to proceed with the drainage-works till the Viceroy's reply was received. The meeting closed after passing, amidst cheers, the usual vote of thanks to the chairman. During the course of the proceedings Khán Sáheb Kávasji Mancherji gave the purport of a letter addressed by Sir T. Hope to Ráo Bahádur Mahipatrám and effectively spoke on other matters. Ráo Sáheb Desáibhái Kálidás also made an impressive speech. Messrs. Chhaganlál Umedchand and Kálidás Sánkalchand dwelt on the harm done by drainage in Bombay and other places and advised the meeting to be very careful in its selection of municipal commissioners at the next election. On the proposition of Ráo Sáheb Desáibhái the people eagerly gave their names as agents for collecting signatures. The meeting lasted for about two hours from about 6-30 to 8-30 P.M. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 7th June supports the memorial in question, and says that a great uproar has been caused in Ahmedabad by the arbitrary conduct of the Bombay Government in the matter of local self-government, and that the entire Ahmedabad public is strongly against the drainage scheme. The *Gazette* adds that the elected municipal commissioners, Ráo Sáheb Maganlál Sarupchand and Khán Sáheb Ardesar Kávasji, were praised in the public meeting above described for their attitude in the matter. The *Nyáyadarshak* (118) of Ahmedabad of the 4th June complains of the want of encouragement to local self-government by the Bombay Government and of the undue pressure brought by them to bear upon the municipalities of Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach and other places, and advises the public to take the matter to the Secretary of State for India, as otherwise it would not be able to enjoy the boon of local self-government in case the envious attitude of the Bombay Executive Council towards the scheme grew stronger. In a news-letter from Ahmedabad the *Rást Goftár* (85) of the 3rd June says that except some agitators very few Ahmedabadis care whether the drainage-works are constructed or not, that those who wish to push forward their names to public notice and at the same time to annoy their enemies will not give up this new "bone," that they pretend that owing to the threat held out by the new Collector, Mr. James, and Dastur Feroze, the City Magistrate, they have had to consent to the construction of drainage-works, and that they are about to petition His Excellency the Viceroy owing to His Excellency Lord Reay being guided by the Honourable Mr. Richey, the Honourable Mr. Richey by Mr. Reid, and Mr. Reid by Ráo Bahádur Ranchhodlál as falsely stated by them.]

Alleged tampering with the voting papers on the occasion of the Mahudha Local Board election held in February last.

30. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134) of the 6th June says that it is rumoured that some irregularity was practised on the occasion of the election of the members of the Mahudha Local Board held in February last, and requests the attention of the Collector of Kaira and the Bombay Government to the matter. In another column a "wander-

ing spirit" narrates a dream in which he saw that a Local Board election was being held in some town, that the voting-papers were being tampered with by some persons who had prevailed upon the *kárkun* (clerk) in charge of the box containing them to open it, and that a respectable leader of the town who had secured more votes suffered thereby.

A suggestion to the municipality of Kumta to appoint a new man to take charge of the dispensary of the place.

31. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (143), in its issue of the 1st June, says that the present Hospital Assistant in charge of the Kumta dispensary does not give medicine to poor patients who come there from a long distance, tries to avoid them by such sham excuses as that he is unable to cure diseases of long standing, and advises them to go to Kárwár. The paper draws the attention of the local municipal authorities and Government to this state of things, and recommends the latter to transfer him to some other place.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Political officers in the Rewah State and His Excellency Lord Dufferin's lenient way of dealing with them found fault with.

32. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 7th June, says:—From the information which we have received from one who was an eye-witness to all the things that happened at Rewah during the recent visit of His Excellency Lord Dufferin to that State, we can confidently assert that the writings of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* in this matter are true to a word. We now learn from a reliable source that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has reprimanded the political officers in that State, telling them that until they remove the complaints of the Ráni and set things right they will not receive promotion. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has thus expressed his disapproval of their actions in a very mild way. Those cunning fellows who knowingly endeavoured to throw dust into the eyes of His Excellency should have been awarded exemplary punishment, and that too publicly. The relations of political officers with Native Chiefs are supposed to have become of late so unpleasant that it will serve no purpose to settle such matters privately. The public fully knows what opinion His Excellency Lord Dufferin holds about Sir Lepel Griffin, although apparently a certificate has been given by the former to the latter. Lenient dealings of His Excellency the Viceroy with the political officers in Rewah are likely to cause him to be misunderstood.

Alleged insult to the Chief of Sángli at Mahábaleshvar at the hand of the Government of Bombay.

33. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (44), in its issue of the 31st May, disapprovingly states that Shrimant Tátya Sáheb, the Chief of Sángli, was insulted at Mahábaleshvar by His Excellency Lord Reay and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught not having paid visits to him on the ground of his having brought with him a large retinue to the sanitarium, and requests the Chief to be on his guard as the scheming advisers of His Excellency the Governor are contemplating measures to jeopardize the power of administration with which he has been recently invested. The paper hears that it was Captain Wray who got His Excellency the Governor to insult the Chief, and says that though there be no truth in this allegation, Captain Wray had certainly evidence enough to silence Mr. Lee-Warner, the author of the estrangement between His Excellency Lord Reay and the Chief of Sángli. [The *Dnyán Ságar* (27) of the 4th and the *Dhárwár Vritt* (24) of the 7th June also refer to the matter and regret it, the latter expressing its conviction that His Excellency Lord Reay being far-sighted and considerate will not be severe towards the Chief for such insignificant matters.]

Dacoity in Káthiáwár.

34. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—A suggestion is made in some quarters that to put down the extensive dacoities that are being committed in most of the Native States of Káthiáwár the British Government should form a police force of their own for the permanent suppression of the crime, as the police of Native States have been found to be quite incompetent to do the work satisfactorily. This recommendation ought not to

be accepted. The Native Princes have already lost their importance on account of their possessing a military force in name only, and if they were deprived of police authority also they would be reduced to the condition of mere large landholders. It would be better, therefore, to leave the police of Native States to suppress crime, the British officers giving them only the necessary advice and help.

Police in the town of Upleta in the Káthiáwár Agency.

35. The same newspaper says:—The crime of dacoity being on the increase in Káthiáwár, the gates of the town of Upleta in the Káthiáwár Agency are closed at 8 o'clock in the evening and the policemen in charge of them go to listen to legendary stories related in a certain temple. The benighted merchants do not get entrance into the town after the gates are once shut and have to spend the night outside in fear of being attacked by dacoits every moment.

Disapproval of the rumoured intention of Government to remove the Mahárája of Sátára from that city.

36. The *Mahárásthrá Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 7th June, refers to the rumoured intention of Government to remove the Mahárája of Sátára from his capital, and says:—Whatever may be the motive in removing the Mahárája from Sátára, it will not be a kind act of Government to deprive him, on the strength of authority, of the palaces built by his ancestors and to keep him out of his State. It is said that Mr. Keyser, the Collector of Sátára, is going to interfere with the affairs of the Mahárája in order to set things in order. But we do not believe this, for the present policy is that of ruining as many illustrious families and cities as possible.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th June 1888.

[illegible]

[illegible] interfere with the [illegible] do not believe in [illegible]

[illegible]

INDEX

(For the week ending 9th June 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: British Indian Government and their attitude of distrust towards the people of India 5
Agriculture: The Bombay Government and the agriculturists ... 9
Appointments: The post of the Police Commissioner, Bombay ... 10
Condition of the people of India: The present — and comments thereon. 5
Duty on Indian silver-ware imported into Great Britain: The levy of — condemned and the protest of the Government of India against it praised:
  The *Indian Spectator* 6
  The *Mahrátta* 6
European General Hospital, Bombay: Private contributions towards the cost of a new building for the use of the — suggested 11
Forced labour in Dohad: Exaction of — in the Panch Mahális ... 12
Governor of Bombay:
  Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay,—, for the special interest taken by him in the province of Sind 8
  The new —, praise of His Excellency Lord Reay, and the expression of a desire to see His Excellency complete his term of office ... 8
Income-tax: Alleged high assessment of the — in Bulsár 11
Indian finances: Comments on the revised accounts for the financial year 1886-87 and the Government of India's book-keeping ... 5
Indian National Congress:
  Advice to the Mahomedans to act in unison with the Hindus ... 7
  President of the next meeting of the — 7
Judicial matters:
  A libel case against the editor of the *Havyak Subodh* newspaper and comments on the conduct of the trying Magistrate ... 11
  Disapproval of the heavy fine inflicted in the Kárwár libel case .. 11
Military matters: The tailors in Native regiments and their claims to staff allowances 11
Obituary: Death of Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay. 10
Police:
  Disapproval of secret enquiries by the — 10
  Frequent thefts in Sholápur and the local— 12
  The village — system in the Bombay Presidency and its defects ... 12
Public honours: Comments on the distribution of the Birthday honours. 7
Public service:
  A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Mángaon, Kolába District ... 11
  Complaint against some Native officers at Bulsár 12
Public utterances: Ráo Sáheb Govind Vásudev Kánitkar on moral instruction in schools 10
Salt: The secret police enquiry at Poona and the thoughts of some Anglo-Indians about the educated Natives 9

Part II.—*Education*—

Deccan College, Poona: His Excellency Lord Reay praised for keeping Professor Selby in the — 12
Schools: Disapproval of the increase in school-fees in the vernacular — in the Ratnágiri District 12

Part III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: The drainage scheme for — and the public meeting held there to petition His Excellency the Viceroy against it... ... 12
Kumta: A suggestion to the municipality of — to appoint a new man to take charge of the dispensary of the place 14
Mahudha: Alleged tampering with the voting papers on the occasion of the — Local Board election held in February last 13

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Káthiáwár:
  Dacoity in — 14
  Police in the town of Upleta in the — Agency 15
Rewah: Political officers in the — State and His Excellency Lord Dufferin's lenient way of dealing with them found fault with ... 14
Sángli: Alleged insult to the Chief of — at Mahábaleshvar at the hand of the Government of Bombay 14
Sátára: Disapproval of the rumoured intention of Government to remove the Mahárája of — from that city 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH JUNE 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A suggestion to Dr. Little, the Sanitary Commissioner in Berár.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 2nd June, says that cholera generally makes its appearance in Berár during this season of the year and that it is therefore desirable that Dr. Little, the Sanitary Commissioner in Berár, should go on circuit and pay unexpected visits to different villages from April to November instead of from November to March as at present, in order to see that their sanitation is properly looked to.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th June 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 24 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 16th June 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shivájiˡ[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,357
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do,	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Saurásthtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
138	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
142	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
143	The Ḥavyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
144	„ Ḳannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
147	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
149	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
150	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
151	„ Slamul Akhbár	Kárwár	Do.	...
	PERSIAN.			
152	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
153	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
154	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
155	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
156	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
157	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
158	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
159	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Birthday honours and satisfaction at the Hon'ble Mr. West being knighted.

1. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 10th June, writes:—The way in which titles are conferred by Government is amusing. Officials title one another and non-officials are titled only when they have done some service to Government, and not to the public. In the Birthday honours announced last week we find very few non-officials and the list shows how *Ráo Sáhebs* and *Ráo Bahádurs* are becoming cheap. No wonder that when poor Kristo Das Pal was made a Rái Bahádur in 1877 he asked complainingly what he had done to be trifled with like that. However, it is a pleasure to find so distinguished a scholar and officer as the judicial member of the Bombay Government knighted. The honour comes late, but better late than never. Sir Raymond West deserved to be knighted years ago, not because he had distinguished himself on the High Court bench, but because he had all along taken a deep interest in education, proved an efficient and conscientious Vice-Chancellor of our University, and helped to bring out the Hindu law from its intricacies and obscurities. Never was knighthood more worthily conferred. [Several other papers express delight at the title conferred upon the Honourable Mr. West. The *Samsher Bahádur* (126) of the 8th June recommends Government to grant a title to some of the conductors of newspapers, European and Native, for their faithful services to Government and to the public and suggests the names of the editors of the *Indian Spectator*, the *Bombay Samáchár*, the *Rást Goftár* and the *Indu Prakásh* for the favour.]

The Government and the grievances of the uncovenanted civilians.

2. In noticing the telegram announcing the refusal of the House of Commons to redress the grievances of the uncovenanted civil servants in connection with the existing rules relating to leave, retirement and pensions, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 12th June, says:—The House of Commons has acted rightly and justly in negativing the motion brought forward by Mr. H. S. King for the redress of the grievances of the uncovenanted civil servants. The fall in exchange has badly affected the pecuniary interests of not only the uncovenanted civilians, but also of the covenanted and the military services and the people of India. Under these circumstances, to give recompense to the uncovenanted servants would be an invitation to the other sufferers to make a similar demand, and compensation to all the claimants would certainly ruin the Indian treasury. The original offer made by Government for the payment of pensions at the fixed rate of 1*s*. 8*d*. per rupee having been rejected they are no longer bound by it, and in the interests of the Indian treasury no concession whatever should be made to the uncovenanted civilians.

Complaint against the bearing of Colonel Euan Smith, the new British Consul at Zanzibar.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 10th June, writes:—A strange story is related by a Zanzibar correspondent regarding the bearing of the new British Consul, Colonel Euan Smith, towards British subjects. Our correspondent relates in detail how the gallant Colonel has shown that he is ambitious of exacting signs of respect from British subjects within his jurisdiction. In proof of this assertion we are told that the Consul recently ordered two Khoja merchants, whom he had seen passing by without saluting him, to call at his house the next day. Accordingly these gentlemen waited upon the gallant Colonel, when he asked them why they had neglected to *salaam* him. They said that they would have done so with pleasure, but that he being new to Zanzibar they did not recognise him. Colonel Euan Smith thereupon ordered them to call upon him once daily for one month, by which time, he is reported to have said, they would be able to know who he was. This is given as one of the many incidents of the kind. We should be loth to believe in the exhibition of such petty-mindedness on the part of a distinguished soldier-politician like Colonel Euan Smith, but for the fact that the veracity of our correspondent has been hitherto unimpeachable. However, we would fain believe that there must be some reasonable explanation of what at first sight appears to be an act of *zulum*, and in the hope that it will be forthcoming we feel bound to

publish the story as it reaches us. Of all places where different European interests are in conflict at the present moment, Zanzibar is the one where the representative of the British Government and the subjects whose interests he is supposed to protect and promote should be on terms of the warmest cordiality and union.

Approval of the abolition of the Contagious Diseases Acts in India.

4. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 10th June, writes:—After a continued agitation of some years the House of Commons has unanimously passed a resolution to abolish the Contagious Diseases Acts in India and we offer our hearty congratulations to those who have been the means of this abolition. One administrative blot has been removed, and it will, we hope, lead to the removal of similar others. When convinced, the British public in the generality of instances is always to the front to remove every abuse, but its slowness to appreciate and weigh the enormity thereof and its natural tenacity to stick to official views as correct have become proverbial, so much so that people have lost all faith in the prevalent system of obtaining redress of grievances by representations to authorities that be. [The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th June, observes that India must offer a national thanksgiving for her approaching release from the clutches of the abominable Contagious Diseases Acts and that the House of Commons has earned the gratitude of India and saved its own reputation. Several other papers express satisfaction with the action of the House of Commons in the matter.]

Condemnation of the order issued by the Quarter-Master-General for the supply of prostitutes for the army in India.

5. The *Rájyabhakt* (124) of the 31st May, but received in this week, in writing about the order issued by the Quarter-Master-General for the supply of prostitutes for the soldiers, says:—This is really detestable. How many young women must be serving as prostitutes for these giants! If the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India and the Parliament have no hand in this mean business, and if they cherish maternal affection for the A'ryan women, it is their duty to severely punish the party who issued this order. If the matter had not been brought to the notice of Parliament, it would have continued unchecked for some time more. The evasive replies given by the Secretary of State show that he does not care much for India. A'ryans, look how your women are oppressed in your holy land, how your religion is neglected and how many sinful deeds are done under the sacred British rule! Rise, rise, be ready and increase your national strength. Drive away such wicked men from this country and do not let your noble descent be defiled. The National Congress alone is fit for this work. Its opponents will even defend this wicked conduct!

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal requested to dismiss Mr. Kirkwood, Sessions Judge, Patna, from the service for his alleged scandalous conduct in a certain case of house-trespass tried by him.

6. The *Gujaráti* (106), in its issue of the 10th June, gives particulars of a case heard by the Sessions Judge, Patna, in which a damaged character named Gosucharan Dosadh was charged with house-trespass and in which the prosecutrix, aged 12, was compelled by the Judge to have her person examined by an Assistant Surgeon in order to find out the truth of the statement made by her in the course of her evidence that she was a virgin, and says that the *Behar Herald* and the Calcutta *Statesman* newspapers deserve credit for bringing the matter to light, that many such cases of tyranny by European officers must be taking place in different parts of the country, and that a few of them only must be coming to light owing to the ignorance of a large portion of the people. The paper adds that if the complaint in the present case be true, it is the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to issue a strongly-worded resolution and to dismiss the Sessions Judge from the service. [The *Chandrá Prakásh* (99) of the 11th June says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ought to take severe notice of the rude and thoughtless conduct of Mr. Kirkwood, the Sessions Judge, who heard this case. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 14th June takes the same view.]

Comments on the report on the prisons in the Bombay Presidency for 1887.

7. In noticing the report on the prisons in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 11th June, says:—The annual cost per head for feeding prisoners was Rs. 26-2-4 in 1885, Rs. 25-11-11 in 1886 and Rs. 25-2-1 in 1887. The daily cost therefore comes to a little more than one anna per head. It is surprising that in these hard times such a small sum as one anna should suffice to satisfy the hunger of an able-bodied working man. The poor labourer who earns about five rupees a month finds it very hard to get sufficient food. It is doubtful whether the prisoners get sufficient food, and yet the tendency has been to lessen every year the cost of their feed. The fact that most of the prisoners were illiterate convincingly points out the salutary effects of education and the necessity for its wider spread. But the policy of Government has been for the last two years to raise the cost of education and to make its spread less rapid than before. This mistake ought to be speedily corrected.

Toddy licences in the Thána and Kolába districts.

8. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 14th June, says:—We support the complaint made by the *Bombay Gazette* in its issue of the 12th instant in connection with the system of licenses for the sale of fresh toddy which has been in operation in the Thána and Kolába districts and thank the newspaper for raising its voice in the matter. The *Gazette* censures the vernacular press for not sympathizing with the illiterate classes in the distress caused to them by the A'bkári Department. But the charge is groundless. Very few of the vernacular papers have ever allowed any opportunity to pass unavailed of without condemning the harshness of this department. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90) of the 13th June expresses similar sentiments, censuring Mr. Pritchard for commencing a harsh ábkári policy with the object of encouraging the consumption of Europe spirits at the cost of country liquor, and his successors in office for continuing the same policy.]

Complaint against the heavy punishment inflicted by Khán Bahádur Bamanji Edalji Modi, First Class Magistrate, Broach, in a certain case tried by him.

9. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 14th June, says that the sentence of 10 days' rigorous imprisonment passed upon a Marátha named Dáji Bodha by a First Class Magistrate at Broach for carrying arms without a license is cruelly heavy, that in such a large town as Bombay European Magistrates merely order the confiscation of the arms and inflict a small fine in such cases, that the Bombay High Court should investigate the matter and that Government should ask the Magistrates to act with leniency in such cases.

A suggestion in connection with the disposal of the legacy left by Sir Barrow Ellis for the people of Ratnágiri.

10. A correspondent, writing to the *Jagan Mitră* (35) in its issue of the 11th June, requests the Collector of Ratnágiri to recommend Government to make over to the Ratnágiri Municipality the legacy of Rs. 25,000 left by Sir Barrow Ellis for the benefit of the poor in that district to enable it to pay off half of its debt, as otherwise the people of Ratnágiri will have to leave their homes on account of the heavy burden of municipal taxation.

Disapproval of the order alleged to have been recently issued by Government regarding the appointments of Chitnises and Head Clerks to District Collectors.

11. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 14th June, disapproves of the order which, it learns, has been recently issued by Government in connection with the appointments of Chitnises and Head Clerks to the District Collectors, says that nominations to these posts should not be left to the choice of the Collectors but should depend upon the claims of candidates, and requests Government to reconsider their order above referred to.

publish the story as it reaches us. Of all places where different European interests are in conflict at the present moment, Zanzibar is the one where the representative of the British Government and the subjects whose interests he is supposed to protect and promote should be on terms of the warmest cordiality and union.

Approval of the abolition of the Contagious Diseases Acts in India.

4. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 10th June, writes:—After a continued agitation of some years the House of Commons has unanimously passed a resolution to abolish the Contagious Diseases Acts in India and we offer our hearty congratulations to those who have been the means of this abolition. One administrative blot has been removed, and it will, we hope, lead to the removal of similar others. When convinced, the British public in the generality of instances is always to the front to remove every abuse, but its slowness to appreciate and weigh the enormity thereof and its natural tenacity to stick to official views as correct have become proverbial, so much so that people have lost all faith in the prevalent system of obtaining redress of grievances by representations to authorities that be. [The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th June, observes that India must offer a national thanksgiving for her approaching release from the clutches of the abominable Contagious Diseases Acts and that the House of Commons has earned the gratitude of India and saved its own reputation. Several other papers express satisfaction with the action of the House of Commons in the matter.]

Condemnation of the order issued by the Quarter-Master-General for the supply of prostitutes for the army in India.

5. The *Rájyabhakt* (124) of the 31st May, but received in this week, in writing about the order issued by the Quarter-Master-General for the supply of prostitutes for the soldiers, says:—This is really detestable. How many young women must be serving as prostitutes for these giants! If the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India and the Parliament have no hand in this mean business, and if they cherish maternal affection for the A'ryan women, it is their duty to severely punish the party who issued this order. If the matter had not been brought to the notice of Parliament, it would have continued unchecked for some time more. The evasive replies given by the Secretary of State show that he does not care much for India. A'ryans, look how your women are oppressed in your holy land, how your religion is neglected and how many sinful deeds are done under the sacred British rule! Rise, rise, be ready and increase your national strength. Drive away such wicked men from this country and do not let your noble descent be defiled. The National Congress alone is fit for this work. Its opponents will even defend this wicked conduct!

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal requested to dismiss Mr. Kirkwood, Sessions Judge, Patna, from the service for his alleged scandalous conduct in a certain case of house-trespass tried by him.

6. The *Gujaráti* (106), in its issue of the 10th June, gives particulars of a case heard by the Sessions Judge, Patna, in which a damaged character named Gosucharan Dosadh was charged with house-trespass and in which the prosecutrix, aged 12, was compelled by the Judge to have her person examined by an Assistant Surgeon in order to find out the truth of the statement made by her in the course of her evidence that she was a virgin, and says that the *Behar Herald* and the Calcutta *Statesman* newspapers deserve credit for bringing the matter to light, that many such cases of tyranny by European officers must be taking place in different parts of the country, and that a few of them only must be coming to light owing to the ignorance of a large portion of the people. The paper adds that if the complaint in the present case be true, it is the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to issue a strongly-worded resolution and to dismiss the Sessions Judge from the service. [The *Chandrá Prakásh* (99) of the 11th June says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ought to take severe notice of the rude and thoughtless conduct of Mr. Kirkwood, the Sessions Judge, who heard this case. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 14th June takes the same view.]

Comments on the report on the prisons in the Bombay Presidency for 1887.

7. In noticing the report on the prisons in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 11th June, says:—The annual cost per head for feeding prisoners was Rs. 26-2-4 in 1885, Rs. 25-11-11 in 1886 and Rs. 25-2-1 in 1887. The daily cost therefore comes to a little more than one anna per head. It is surprising that in these hard times such a small sum as one anna should suffice to satisfy the hunger of an able-bodied working man. The poor labourer who earns about five rupees a month finds it very hard to get sufficient food. It is doubtful whether the prisoners get sufficient food, and yet the tendency has been to lessen every year the cost of their feed. The fact that most of the prisoners were illiterate convincingly points out the salutary effects of education and the necessity for its wider spread. But the policy of Government has been for the last two years to raise the cost of education and to make its spread less rapid than before. This mistake ought to be speedily corrected.

Toddy licences in the Thána and Kolába districts.

8. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 14th June, says:—We support the complaint made by the *Bombay Gazette* in its issue of the 12th instant in connection with the system of licenses for the sale of fresh toddy which has been in operation in the Thána and Kolába districts and thank the newspaper for raising its voice in the matter. The *Gazette* censures the vernacular press for not sympathizing with the illiterate classes in the distress caused to them by the A'bkári Department. But the charge is groundless. Very few of the vernacular papers have ever allowed any opportunity to pass unavailed of without condemning the harshness of this department. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90) of the 13th June expresses similar sentiments, censuring Mr. Pritchard for commencing a harsh ábkári policy with the object of encouraging the consumption of Europe spirits at the cost of country liquor, and his successors in office for continuing the same policy.]

Complaint against the heavy punishment inflicted by Khán Bahádur Bamanji Edalji Modi, First Class Magistrate, Broach, in a certain case tried by him.

9. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 14th June, says that the sentence of 10 days' rigorous imprisonment passed upon a Marátha named Dáji Bodha by a First Class Magistrate at Broach for carrying arms without a license is cruelly heavy, that in such a large town as Bombay European Magistrates merely order the confiscation of the arms and inflict a small fine in such cases, that the Bombay High Court should investigate the matter and that Government should ask the Magistrates to act with leniency in such cases.

A suggestion in connection with the disposal of the legacy left by Sir Barrow Ellis for the people of Ratnágiri.

10. A correspondent, writing to the *Jagan Mitră* (35) in its issue of the 11th June, requests the Collector of Ratnágiri to recommend Government to make over to the Ratnágiri Municipality the legacy of Rs. 25,000 left by Sir Barrow Ellis for the benefit of the poor in that district to enable it to pay off half of its debt, as otherwise the people of Ratnágiri will have to leave their homes on account of the heavy burden of municipal taxation.

Disapproval of the order alleged to have been recently issued by Government regarding the appointments of Chitnises and Head Clerks to District Collectors.

11. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 14th June, disapproves of the order which, it learns, has been recently issued by Government in connection with the appointments of Chitnises and Head Clerks to the District Collectors, says that nominations to these posts should not be left to the choice of the Collectors but should depend upon the claims of candidates, and requests Government to reconsider their order above referred to.

Cholera in the Viramgám Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and the necessity for further medical aid.

12. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 16th June, says:— Cholera of a virulent type prevails throughout the Viramgám Táluka and yet only one medical practitioner has been told off to look after cholera patients. The táluka contains nearly one hundred villages and numerous fatal cases have occurred. One doctor cannot certainly cope with the heavy work entailed upon him.

Remarks on a theft recently committed in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Kárwár.

13. Referring to the theft of about Rs. 40 recently committed in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kárwár, the *Satyá Sudha* (62), in its issue of the 4th June, says that the fact that Mr. Narsingráo Ravalaya, Názir in charge of the treasury, had opened the treasury box on the afternoon of Sunday, the 20th May, contrary to the usual practice gives rise to suspicion against him, and that considering all the circumstances it seems impossible that an outsider could have entered the room and stolen Rs. 40 only. Ráo Bahádur Bhánap, First Class Subordinate Judge, who is departmentally enquiring into the matter, is recommended to severely punish the offender.

The Salvation Army in India and its alleged deceitful conduct.

14. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 3rd June, bitterly complains of members of the Salvation Army passing off for Hindu ascetics and polluting the people in Gujarát by dining with them, and says that Government should take steps to punish these hypocrites, as otherwise this deceitful conduct of the Salvationists might lead to a mutiny like that of 1857.

Eulogy of the late Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th June, writes:—We were painfully surprised to hear of the death of Sir Frank Souter. He had such a fine constitution and was generally in such capital spirits that even his friends could hardly have been prepared for this sad occurrence. Well does it illustrate once more the truth of the remark that amid life we are in death. Though at the head of perhaps the most unpopular department, Sir Frank managed, throughout his tenure of office as Police Commissioner, to be one of the most popular of our citizens. We sometimes found him headstrong and impulsive, apt to be misled by designing persons; but a more gallant officer and a more genial companion never lived. It is hard to determine which loses more by his death, Society or the State. We have no doubt, however, that both will mourn his death sincerely, and that those who knew him most will miss him longest as a faithful servant of Government and a worthy member of the community of Bombay. [Almost every newspaper of the week expresses grief at the death of Sir Frank Souter.]

A public meeting in honour of Ráo Sáheb Náráyan Vásudev Kunte, late Mámlatdár of Kalyán.

16. The *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 10th June, says that a public meeting was held by the people of Kalyán in the municipal hall to do honour to Ráo Sáheb Náráyan Vásudev Kunte, Mámlatdár, on the occasion of his departure to Jalálpur, and that verses specially composed were recited on the occasion describing his popularity, suavity of manners and other good qualities and expressing the deep regret felt by the people at his transfer.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of the Police Commissioner, Bombay.

17. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 14th June, recommends the appointment of Colonel Wilson as Police Commissioner, Bombay, disapproves of the suggestion made in one of the local English dailies to limit the tenure of office of the Commissioner of Police to five years, and remarks that the police will not be benefited in the least by frequent changes in their head.

Charges against the Bombay police.

18. The *Rájyabhakt* (124) of the 12th April, but received in this week, advises the Bombay public to help Mr. Mulji Dyál in his endeavours to bring the well-known police case of Bháu Jiváji to the Full Bench of the Bombay High

Court, and observes:—Much mismanagement prevails in the police force. However strongly may the management of Sir Frank Souter be praised, the rumours regarding the taking of bribes by the police and their joining bad characters and instigating them in the perpetration of crime do not appear to be entirely unfounded. We have received many complaints regarding policemen taking a pice or two at night from the drivers of hack bullock-carriages while at the stand near Bori Bandar, Fort, but we do not publish them owing to the want of the numbers and names of these policemen. Gangs of gamblers have been deceiving the people by the card and leather-strap tricks performed on the public roads. On Tuesday last a Mahomedan and 5 or 7 gamblers were plundering several persons near the Dádyseth Agiáry Street at 9 A.M., but no policeman was to be seen there. The people said that the sepoy had received 8 annas and had, therefore, moved away from his post. The same paper, in its issue of the 17th May, says that on Tuesday last, at 4 P.M., a Bháthia widow named Mithánbái and a Bháthia were seen misbehaving themselves in a lane in the Jámli or Bápdev Street, that they were severely beaten by the people, that the widow hid herself in a Márwádi's shop and the Bháthia escaped after being severely beaten and that no police officer arrested the miscreants though the police *chawki* was nigh. The paper has satisfied itself of the truth of this occurrence and requests the Commissioner of Police and the Bombay Government to enquire into the matter and to bring the miscreants to justice. The paper adds:—Though there is a police *chawki* near the Jámli Street the policemen are so careless as to allow quarrels to take place there very often. If a detective were placed on duty here for eight days, the Commissioner of Police would see the necessity for adopting special measures to put down bad characters in this locality. The same paper, in its issue of the 27th May, says that on the evening of Friday last Mr. Macdermott, a Police Superintendent, used his stick on persons assembled to hear a lecture on the protection of cows near the Lakhmidás Khimji Cloth Market and that such conduct cannot be approved of.

A postal complaint from Baroda.

19. The *Baroda Vatsal* (155), in its issue of the 10th June, complains of the inconvenience and trouble caused to the people by the removal of the branch post-office in Baroda from opposite the Treasury building to Fatepura, and requests the Post-Master-General to have it located in a convenient part of the city.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Memorial of the Márwádis of Bombay in the matter of the new Debtors' Act supported.

20. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—The Márwádis of Bombay, who are the greatest sufferers by the operations of the revised Debtors' Act of 1888, feel themselves greatly distressed and have sent a memorial to the Bombay Government praying for its amendment and modification, if not repeal. Two of the clauses in the memorial contain very fair demands. One of them states that the present Act is unfair to the memorialists because they have before its passing advanced money on the faith of the then existing law. We echo the petitioners' sentiments when they say that in all justice it should have been provided that the provisions of the Act should not apply to any debts contracted before its becoming law. The difficulty complained of by the Bombay Márwádis has been experienced at Karáchi as well. The money-lenders of Karáchi who have advanced sums of money before the passing of the revised Debtors' Act on the faith of the then existing law have suffered materially. It would have been in consonance with fairness to have held in abeyance the practical operation of the revised law for the period of at least one year in order to enable the creditors to clearly understand their position. Another clause stating that the exemption of women from imprisonment in default of non-satisfaction of the judgment-creditor's claims should not be extended to prostitutes and other women of bad character also embodies a reasonable request. On the whole, considering the halting nature of the opinions on the vexed question of imprisonment for debt, the memorial of the Bombay Márwádis is one which ought to be carefully considered by Government.

PART III.—*Education.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás and the Bombay University.

21. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 27th May, says that the authorities of the Bombay University have shown weakness in not complying with the request made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás to allow him to see the University records. The University will, observes the paper, lose the confidence of the people by such conduct.

Absence of vernaculars in the college course in this presidency.

22. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 11th June, says:—The fact that very few of the persons who have received a college education in this presidency know how to write well in their vernaculars is very deplorable. This state of things is attributable to the University having prohibited the study of the vernaculars in the colleges and Government having quietly acquiesced in the matter. The University has committed a grave error in so doing. Government ought to interfere and have the Maráthi and Gujaráti languages introduced into the college curriculum.

Complaint against the Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

23. The *Praja Mat* (122) of the 9th June complains of the inconvenience and loss caused to students by the negligence of the Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, in publishing school-books in time for their use, and says that it is useless to spend thousands of rupees on this department when printing-presses abound in the country and are managed by competent men.

Complaint against Ráo Sáheb Motirám Rájárám, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad.

24. The same newspaper complains of Ráo Sáheb Motirám Rájárám, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, having inspected the girls' schools in Sánand and Godhávi without authority to do so, and observes:—It is said that he has got his Assistant to sign the examination reports, though he was not with him at the time. If this be true, Mr. Giles and Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, ought to enquire into the matter. There is no objection to the examination being held either by the Deputy Educational Inspector or his Assistant, but there must be some reason in examining the girls' schools alone.

Comments on the writing of the *Bombay Educational Record* regarding the accommodation in High Schools.

25. A correspondent of the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 6th June, quotes a paragraph from the *Bombay Educational Record* on the question of accommodation in High Schools and says:—What the *Record* calls idle rumours or vain apprehensions are facts, of which we are cognizant. If it is intended to make High Schools model schools, why then fix the number of scholars? No one will complain if candidates are not admitted under standards for which they are not fit. But one should strongly protest against deserving students being refused admission on the score of "no vacancy." The *Record* states that as a matter of fact no boy qualified for admission to a High School has been unable to secure a seat. This is entirely erroneous. Only lately a very fit Mahomedan boy was refused admittance into the 5th standard of the High School at Hyderabad, Sind. He was a student of the Karáchi Madressáh. He has passed the 4th standard and the 2nd class certificate examination and is far better than many boys in the 5th standard of the Hyderabad High School and every way fit to be a student in the 5th standard, and yet he has been denied admittance. It is said by the *Record* that the maximum number of students is fixed for each school. Is not the number fixed for Hyderabad much lower than the number which used to be on its rolls? Mr. Jacob's unwarranted rule is oppressive and is doing immense harm.

Alleged evil result of female education in Kolhápur.

26. In its local columns, the *Dnyán Ságar* (27) of Kolhápur of the 11th June says:—A Marátha girl who has attained puberty and is studying the third or the fourth standard refused to go to her husband's house at the instigation of her father and was recently taken away by force by her husband to his house while she was on her way to the school. Is it true that the school authorities informed the Kotwál of the matter and the latter sent for the girl's husband? Is this the benefit to be derived from female education? Has the Kotwál any authority to act thus? O young girls, is this the lesson you have been taught by your school-mistress? What will the people say when they hear of educated girls refusing to go to their husbands'? The people should draw the attention of Government to this result of female education.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Mismanagement on the Southern Marátha Railway.

27. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 14th June, once more bitterly complains of the overcrowding of passengers, the want of light in third-class carriages and of the scarcity of drinking water experienced on the Southern Marátha Railway, and says that it has, along with its contemporaries, complained a number of times about the mismanagement on this railway line without any effect, and that it is useless to complain over and over again if Government are determined to utterly disregard their complaints.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Comments on the Government resolution on municipal administration in the Bombay Presidency for 1886-87.

28. In noticing the resolution of the Bombay Government on the report on the municipalities of this presidency for 1886-87, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 16th June, says:—The report shows that Government exercise a strong control over the different municipal corporations, and in all matters, particularly in that of taxation, enjoin the latter to act according to their wishes and in case of neglect to do so compel them to carry out their orders. All the municipal corporations are constituted on the principle of local self-government and it is surprising that Government should be so strict in their supervision as to show that the corporations do not enjoy that liberty which they ought to possess under the local self-government scheme. The treatment received by the Mehmadabad Municipality at the hands of Government is the latest instance in point. Not a single new municipality has been established in the year under report. On the other hand, six municipalities have been deprived of their powers. The reasons for this step ought to have been given in the resolution. Faults have been found with the administration of six other municipalities and the District Collectors have been ordered to see that the defects are removed. The picture furnished by the Government resolution as to how local self-government is carried on in the Bombay Presidency is very disappointing.

Local self-government in Gujarát.

29. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80), in its issue of the 10th June, writes:—We extremely regret the turn affairs are taking. Local self-government is turning into a sham; everything is being carried with fixed bayonets and spears at rest. We counsel the leaders at Ahmedabad to lose no time in petitioning the Supreme Government against the construction of drainage works in their town. We know there is slender chance of success in the present state of affairs. But nothing like trial. The Bombay Government wants to distinguish its April career (not of the fool's day, we trow) by its exercise of powers under the "Control Chapter of Act II of 1884" in Gujarát from Ahmedabad to Surat. Associations and Sabhas, awake, arise, and vindicate the rights of the people against the grasping Executive!

Disapproval of the appointment of Government officials as vice-presidents in some of the District Local Boards.

30. In its local columns, the *Hitechchhu* (83) of Ahmedabad of the 14th June says:—At the time of the passing of the Local Boards Act it was distinctly stated in the Legislative Council that if the president of a Local Board be a Government servant the vice-president would be a non-official, and a clause to that effect has been inserted in the Act. Notwithstanding this in many districts the Collector or the Assistant Collector is appointed president of the Local Board and the Mámlatdár its vice-president. If Government think that the object of local self-government is fulfilled by the appointment of a few village patels to the Board, then this farce is much to be regretted. It is to be hoped that our new Collector, Mr. James, will attend to the matter. [The *Samsher Bahádur* (126) of Ahmedabad of the 8th June says that there was no necessity for appointing the Mámlatdár, a Government officer, as vice-president of the Local Board, when Khán Bahádur Kávasji Seth, a non-official, had filled that post for the last three years with credit and for which he was praised by the local City Magistrate in the general meeting of the municipality held a few days ago.]

Cholera at Ahmedabad and the drainage works for the city.

31. A correspondent, writing from Ahmedabad to the *Rást Goftár* (85) of the 10th June, says:—Cholera prevails extensively in the city of Ahmedabad and has of late spread in the district. Numerous persons from the city wash their dirty clothes in the river Sábarmati, fouling the water, and water-carriers and others take water for home consumption at the spot where clothes are washed. Evidently the use of dirty water has given strength to the epidemic, and the municipal commissioners being unwilling to interfere in this matter, the Collector ought to prohibit the washing of clothes in the river in the interests of public health. On the 1st instant a meeting composed of about three hundred persons was held at the Tanksál building for the purpose of submitting a protest to His Excellency the Viceroy against the drainage scheme sanctioned by the municipal commissioners. The meeting was got up by a set of scheming persons who do not bear a good character and who were excluded from the deputation that was to wait upon the Viceroy on the occasion of his last visit to the city.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

The approaching visit of His Highness the Gáikwád to Europe and rumours regarding it.

32. In alluding to the approaching departure of His Highness the Gáikwád to Europe, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 13th June, says:—The hasty departure of His Highness soon after his return to India is quite inexplicable. The public openly asks whether the Gáikwád is going to Europe of his own free will or is compelled to do so, but no explanation is forthcoming. We have reasons to believe that His Highness is not willing to incur the heavy expenditure which he will be put to on account of this visit. On enquiry we have learnt that there is nothing wrong with his health. The question then is what is the cause of this hasty departure? It is surprising that he should think of going away direct from the Nilgherries without first visiting his State and arranging its affairs. Has the Resident at Baroda no explanation to give in the matter? It is a well-known fact that His Highness the Gáikwád does not like the questionable title of "Farzande Khás Dowlate Inglishia" bestowed upon him by Lord Lytton's administration. Has the second visit to Europe any connection with this dislike of the prince? If the British authorities do not give the necessary explanation on the subject, the Gáikwád himself ought to furnish one. [The *Rájyabhakt* (124) of the 14th June says that His Highness the Gáikwád or the British Resident should publish an explanation in the matter with a view to stop the various rumours about the cause of his visit to Europe. The paper states that it is rumoured that the Mahárája is thus moving about owing to disagreement with Bái Jamnábái and that His Highness does not like to give portion of his territories to the British Government for which they have brought pressure to bear on him. The *Broach Mitrá* (95) of the 13th June says

that His Highness the Gáikwád's absence from his capital for six months more will increase the uneasiness and the suspicions of his subjects, that by his absence he loses importance with them as they see that the State can well be managed without him, that the opinion that a State can be managed without a *Rája* is gaining ground among the subjects of Native Princes, that this is injurious to both the parties, that it is preferable to entrust the administration of a State to a council of representatives of the people instead of paid officials during the absence of its prince as such a course will give much satisfaction to the public, and that this experiment should be tried in the Baroda State. Several other papers also disapprove of the Gáikwád's second visit to Europe.]

Mismanagement in the Bhávnagar State and a request to Government to appoint a Joint-Administration there.

33. In a leading article headed "The Bhávnagar Scandal," the *Rájyabhakt* (124) of the 14th June says that the Thákor disgraces the title of G.C.S.I. conferred upon him and the education he has received in the Rájkot Rájkumár College, and that he passes his time in pleasure and in the company of dancing girls. It complains of mismanagement in the State, mentions different acts of such mismanagement and asks Government to appoint a Joint-Administration there. It also recommends Government to nominate a commission composed of independent men to enquire into and to bring to light the misappropriation of lákhs of rupees from the State treasury by the State officials, the murders committed and the setting up of false heirs and thereby throwing dust into the eyes of Government, and adds that the Thákor is quite unfit for the throne and that it is prepared to prove this statement.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd June 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 16th June 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: Toddy licenses in the Thána and Kolába districts... ... 7
Appointments:
  A suggestion regarding the appointment of the Police Commissioner, Bombay 8
  Disapproval of the order alleged to have been recently issued by Government regarding the — of Chitnises and Head Clerks to District Collectors 7
British Consul at Zanzibar: Complaint against the bearing of Colonel Euan Smith, the new — 5
Cholera: Prevalence of — in the Viramgám Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and the necessity for further medical aid 8
Contagious Diseases Acts in India:
  Approval of the abolition of the — 6
  Condemnation of the order issued by the Quarter-Master-General for the supply of prostitutes for the army in India 6
Judicial matters:
  Complaint against the heavy punishment inflicted by Khán Bahádur Bamanji Edalji Modi, 1st Class Magistrate, Broach, in a certain case tried by him 7
  Remarks on the theft recently committed in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Kárwár... 8
  The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal requested to dismiss Mr. Kirkwood, Sessions Judge, Patna, from the service for his alleged scandalous conduct in a certain case of house-trespass tried by him 6
Legacy left by Sir Barrow Ellis to the people of Ratnágiri: A suggestion in connection with the — 7
Obituary; Eulogy of the late Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay 8
Police: Charges against the Bombay — 8
Postal matters: A postal complaint from Baroda 9
Prisons: Comments on the report on the — in the Bombay Presidency for 1887 7
Public honours: Birthday honours and satisfaction at the Honourable Mr. West being knighted 5
Public service; A public meeting in honour of Ráo Sáheb Náráyan Vásudev Kunte, late Mámlatdár of Kalyán 8
Salvation Army in India: The — and its alleged deceitful conduct ... 8
Uncovenanted Civil Service: The Government and the grievances of the members of the — 5

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Debtors' Act of 1888: Memorial of the Márwádis of Bombay in the matter of the — supported 9

Part III.—*Education*—

Bombay University:
  Absence of vernaculars in the college course in this presidency ... 10
  The Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás and the — ... 10
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad: Complaint against Ráo Sáheb Motirám Rájárám, — 10
Female education: Alleged evil result of — in Kolhápur 11
Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay; Complaint against the Curator, — 10
High Schools: Comments on the writing of the *Bombay Educational Record* regarding the accommodation in — 10

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Southern Marátha Railway: Mismanagement on the— 11

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Cholera at—and the drainage works for the city ... 12
District Local Boards: Disapproval of the appointment of Government officials as vice-presidents in some of the— 12
Local self-government in Gujarát: Comments regarding— ... 11
Report on the municipal administration in the Bombay Presidency for 1886-87: Comments on the Government resolution on the— ... 11

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Baroda: The approaching visit of His Highness the Gáikwád of—to Europe and rumours regarding it 12
Bhávnagar: Mismanagement in the—State and a request to Government to appoint a Joint-Administration there 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERÁ'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH JUNE 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARÁ'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARÁ'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Bestowal of the Birthday honours on six gentlemen in Berár.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 8th June, congratulates the six gentlemen from Berár who have received titles in the Birthday honours Gazette and says that these selections clearly show that meritorious public service is not lost sight of by Government. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—We are glad to see that after years' fighting the Local Administration has been induced to recommend gentlemen from Berár for the Birthday honours. The last Birthday honours Gazette contains the names of six gentlemen from Berár, all Natives, who have been considered deserving of these honours. Three of these names will command universal satisfaction, viz., Messrs. Shrirám Bhikáji Jatár, Purushotam Náráyan and Devráo Vináyak.

Disapproval of the proposed transfer of the Central Provinces from the Bengal to the Bombay Government.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 9th June, writes:—The most important event of the last week was certainly the influential meeting that was held last Sunday in the City School buildings, Nágpur, to express disapproval of the proposed annexation of part or whole of the Central Provinces to the Bombay Presidency. In the opinion of this meeting the proposed break-up of the Central Provinces Government was absolutely distasteful to its present subjects, and therefore it was resolved to send a memorial to the Chief Commissioner praying him to take such steps as will crush the proposal in the bud. Mr. Deva, editor of the local paper, seconded and an old Malguzar supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Complaint against the Chief Constable of Jalgaon for bringing a charge of theft against Mr. Dina Bába, a Bráhman merchant of the same place.

3. A correspondent of the *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 11th June, writes:—Mr. Dina Bába of Jalgaon is a great Bráhman merchant in the Akola District. He is very pious and honest and fears man no less than God in all his dealings. He is loved and respected by all classes of people for his affable manners and benevolence. He commands much respect among the high Government officials. Notwithstanding all this the Chief Constable of Jalgaon named Punjáji has, it is said, been trying to lower him anyhow in the estimation of the Government servants and the public. He

brought against him a charge of theft and was about to arrest him for that offence as it is cognizable by the police, perhaps out of a private grudge. Can any one suppose that a man of Dina Bába's position is apt to do such an act as the Chief Constable seems to think him capable of? Will the Inspector-General of Police, who is very just, look into the case and teach the Chief Constable a proper lesson?

Grievances of school-masters in Berár.

4. A correspondent of the same newspaper gives reasons why school-masters in Berár like to serve in any other department even on a lower salary, and remarks that some educational officers in Berár are entirely guided by the municipal committees in their behaviour towards the school-masters and do harm to them.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd June 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 25 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 23rd June 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta[1]	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyánárk	Poona	Do.	...
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katákah	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtrá Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 340—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Sumant	Kárwár	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
71	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
72	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,357
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
138	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
142	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
143	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
144	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
147	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
149	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
150	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
151	„ Slamul Akhbár	Kárwár	Do.	...
	PERSIAN.			
152	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
153	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
154	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
155	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
156	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
157	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
158	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
159	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Manifestation of signs of an approaching political revolution in India.

1. The *Vrittasár* (77), in its issue of the 18th June, says:—The past history of the world shows that political revolutions are always preceded by increase of immorality, thefts and affrays among the subject people, wanton conduct and neglect of duty on the part of the officers of the State, a desire on the part of the paramount power to ruin feudatory states or principalities by picking quarrels with them, the rise of religious discussions and quarrels and such other circumstances, and it is a matter for serious grief that all these signs of a coming political revolution have begun to be manifested under the present British *régime*. Of all the rulers that India has had the British alone have made the subjects tipsy and adulterous. Thefts and robberies are the order of the day and it appears that they are being connived at. Hundreds of instances will be found in the Bombay Presidency in which thefts of one or two thousand rupees have not been traced. Not to mention the innumerable offences which are not entered in the police registers, numerous robberies are committed with torch-light like those recently committed at Ahirvádi and Bársi in the Sholápur District. The last generation of the people of India spoke highly of British justice, but at present they are silenced in consequence of the worry and difficulty experienced and the expense incurred in obtaining civil and criminal justice. The manner in which justice is administered in subordinate courts is seen every day and does not call for special mention. But a reference to the reports of decided cases will serve to show the working of the higher courts. It is said that once the late Mr. Bhairavnáth Mangesh, a High Court Pleader, having a hundred or hundred and twenty-five cases in the High Court, was unable to be present in court and employed another pleader on his behalf. About a half of these cases were decided on that day, and, strange to say, they were all decided against his clients. But when next day he appeared personally he was successful in all the remaining cases. This shows that the personal influence of a pleader counts for much in the decision of cases. As for the Native Princes, there are a very few of them now in India and those who were looked upon as the allies of the British Government were declared subordinate to it in 1877 when Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen assumed the title of the Empress of India. Even these are now pursued by missionaries and political officers. The Gáikwád of Baroda is moving from place to place as his medical advisers direct him. The Mahárája Scindia is young and inexperienced and his treasury has been emptied. The Holkar is in trouble and Anglo-Indian newspapers are ready to declare him unfit. In the south the Nizám is in a perilous condition and there is no knowing when he may politically cease to breathe his last. All these things are unimportant when compared with the direct or indirect religious interference now resorted to, and which is the most potent cause of a political revolution. There is no truth in the assertion that our rulers do not interfere with our religion, as the present state of things will amply show. Missionaries will, it is feared, bring about the ruin of Government. In short, there is no doubt that a political revolution seems to be impending on this country and we pray that it may be averted by the grace of God.

Proposal for Mr. Dádábhái Navroji's candidature for a seat in Parliament as a representative of Ireland approved.

2. In noticing the proposal of Mr. Michael Davitt to elect Mr. Dádábhái Navroji as a Parliamentary member in the interests of the Irish Nationalist cause, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—Since Mr. Dádábhái was once disappointed in being elected by England, and there is little chance of his gaining success in that quarter, there is no objection to his coming out as a candidate for Ireland. If he is returned by Ireland he will have to support Home Rule, but this will not be a new cause for him; for, at the last elections Mr. Dádábhái supported Mr. Gladstone's proposals for Irish national self-government. The people of India also approve of Mr. Gladstone's schemes in regard to Ireland, as they will, they believe, conciliate the Irish and strengthen British rule in that country. Mr. Dádábhái should, however, be moderate in his advocacy of Home Rule, and should not meddle with diplomatic jobberies. His presence in Parliament will be highly beneficial to India as he will be able to properly represent the wants and grievances of India and to correct erroneous impressions about Indian matters discussed in Parliament.

Discomfiture of the uncovenanted civil servants in Parliament hailed with delight.

3. Several newspapers of the week consider it selfish on the part of the uncovenanted civil servants to demand the payment of their pension in sterling in these times of financial embarrassment and express delight at their discomfiture in Parliament.

Death of Emperor Frederick of Germany.

4. In noticing the death of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 18th June, says :—The demise of the late Emperor at the early age of 57 years is to be much regretted as he was a kind-hearted, brave and peace-loving ruler. The whole of India is exceedingly sorry for the Emperor's death as he was the eldest and much beloved son-in-law of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The casualty has created fears of some great changes taking place in the political horizon of Europe and the rest of the world. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the same date says :—The late Emperor was good, virtuous, peace-loving and popular and his untimely death is much regretted at the present time when the political aspect of Europe is anything but peaceful. We offer our most sincere condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the bereavement caused to her by the death of her beloved son-in-law. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90) of the same date says :—The whole of India was as anxious as the Germans themselves and prayed God for the recovery of Emperor Frederick, but their hopes have been frustrated, and they have been thrown into deep grief.]

5. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 17th June, says that the entire world bemoans the death of Emperor Frederick of Germany, that the world has lost in him an excellent general, a brave warrior and a powerful Emperor, and that India feels the loss more keenly on account of her beloved Empress, whose eldest daughter has like her royal mother become a widow in her youth. [Many other Native papers deplore the death of Emperor Frederick and express condolence with Her Majesty the Queen and the Empress of Germany in their bereavement.]

The Public Service Commission's report and the disappointment caused to the people of India.

6. Writing on the report of the Public Service Commission, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th June, says :—It has been decided, and the decision is not now open to debate, that the Indian Empire must be governed in accordance with the requirements of the changes that have come about and are everyday taking place in the fabric of Indian society as affected by a western system of education and the influence of modern civilization. To perpetuate the ties of association that have existed between this country and England during the last two hundred years it is essential that the English nation should always keep before its eyes the idea that India must be made a self-governing nation if England itself must hold its own against the competing European powers and if she must not leave this vast peninsula to the mercy of its rivals in the struggle for existence. A satisfactory solution of the question of the services or, in other words, the question of the economic well-being of two hundred and fifty millions of human beings, mainly depends upon the standpoint from which the question of the permanency of British rule in India is looked at. We sincerely regret to find that the Public Service Commission has failed to suggest a healthy line of action such as would allay the discontent that admittedly prevails amongst the ranks of the service itself and amongst the educated classes whose sympathies the Government of India wanted to enlist in its favour by guaranteeing to them a wider opening in the services. The Commission no doubt thinks that in the scheme it suggests there is the least dislocation of present arrangements, but the very first recommendation it makes changes the position altogether. Had it not been for the convenience of the members of the constituted service—convenience as to pay and promotion,

the provisions of Statute 33 George III., cap. 52, localising the service and confining the limits to the presidency could have been altered and modified long ago. In support of the recommendation the Commission says that Government ought to possess the power of direct transference from one province to another. In suggesting this addition to the powers of Government the Commission has entirely lost sight of the freedom members of the service have enjoyed. The requirements of the public service are more than met by the present arrangements, by which Civilians of a province can be placed at the disposal of the Government of India. We have no doubt that if the wishes of the members of the service were consulted on this point they would not like to surrender a privilege they have long enjoyed, especially as there is no compensation promised. There is another recommendation, too, which deprives the service of an enjoyed privilege. Without in the least raising the status of the uncovenanted service, in the report called "the provincial service," the Commission levels the Covenanted or Imperial service down and thus tries to obliterate the distinction, to the disadvantage of the one without any gain to the other. It would have been perfectly just and reasonable if the doors of the top service had been kept open to deserving members of the middle section; in such an arrangement the process would have been that of levelling up and not levelling down. In these two important respects the Commission creates a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the members of the service. By the suggested arrangement it does not hold out any hope of allowing more Natives to get in. The Commission says that the Imperial service should be recruited from England by competition-wallahs. The narrowing of the reserved field does not create any condition of things for which more Natives would be going to England for the Civil Service Examination. The difficulties in the way of Natives going to England for the examination remain. Wherein, we ask, are the facilities that were to be provided for in order to enable a large number of Natives to get an entrance into the service? There is another recommendation with regard to the constitution of the service which is no less objectionable than the two just alluded to. It is that of including what are at present known as the Non-Regulation Provinces into the schedule of reserved appointments. This recommendation involves serious injustice to the Natives and woeful neglect of the members of the service. The extension of the reserved schedule to the Non-Regulation Provinces was to be made in the interests of Natives. The question of employing more Natives into the higher branches of the service by appointing them in the Non-Regulation Provinces to appointments similar to those reserved for competition-wallahs in the Regulated Provinces was raised and settled so long back as 1867. This alteration in the schedule will bring to the Natives no additional gain: in the first place, because these posts will still be open to members of the Imperial service; in the second place, no posts of higher emoluments or responsibility are by this arrangement made available to Natives; in the third place, it is the maximum that Natives can hope for in course of time; and lastly, because the arrangement does not remove the slur that is cast upon Native loyalty and capacity. It is a matter for great regret that on the Commission we had not representatives who could see that the present scheme is Lord Lytton's scheme minus its good features. Being challenged to prove our claims to higher employments we made out our case, but the Commission has decided against us; the most regrettable part of it being that Native members too thought it their duty to subscribe to recommendations most prejudicial to our interests. Let us therefore appeal from this decision to a tribunal in which we have faith and try to win a national battle or be prepared for ever to play to the whims of *johukumism* and *ábke wásteism*.

Observations on the report of the Public Service Commission.

7. While writing on the same subject, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—Whatever may be the suggestions and recommendations of the Commission, real reform cannot be effected in the administration of India unless the Covenanted Civil Service is remodelled. This service was created at a time when education had not spread so much in India and when Europeans hesitated in coming to this country unless there were good prospects of promotion. But those days have gone away. In every civilized country those men alone

who are experienced, intelligent and well-versed in law are employed in the service of the State. Mere stupid school-boys will not do for the posts of Magistrates or Judges. There are at present hundreds of barristers and pleaders in India who can, without the least objection, be appointed to the posts of Civil Servants and there is not the least doubt that they will discharge the duties connected with these posts in a manner so as to do credit to themselves and good to the people in general. If this arrangement be not considered right there should be at any rate simultaneous Civil Service examinations in England and in India. When many Natives enter the Civil Service in this way, there will be friendship between Natives and Europeans and the administration of India will be carried on in accordance with public opinion. But if neither of these suggestions be feasible, the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service will cause much public suffering. The present administration of India is highly despotic, and vanity and haughtiness have found much scope in it. It seems to be the general belief that the Civil Servants are the masters of India while really they are only her servants. This position must be properly understood by the Natives and they must get posts of responsibility under the State in order that England may politically and economically be benefited by her rule in India.

British Government requested to take a lesson from the Gondal State with respect to the system of collecting land revenue.

8. The *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 15th June, says that His Highness the Thákor of Gondal is more kind to his subjects than the British Government to theirs, condemns the policy of Government in recovering land revenue in full even during years of famine or unfavourable crops and in rewarding those Collectors and Mámlatdárs who do not let it fall into arrears, thereby causing great inconvenience and hardship to the *rayats*, and remarks that Government should take a lesson from the Gondal State in this respect.

Appointment of a special officer to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts to which it has been applied disapproved.

9. The same newspaper says:—Government ought to have appointed a mixed commission of official and non-official gentlemen instead of a single Government officer to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the four districts in which it is at present in force. It is not yet too late to carry out this suggestion. Government being firmly of opinion that the Act is quite beneficial to the agriculturists, and Government officers having always to shape their course according to the opinion of Government, it is likely that the special officer will take a view favourable to Government. The agriculturists and the money-lenders are both subjects of Government and it is but just that the Act should injure the interests of neither of them. Why should Government pass unheeded the complaints about the Act having benefited the agriculturists at the expense of the *sávkárs*? The justice of ruining those who preserved the lives of the *rayats* during the late famine is unique indeed. The heavy land revenue and its collection at an inopportune time have been declared by the Famine Commission to be the causes of the poverty of the agriculturists, but instead of lightening this burden Government have been increasing it.

10. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 17th June, writes:—The rumoured intention of Government to extend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the districts of Ratnágiri, Kolába, Thána, Násik and Khándesh has at last taken a tangible shape. As far as we have been able to observe the working of the Act, we have not seen anything which justifies any such extension, and we have been fortified in our opinion by the views of such an able authority as the Honourable Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., regarding the operation of the Act in the Deccan districts and of its inherent revolutionary character. Moreover, the inquiries made by a special officer about 1882-83 in this matter showed that at all events until the Act stood the test of a famine nothing could be asserted about its benefits. We therefore think that the proposal is at the best a premature one, and should not have been allowed to emerge out of its inchoate character. However, the appointment of a special officer to conduct

another inquiry into the working of the Act before it is introduced into the other districts is itself a matter for thankfulness. But it would have been more satisfactory if instead of one officer a committee composed of a few official and non-official members had been appointed to do the work. It is only by the latter agency that any trustworthy result can be arrived at, especially in such a matter where the officials are, according to the impression abroad, bound to stand up for one side.

Stringency of the A'bkári Department at Bombay.

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th June, writes:—The A'bkári Department at Bombay really asks for too much when it asks the half-starved and illiterate Bhandári to leave a licensed substitute at his shop when he goes to fetch toddy from the tree and to keep a written account. As we pointed out last year and as a contemporary has fresh occasion to point out, the outlay of a rupee on having his substitute recognized by the Collector is too much for the Bhandári, not to say anything of the loss of time and the trouble of going for miles in search of the Collector Bahádur. As to keeping a written account, it means another outlay on a clerk and yet another as blackmail when an Inspector or his sepoy takes it into his head to question the accuracy of the Bhandári's accounts. Altogether, we say this is too much for the poor wight who can hardly live, as it is, from hand to mouth. If ábkári underlings intend driving the man out of his business and killing the toddy trade outright, they had better go about it straight and square. What is the use of running the wretch to earth in this roundabout sneaking manner, and throwing dust into the eyes of the public and the Government? Let the liquor contractor be enriched in every way, if that is to be so. "He is a jolly good fellow," free of hand and easy to be partners with. He could afford it, while the Bhandári has become only a bundle of bones, thanks to the farming system! It is sad that a system which bears on the face of it the stamps of want of logic in theory and dishonesty in practice cannot be done away with under a Government conversant with fiscal polity and the freedom of trade. Is the A'bkári Department really too strong for the Secretariat?

Request to Government to ameliorate the most wretched condition of the mill-hands in Bombay.

12. The same newspaper writes:—It can hardly be denied that the cotton and other mills in Bombay have retrograded since Mr. Jones was here. In the case of the former the stoppages of the machinery twice a day for half an hour each time have become a thing of the past. The mills now only stop at 12 noon for 10 minutes to oil the engines and in some mills they pride themselves upon having such good engines that they run from sunrise to sunset without once stopping. Further, when Mr. Jones was here they used to stop every other Sunday for cleaning the boilers. But now the mills have extra boilers, so that a stoppage for this purpose is not necessary. This we look upon as little short of slavery, and a law alone, we fear, can stop it. It is true the hands get a few Native holidays in most of the mills, but, as Mr. Jones says, they have to attend without pay for half the day for the purpose of cleaning the machinery. There are, we understand, double the number of spinners to each frame here that there are in England, and hence while half are taking their meals the other half mind the machines. They commence work in the hot weather at 5-30 and work till 6-30, *i.e.*, 13 hours, probably 13½ hours. They have to walk 3 miles to their homes in the evening and 3 miles back in the morning, so that 15 to 15½ hours are daily consumed in work and the remaining 8½ to 9 hours at home, not in sleep, for the morning meal has to be cooked before they leave and the evening meal after they return. The officials themselves and the agents will all be glad, we are told, if Government step in and pass a 10-hours' law for all hands, men, women and children; also enforce stoppage on every half Saturday, for cleaning up, and on every Sunday, not because it is Sunday but because it gives one day's rest in seven and allows the hands time to do their marketting in the larger and cheaper markets and time to wash their clothes and also allows the officials a little rest. The Millowners' Association appears to be helpless in the matter, and so must be individual mills, for competition is now so keen that each mill would secretly try to gain a

little extra profit by working half an hour or an hour longer, unless it were declared illegal. Those who know best ask why the English Factory Act might not be introduced into India with most of its rigorous restrictions, though confined to cotton, wool and jute spinning and weaving mills? The immediate effect of this, we think, would be that, as the Indian mills have the monopoly of China trade in 20s. yarns and coarser counts, there would be a diminished production, the prices would go up and all the mills would make a larger profit, and this larger profit would be permanent for some years at least until new mills increased the production and brought down the prices again. The hands used to sleep during the two half-hour's recess in Mr. Jones' time, and it was a sight to see the wretched people lying all over the mill floors like an array of dead bodies. Such rest is impossible now; the only relaxation they get is by retiring to the privy as often as they can, but there even the police peons are at hand to see that they do not skulk. Sleep during the day is therefore an impossibility.

Approval of the appointment of Colonel Wilson as Police Commissioner, Bombay.

13. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—We are glad at the appointment of Colonel Wilson as Commissioner of Police, Bombay. The gallant Colonel is a popular police officer and has well deserved the appointment by his long and varied experience of the department. He made a very successful Police Commissioner on the two occasions that he acted for the late Sir Frank Souter and earned the confidence and esteem of the people generally. [Several other papers also approve of the appointment.]

The decision given by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in a certain opium case found fault with and Government requested to attend to it.

14. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 17th June, gives particulars of an opium case tried by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in which a Hindu named Bhánji Kurji was fined Re. 1 for having more than 10 *tolás* of opium in his possession and in which the Magistrate declined to order the confiscation of the opium found in his possession on the grounds that the accused was ignorant of the law and did not intend to cheat the Government, though the Magistrate was requested by the Opium Inspector and afterwards by Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, to do so, and in the end told the accused to hand over 5 *tolás*, which were in excess of the amount allowed by law, to some friend of his in order to escape from the clutches of the law, and remarks:—We do not hesitate in saying that Mr. Hamilton's decision is not only erroneous and opposed to law but is injurious to Government. Viewed from all points the decision is objectionable. However stringent the Opium Act may be, the Magistrate ought to carry it out. If the accused did not intend to cheat Government, where was the necessity for fining him Re. 1? If the Magistrates decide cases in this manner, the rules of the A'bkári and other departments of Government will not be properly carried out and the Inspectors will be remiss in their duties. We, unlike others, commend the courageous conduct of the Opium Inspector, Mr. Rustam Pestanji Jehángir, in this case. Government ought to pay attention to Mr. Hamilton's decision.

Comments on the decision of Mr. Scott, Deputy Collector, Sátára, in a libel case against the editor of the *Chitragupta* newspaper, Karád.

15. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 13th June, expresses dissatisfaction with the decision of Mr. Scott, Deputy Collector, Sátára, in a case in which the editor of the *Chitragupta* newspaper was charged with defaming the character of the Karád Sub-Registrar by allegations of corruption against him, and says that the Magistrate, if he was impartial and disinterested, should have admitted in evidence the confidential reports made by the Mámlatdár of Karád after inquiring into the petitions received against the Sub-Registrar and that the people had, from the way in which the accused had been moved from place to place in his circuit by the trying Magistrate, anticipated that his decision in the case would undoubtedly be in favour of the Sub-Registrar and against the newspaper editor.

16. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 18th June, says:—It is plain enough that a newspaper should not accuse a Government servant of receiving bribes unless he possesses sufficient proof to prove his statement. But it is not good that Government should be indifferent in such cases and should make the task of exposing the conduct of their corrupt officers a hopeless one. The giver of a bribe being considered guilty as well as its receiver according to law it is very difficult to prove a case of bribery. The protection which this law has given to those who receive bribes has encouraged them in their nefarious practice. The *rayats*, however, suffer very much at their hands. It is the duty of Government to take into consideration the motive of a person who brings a charge of bribery against a Government servant and to give every assistance to the former in proving the charge. If, even after such assistance, he be unable to prove the charge, he will of course be punished according to law. Newspapers always complain in such cases after convincing themselves of the truth of the complaint and with good motives. If our remarks be reasonable, Government should still assist the editor of the *Chitraguptă* in proving his case and should test the conduct of the Sub-Registrar at Karád and then confirm the sentence passed upon the editor if he fails to prove the charge. [The *Vritt Sudha* (78), in its issue of the 19th June, while writing on the decision in the same case, observes:—We do not attach much importance to the fact that the Magistrate was not satisfied with the evidence tendered by the accused. Judicial officers, who can clearly see through the several films that obscure their vision, are very rare and so the decision of a judicial officer cannot always be said to be just in all respects. There is no doubt that the same is the case with the decision in question.]

The view of Mr. Macpherson, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, in a certain case ridiculed.

17. Several newspapers of the week ridicule the refusal of Mr. Macpherson, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, to enhance the sentence passed on the late agent of the Bombay Bank at Karáchi on the ground of the public press not having found fault with it and consider it unjudicial and impolitic.

Inconvenience and expense which litigants are put to when the Mámlatdárs and District Collectors are on tour.

18. In a communicated article the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 17th June, complains about the inconvenience and hardship suffered by litigants in ejectment cases in going from village to village after the Mámlatdárs on tour, says that save in exceptional cases such cases should be heard in the villages in which the properties in dispute are situated, and requests the Mámlatdárs, District Collectors and Assistant Collectors not to put the litigants and witnesses to unnecessary trouble and expense as they at present do.

A request to the Collector of Dhárwár to give an additional clerk to the Sub-Registrar at Gadag.

19. The *Rasik Ranjani* (148), in its issue of the 14th June, says that the Sub-Registrar and his clerk at Gadag are overworked and that when such is the case it is no use issuing orders to them not to let their work be in arrears, and requests the District Collector to sanction the place of an additional clerk asked for by the Sub-Registrar.

Bad characters in Gadag and the local police.

20. The same newspaper says:—In Gadag there is a well called Gobbardi. Some bad characters gather near it at about 5 P.M., when many respectable women from the town go there to fetch water, and sing obscene songs in their presence and insult them in various other ways. The police were several times informed of this, but to no effect.

PART II.—*Education.*

The Bombay University and the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás.

21. The *Broach Samáchár* (96) of the 21st June disapproves of the refusal of the authorities of the Bombay University to allow the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás to inspect the University records, and remarks that the people have become very suspicious about the

management of the University and that an influential public meeting should be held to request Government to appoint a committee of inquiry into its working and management. It adds that the management will not improve unless the Government interfere and that no heed will be paid to the complaint till the people come forward and raise their combined voice against it.

Guaranteed appointments for the L.C.E.'s.

22. In alluding to the notification of the Bombay Government in the Educational Department withdrawing from 1st January 1891 the guarantee of three appointments in the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department given in 1869 to the Licentiates of Civil Engineering, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—The University graduates employed under this guarantee have not been stated to have failed to give satisfaction to Government. On the other hand the instruction given to students at the Poona Science College is highly praised by all parties. The L.C.E.'s have proved of great use in the Public Works Department, Native States and the Municipalities. Under these circumstances it is to be regretted that the small inducement of three appointments should have been taken away. It is surprising that while every successful student of the Cooper's Hill Civil Engineering College should be provided with a good berth in India, the concession of three appointments in the upper subordinate establishment to be made annually should be taken away from the Natives.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government on the municipal administration of the presidency for 1886-87.

23. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 18th June, complains of delay in the publication of the administration reports of Government and says that the first thing that strikes one on a perusal of the Government resolution on municipal administration of the Bombay Presidency, which has just appeared, is that the attitude of Government towards municipal boards is by no means sympathetic. It was one of the main principles of Lord Ripon's scheme that the institution must be looked upon as in its educational stage and treated with kindliness and sympathy. The position of the Bombay Government, on the other hand, is that of a master with a rod in his hand. The bludgeon clauses which had occasioned so much heated discussion and which were put forth as mere formal safeguards are in their practical operation no mere empty threats and are used with no sparing hand. During the year under review no less than five municipalities were abolished, two in the presidency proper and three in Sind. Of the latter we have no information and we are unable to say anything. But as to the former, those of Talegaon (Dhamdhera) and Kaládgi, we cannot easily understand why they should have suffered such a fate. The resolution does not state in what respect the different municipalities forfeited the confidence of Government and made themselves liable to the extreme penalty. But judging from later experience, we are inclined to suspect that the octroi duties was the rock on which the municipalities have wrecked. For any further comment we must wait until the report discloses the reasons of Government action. But we cannot help observing that it will become Government better and will more effectually serve the objects of the framer of the scheme of self-government if Government took a more lenient and conciliatory attitude towards municipal boards. Another noteworthy point in the resolution is the great predominance it gives to direct as opposed to indirect taxation. The abolition of octroi duties and the substitution in their stead of such direct cesses as a house tax, a wheel tax, a conservancy tax, and so forth seems to be the chief clue to the policy of Government on the subject of municipal administration. The greater part of the resolution is occupied with the question of octroi duties. Various suggestions are made and directions given to Commissioners to take prompt action to revise the schedules of taxable articles, to abolish such duties as operate as transit duties, and to report if any municipality proved negligent or recalcitrant. The resolution conveys undisguised threats of interference and even of extinction

to municipalities which should not conform to Government wishes. The relative value of direct and indirect taxation is, we believe, an open question. To mofussil towns especially the idea of a direct tax is hateful. Besides, however submissive the people may be to the paramount Government, they are yet unused to the idea of an intermediary government like the local self-government boards. Octroi duties are probably injurious to trade as the Government contends, but they are easily levied and less felt than any direct tax. For all that we do not plead for their retention, but we do think that the demand of Government is enforced with somewhat unnecessary severity. A third point which strikes us as noteworthy is that Government seem to measure the usefulness of a municipality by the amount of money it spends on particular objects. But we fear that it is possible to be wasteful without being useful. Similarly economy is quite consistent with efficiency. There is no attempt, as far as we can see from the resolution, to examine how useful the work of the municipalities has been. Government express regret at the decrease of expenditure on "public health" and "public convenience," but the decrease may not necessarily mean that less attention has been bestowed on those subjects any more than the reverse would show greater attention. The proper test, we think, is the utility of the work done, and it is necessary that Government should examine the character of the work before pronouncing opinion on its merits.

Cheers to the Mehmadabad Municipality for its exhibition of a spirit of independence.

24. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80), in its issue of the 17th June, writes:—Bravo, ye commissioners of the Mehmadabad Municipality! It was little expected that such a small town would exhibit so much pluck as it has done. We hope that the people will persevere in it and fight out their battle till the end like their neighbours, the citizens of Ahmedabad.

Local self-government in Ahmedabad and a suggestion to the people of that town.

25. The *Ahmedabad Times* (88), in its issue of the 19th June, writes:—We do not think that there is any necessity for the people of Ahmedabad to elect their representatives on the municipal board on the occasion of the approaching municipal elections. The right of electing a portion of the municipal commissioners granted to the people under the local self-government scheme is nominal. The municipality has within the four years of its enjoyment of the boon of local self-government spent more money and undertaken more costly works than those done by it during its existence of about 16 years under Government control. Notwithstanding this the municipal board is ardently required to undertake further costly works and to thereby crush the people under the burden of taxation. The object of this cannot but be the crushing down of the scheme of local self-government. The people should not now elect their representatives, but should allow the Government to do what they like. When Government wish the municipality to carry out the sanitary and other works required of it under the Municipal Act, why did they not perform them themselves when the municipal affairs were managed by them?

Complaint against the Surat Municipality.

26. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80) of Surat, in its issue of the 21st June, complains of the local municipality having not paid the wages of the labourers employed in the Engineering Department for the last three months on the pretext of the municipal sub-committee not having transacted business during that period owing to the want of a quorum, and remarks that complaints of this kind are frequently made, that municipal servants put forward various pretexts in their extenuation and that it is advisable that the municipal president should attend to the matter.

A complaint against the Násik Municipality.

27. A correspondent of the *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 15th June, complains of bad dust-bins, improper lighting of roads and faulty arrangements for removing rubbish in Násik, and says that the Násik Municipality takes the first rank as far as mismanagement in these respects is concerned.

A suggestion in connection with the appointment of a polling officer at Pen at the time of the approaching municipal election.

28. A correspondent of the *Sudhákar* (66), in its issue of the 16th June, requests Government to appoint any one of the three officers, viz., Ráo Sáheb Patvardhan, Mámlatdár, the present chairman of the municipality, and the head clerk to the Mámlatdár, as a polling officer at the approaching election of the Pen Municipality and not to entrust the work to a Local Fund clerk as was done in 1885.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Grievances of a Jághirdár of Kolhápur.

29. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th June, writes:—We have before us a memorial addressed to the Government of Bombay by Mr. Sambhájiráo Sinday of Torgal and Senákháskel of Kolhápur in which he makes out that he has grievances of long standing. The Government of Bombay ought to see that no further delay occurs in satisfactorily settling this dispute between the Kolhápur Darbár and its hereditary Senákháskhel. From a perusal of the papers connected with this case it seems to us reasonable that Sambhájiráo's prayer to be exempt from paying a *nazrána* on succession should be favourably considered. The family of the Chief of Torgal fills a double capacity and the mistake of looking upon it as feudatory arises from the fact that a distinction was not observed between its two capacities. The prayer to be reinstated in the control of the police of the small jághir is only a natural outcome of a desire on the Chief's part to do the functions for which his family was endowed with the jághir. Besides this there are two other prayers which seem to be equally reasonable and just and we sincerely wish that this ancient family be helped on to regain its former prestige and honour, neither the British Government nor the Kolhápur Darbár being likely to be losers by the prayers of the memorialist being granted. But if they are refused it will be a piece of injustice which cannot fail to unnecessarily wound the dignity of an old and respectable family. The grievances have stood unredressed for a long time and we hope that there will be no avoidable delay any longer.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th June 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 23rd June 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: Stringency of the — Department at Bombay 9
Appointments:
  Approval of the appointment of Colonel Wilson as Police Commissioner, Bombay 10
  A request to the Collector of Dhárwár to give an additional clerk to the Sub-Registrar at Gadag 11
Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act: Appointment of a special officer to inquire into the working of the — in the districts to which it has been applied disapproved:
    The *Native Opinion* 8
    The *Shubh Suchak* 8
Factories: Request to Government to ameliorate the most wretched condition of the mill-hands in Bombay 9
Judicial matters:
  Comments on the decision of Mr. Scott, Deputy Collector, Sátára, in a libel case against the editor of the *Chitraguptă* newspaper, Karád:
    The *Bodh Sudhákar* 10
    The *Pratod* 11
  Inconvenience and expense which litigants are put to when the Mámlatdárs and District Collectors are on tour 11
  The decision given by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in a certain opium case found fault with and Government requested to attend to it 10
  The view of Mr. Macpherson, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, in a certain case ridiculed 11
Land revenue: British Government requested to take a lesson from the Gondal State with respect to the system of collecting — ... 8
Mr. Dádábhái Navroji's candidature for a seat in Parliament: Proposal for — as a representative of Ireland approved 5
Obituary: Death of Emperor Frederick of Germany:
    The *Bombay Samáchár* 6
    The *Rást Goftár* 6
Police: Bad characters in Gadag and the local — 11
Political revolution in India: Manifestation of signs of an approaching — 5
Public Service Commission:
  Observations on the report of the — 7
  The report of the — and the disappointment caused to the people of India 6
Uncovenanted Civil Service: Discomfiture of the members of the — hailed with delight 6

Part II.—*Education*—

Bombay University: The — and the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás... 11
Guaranteed appointments for the L.C.E.'s: Disapproval of the abolition of the — 12

Part III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Local self-government in — and a suggestion to the people of that town 13
Mehmadabad: Cheers to the — Municipality for its exhibition of a spirit of independence 13
Násik: A complaint against the — Municipality ... 13
Pen: A suggestion in connection with the appointment of a polling officer at — at the time of the approaching municipal election ... 14
Report on the municipal administration in the Bombay Presidency for 1886-87: Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government on the — 12
Surat: Complaint against the — Municipality 13

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Kolhápur: Grievances of a Jághirdár of — 14

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD JUNE 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Alleged use of false weights and measures, in Washim.

A correspondent from Washim, writing to the *Varhád Samáchár* (3) of the 18th June, complains of the loss suffered by the people in consequence of the merchants in that town using false weights and measures, says that the latter use two sets of weights and measures, one for buying and the other for selling articles, and requests the authorities concerned to remove the cause of complaint.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th June 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 26 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 30th June 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
70	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,363
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
138	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
139	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
140	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
141	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
142	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
143	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
144	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
147	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
149	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
150	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
151	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
152	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
153	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
154	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
155	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
156	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
157	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
158	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Want of steadiness on the part of Natives in bringing their forest and other grievances to the notice of Government.

1. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 24th June, writes:—One most regrettable feature of all our agitations, which has struck many of us but which, it seems, we are incapable of removing, is that they are wanting in *steadiness* and are for the most part desultory. Whether it be a political, religious, or social question, it is the same story all round: we begin with an agitation, we write and talk for some time and then we cool down and think no more of it. As an example, take the case of our forest grievances. In 1884 and 1885 we cried ourselves hoarse over them. A number of petitions complaining of the oppressive character of the forest laws and the hardships to which the people in the districts were subjected by the officials of the Forest Department were sent to Government. In some places public meetings were held to denounce the tyranny of the forest officers. His Excellency Lord Reay at once turned his attention to the question and appointed a commission to enquire into it. The commission travelled over the districts affected by the forest laws, recorded valuable evidence taken on the spot and it is now a year since its report was submitted to Government. One does not know what has become of the report and whether anything is going to be done by Government to give effect to the recommendations of the commission. The Native press has also forgotten all about it and in the meanwhile the forest officials are going on as they have gone on—feeling delighted perhaps in their hearts that their critics and the *rayats* think no more of their department and that Government is taking it all easy, and it is natural that Government should sleep over the matter, since those who wanted it to do something in the matter have become quiet and are no longer pestering it with petitions and public meetings.

Mr. Michael Davitt's proposal for the election of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji as a representative of Ireland in Parliament approved.

2. In writing about the proposal of Mr. Michael Davitt to elect Mr. Dádábhái Navroji as a member of Parliament in the interests of the Irish Nationalist cause, the *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 24th June, says:—We hope that Mr. Dádábhái Navroji will not hesitate in taking advantage of this new and easy and sure way of entering Parliament. There should be no delay in catching hold of the hand extended to him by Mr. Parnell's party. It would be an advantage to this party and an honour to Mr. Dádábhái to act in unison with it. By working as a disciple of a clever and one of the most renowned statesmen of England like Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dádábhái will learn much that is new in the cause of his own country and will well know how to act in Parliament. Though Mr. Michael Davitt, a partisan of Mr. Parnell, entertains bitter feelings against England, his proposal for the election of Mr. Dádábhái does not lose its importance and value thereby. It is the sincere desire of every native of India that Mr. Dádábhái should accept this proposal and enter Parliament, and that Mr. Dádábhái and other Indian Native gentlemen of his stamp should open the way for fighting in the cause of their country under the guidance of Mr. Parnell. [Many other papers approve of Mr. Michael Davitt's proposal and wish that Mr. Dádábhái Navroji may succeed in entering Parliament.]

Disapproval of the recommendation of the Finance Committee to cut down the expenditure on the Police Department.

3. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 25th June, says:—The Finance Committee has recommended a reduction of 2 lákhs in the Police Department of the Bombay Presidency. In making this suggestion it seems to have utterly disregarded the present condition of the department and the loud outcry about the insufficiency of the present force and about the low salaries paid to the policemen. Crime is on the increase and everywhere there are complaints about the inefficiency of the police. Under these circumstances retrenchment in that department means indifference on the part of Government to the safety of life and property of the subject people. We request Government to calmly consider this matter, for the recommendation in question, if carried out, is likely to seriously disturb the public peace.

Dismissal of Mr. Larpent, Registrar of the Panjáb University, from the Government service.

4. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 24th June, says that the dismissal by the Supreme Government of Mr. Larpent, Registrar of the Panjáb University, from the service for taking bribes from candidates for the University examinations is just and that other Universities will thereby become more cautious in future. It adds that persons who afford facilities to unworthy students to pass examinations on their giving bribes to them should not only be dismissed from the service but should be sent to jail, and that His Excellency the Viceroy would have acted quite justly if he had ordered the prosecution of Mr. Larpent in addition to his dismissal from the service. [The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 24th and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 25th June observe that Mr. Larpent should have been prosecuted in a court of law for bribery. The latter adds that the Larpent, Beames and other cases that have come to light during the last two years give a lie to the high opinion expressed by some European witnesses before the Public Service Commission that Natives, however educated they may be, cannot come up to Europeans in moral character.]

Remarks on the resolution of the Bombay Government on the administration of the A'bkári Department in the Bombay Presidency.

5. Writing about the ábkári administration in Bombay, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 25th June, writes:—The A'bkári Department has the privilege of being one of the most unpopular departments,—one about which there must ever be a hopeless disagreement between Government and the people. The department is attempting the impossible task of earning the largest amount of revenue with the least possible consumption of liquor. The people are obstinate enough to think that the two objects are irreconcilable. They believe that the effect of the ábkári policy of Government is to increase drunkenness, whether Government consciously mean it or not. The Government, on the other hand, maintain that the consumption of liquor is decreasing although the total revenue is increasing. The ábkári report for 1886-87 is not likely to reassure the public about the correctness of the position of Government. There is indeed a good deal of assertion of the one and contempt of the opposite view. But we doubt if the statement is at all convincing. The figures of revenue and consumption of liquor are as much on the increase as ever. The increase is indeed pointed to in triumph as a cause for congratulation, and looking at it purely from a fiscal point of view it may well be a matter for triumph. But the table has another lesson for the social moralist. To him the increase of revenue means a corresponding spread of drunkenness, and it can scarcely be considered a violent presumption. The figures of consumption of liquor indicate the same conclusion. The detailed figures are not available, but the report shows that in the year under review there was an increase of 80,711 gallons as compared with the previous year. The increase under both these heads is explained in the report as being due to an increase in the rate of duty on the one hand and prevention of smuggling on the other. These measures may account for some portion of the increase, but can scarcely be a complete answer. An increased duty must lead to reduced consumption and consequent reduced return. In face of the increase which stares one everywhere in the report, to say that there is a decrease in intemperance is, it seems to us, to deliberately shut one's eyes to obvious facts and inferences. The conclusions suggested by the figures above quoted derive further support from the inherent nature of the arrangements in vogue. The report proudly states that the old "lax farming system" has been abolished, but the new still-head duty, central distillery, and minimum guaranteed revenue system, which is the one now in fashion, seems to have, to our mind, all the evils of the old system, at least as far as the spread of intemperance is concerned. In fact, every system which recognizes the farmer as one of its ingredients must result in a deliberate attempt to push on the trade, and all artificial restrictions will only aggravate the evil. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 24th June, says that in the year 1886-87 under report the ábkári revenue amounted to 74¼ lákhs of rupees, being larger by about two or three lákhs than the revenue derived in the previous year and more than double that derived in 1876-77, and that the question is how Government can get such a large amount without resorting to stringent measures. The

defence put forward by Government that the increase in revenue is due to the prevention of smuggling and the exercise of greater care than before in its collection is, observes the *Kaiser*, one which would satisfy only a child. Government have put forward this pretext as they dare not say that the increase in revenue is due to the increase in the consumption of liquor. But the public knows full well that Government derive such a large revenue by stimulating the use of liquor on the false plea of reducing intemperance. The Ábkári Department is carrying on a kind of plunder, which being profitable to Government, the latter do not see their way to lessening the rigour of the law and the measures adopted under it. A few other papers take a similar view.]

6. The *Pársi Punch* (120) of the 24th June contains a cartoon representing His Excellency Lord Reay and the A'bkári Commissioner in the act of whitewashing the A'bkári monster. The letter-press is as follows:—Washing the blackamoor white! The negro will never become white, though he be washed with one hundred *maunds* of soap.

7. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 28th June, writes:—When shall we have an earnest and popular movement against the liquor-shops in India? We find no satisfaction in the recent Government resolution on the A'bkári Department. It seems to us that Lord Reay's Government ought to be able to accept more of the general testimony outside the A'bkári Department that drunkenness is sadly on the increase. Year by year we see many more persons worse off for liquor on the streets. Intemperance *is* increasing to the serious detriment of the people. The good people of America and England are making herculean efforts to rid their countries of this curse, which is as bad as all other evils combined and is a principal cause of them all. We should not sit still and allow this monster to fasten itself on India. [The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 24th June, says that a slight increase in the ábkári revenue may have been owing to the improved methods of supervision, but the revenue could not have been doubled unless there were a corresponding increase in the consumption of liquor and that the ábkári policy of Government has certainly resulted in increasing the consumption of liquor though it may not have been adopted with this object in view.]

8. With reference to the explanation given by the Government of Bombay in its resolution on the ábkári administration report for 1886-87 in connection with the accusation brought against it that it had suppressed evidence as statistics had not been given for years later than 1881-82 in the preparation of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—The despatch of the Government of India was accompanied by a memorandum, paragraphs 10 and 15 of which show that in 1886 the Supreme Government called upon the local administrations to state the results of the ábkári administration for "the last five years," apparently meaning that those five years were 1881 to 1886. On getting these results the Government of India incorporated them in their despatch of 1887 to the Secretary of State, showing that the consumption of alcoholic drinks was kept under great restraint. The question is why the Bombay Government did not furnish statistics and information for all the districts of the presidency up to 1885-86 and why it supplied statistics from 1872-73 to 1881-82 or 1883-84 regarding the cities of Bombay, Surat, Bulsár and Ahmedabad only. If it had given the most recent statistics for the entire presidency it would not have been able to assert that the consumption of alcoholic drinks was kept under great restraint, because those statistics would have shown that within "the last five years" the consumption of spirituous drinks had increased thirty-five per cent.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th June, writes:—We ask again why has the Government of Lord Reay refrained from either accepting or challenging Mr. Wacha's allegations? Either it has or has not a case to rely upon. If it has, then what has prevented it from stating it? But if it has none, then we are constrained to say it lays itself open to public criticism. *State despatches must inspire public confidence.* How can the public rely on official papers if they turn out to be as unreliable as the one under discussion? The matter cannot rest here. Parliament must investigate the truth.

Cocoanut plantations at Girgaum and Chaupáti in Bombay and a suggestion to cut them off.

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 29th June, says:—The suggestion made in a recent issue of the *Times of India* that the cocoanut plantations in Girgaum and Chaupáti should be removed, the vacant ground being occupied by new houses, is very nice and ought to be adopted. Girgaum and Chaupáti are very airy, close to the business quarters of the town and are approachable both by rail and tram, and the new houses to be erected will be much appreciated by the public. The *Times*, however, makes a suggestion to Government that the tax on cocoanut trees within the city should be increased to a limit that will make the owning of these trees less profitable than the owning of houses. But it would be wrong to increase taxation for such a purpose. The proper course would be to impress on the minds of the owners of these plantations that the possession of houses is more paying than the possession of these trees, and the landholders are sure to follow the advice immediately.

Reserve force and suggestions with reference to it.

11. The *Pandit* (153), in its issue of the 29th June, says:—Most of the Native soldiers are ignorant of the rules of the reserve army, which ought to be translated by Government and distributed *gratis*. We twice published a translation of these rules, but on account of our limited circulation and in some cases the Native officers prohibiting the sepoys from reading our paper, the translation was not widely disseminated. If the following suggestions are adopted, the arrangement of the reserve force will be very satisfactory, and particularly to the Native soldiers. (1) The regiments of the armies of the three presidencies should be numbered consecutively. (2) The head-quarter battalion of a linked regiment should be permanently encamped at a central station in the country in which the regiment has been recruited. This arrangement will be very popular with the sepoys, who will be too glad to enter the reserve force. (3) If a soldier of the reserve force finds that the head-quarter station of his linked regiment is very far from his residence he should be permitted to join a linked regiment whose head-quarters are near. (4) The intelligent portion of the reserve force should be provided with staff appointments. The Native soldiers are at present much annoyed with the too many duties they are made to perform.

Court-martial of Wahed Ali, a private of the 2nd Grenadier regiment, who shot his Havaldár and the present condition of the sepoy.

12. In noticing the trial by a general court-martial of Wahed Ali, the sepoy of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment who recently shot his Havaldár, the same newspaper says:—The sepoy does not receive the attention which he did of old. The times are changed and the sepoys as well as the Native officers are tired of the service and pass their days somehow. Everybody complains that he is made to do hard work. Intelligible rules ought to be made in regard to the Native army. If the deceased Havaldár and the sepoy had been well acquainted with the rules, the latter would not have committed the indiscreet act he did. Sometimes the non-commissioned officers are so arrogant as to say improper things to the sepoy. If the latter ask for leave of absence or rest to which he is entitled under the rules, the former refuse to give it. Such conduct sometimes exasperates the sepoy and he unconsciously does some indiscreet act. The European officers of the 2nd Grenadier regiment are very discreet and sympathize with the sepoy. With one or two exceptions the Native officers are of the same sort. The sepoys complain a little about the conduct of the Subhedár-Major of the regiment, who will do well to keep the men under him in good humour.

Complaint about misbehaviour of soldiers at Ahmednagar.

13. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (49) of Ahmednagar, in its issue of the 25th June, says:—We wrote some time ago to the effect that complaints were rife about soldiers trying to dishonour women and snatching away ornaments from their persons. A man of the Kunbi caste has recently been fined Rs. 51 by the local Cantonment Magistrate for beating a European. The fact that the latter was beaten by the Kunbi because he had tried to dishonour a woman was not taken into consideration and the soldier escaped scot-free. We hear that

an appeal has been made against this decision. But if the authorities do not attend to the secret that lies at the bottom of this case, something very disastrous is likely to happen.

Supply of official reports, &c., to newspapers in the mofussil.

14. The *Jagan Mitrā* (35), in its issue of the 25th June, says:—If Government want to improve the position of Native newspapers they should supply them with every information. Particularly the newspapers in the mofussil are in a very awkward position. They have to take care not to displease the district officers. No one must expose their misdeeds and if any one dares do so he is sure to suffer. They cannot authoritatively point out their faults for want of information. Copies of reports which they submit to Government are not supplied to newspapers and so the latter cannot point out the mistakes in them. The district officers should generously point them out the mistakes, if there be any, in their writings on local matters. If Government and their servants are always ready to blame and punish them for their faults, why should they not be ready to supply them with necessary information? Government should point out their offence for which they have not been supplied with copies of such important reports as those of the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee.

Comments on the alleged secret order about increasing the assessment of the income-tax.

15. The *Pratod* (54) of Islámpur of the 25th June has heard of secret orders having been issued this year to increase the income-tax assessment by 10 per cent. and says that if its information be correct Government might as well plunder the people.

Income-tax appeals at Surat.

16. The *Suryā Prakásh* (87) of Surat, in its issue of the 23rd June, requests the Commissioner, Northern Division, to kindly comply with the wishes of the people and of the local Income-tax Collector by nominating a disinterested officer to hear income-tax appeals in that town.

Comments on the conduct of the present Government officers.

17. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 24th June, says:—At present we hear from all quarters complaints about the ill-treatment of *rayats* by Government officers in all departments. This is an evil omen and will injuriously affect the honour of Government. The present Government officers take up the cause of each other so much that whenever any one of them is accused of unfairness or bribery there is a general tendency amongst the rest, including the judicial officer before whom the accused is brought for trial, to exculpate him. When such is the case, where should the poor and distressed *rayats* go for the redress of their grievances? Being hopeless of getting justice under these circumstances, the *rayats* are sure to be displeased with Government. This is undesirable and Government should seriously consider this matter and make their subjects happy.

Remarks on the character of some European officers in the Kánara District, who are either young bachelors or old widowers.

18. The *Satyā Sudha* (62), in its issue of the 25th June, refers to a writing of a missionary to a Christian journal to the effect that men bring their wives, sisters or daughters to the Deputy Commissioner of a certain district with a view to obtain employment or favours from him and that the writer has personally seen village officers dancing attendance on the Deputy Commissioner's mistress, and says:—In this there is nothing new to us, because many a time the village pátils and accountants in the Kánara District stand a chance of losing their appointments if they do not satisfactorily entertain the mistresses of some of the European officers coming to this district, who are either young bachelors or old widowers.

A complaint against the Government officers at Kárwár.

19. The *Havyak Subodh* (143), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—Seeing that Government officers in Kárwár draw large amounts as travelling allowances, Government has issued a resolution to the effect that they should travel by Government boats specially kept at Kárwár

for their use and receive only half the allowance. In spite of this Government resolution the officers have been drawing and the treasury officer has been paying them their full travelling allowance. The officers use the boats also for fishing purposes.

A complaint against Mr. McCallum, 1st Assistant Collector, Thána.

20. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 24th June, says that when a few days ago its editor along with Mr. Bland, a solicitor in Bombay, and a few other friends went to the office of Mr. McCallum, 1st Assistant Collector, Thána, which was then in his bungalow on the top of a hill outside the town, they found that he was absent from the office though he was in the bungalow and that the clerks were idling away their time, complains that the Magistrate seems to object to persons not having business in the court sitting there in conformity with the common practice, and asks whether nothing can be done to remove a long-standing complaint against him that he holds his office according to his whim.

Disapproval of the transfer of Karguppi from the Chikodi to the Belgaum Táluka.

21. The *Chikitsak* (21), in its issue of the 27th June, disapproves of the Government order transferring the village of Karguppi from the Belgaum to the Chikodi Táluka without any reason, says that the transfer is advantageous neither to Government nor to the people of Karguppi, who will, on the contrary, suffer thereby much inconvenience and hardship on account of the journey from Karguppi to Chikodi being more tedious than that to Belgaum, and requests Government to reconsider their order.

A suggestion to Government regarding Mr. Powár of Sátára.

22. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 27th June, quotes two notices under different names, one about medicines and the other about a book, published by Mr. Powár of Sátára as a further proof of his bad character, and requests Government to take necessary precautions that he may not abscond from Sátára before an enquiry is made into his frauds, which the paper has been exposing for some time past.

Increase in the present rate of charges for telegrams to Europe disapproved.

23. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 28th June, expresses disapproval of the sanctioned increase in the present rate of charges for telegrams to Europe from India by 3 annas per each word owing to the fall in exchange, and remarks that there is no guarantee that this increase will bring in more revenue, as experience has shown that such enhancements lead to a decrease in revenue as in the case of salt. It adds that this step will hamper trade with Europe and that, on the contrary, the present rate of charges, which is already heavy, should, as an experiment, be reduced.

Approval of the appointment of Colonel Wilson as Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

24. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 25th June, writes:—We are glad to see that Colonel Wilson is appointed to succeed Sir Frank Souter as Police Commissioner of Bombay. Colonel Wilson has acted in the post on several occasions and has proved a very capable and energetic police officer. If rumour is to be believed, he is an officer of Mr. Forjett's type, himself taking an active part in the detection and prevention of crime. There is one reason why we especially welcome Colonel Wilson's appointment. Of late years the only element of disturbance of our civic peace is a feeling of unfriendliness between the military and the police forces in Bombay—a feeling which found uncomfortable expression in the late Tabut procession. The presence of a military man at the head of the Bombay Police may possibly bring about a better feeling and prevent the repetition of those affrays which ended so fatally last year. Colonel Wilson has a delicate duty to perform. He succeeds an officer who was remarkably popular with his force and who commanded confidence and respect from the public. Colonel Wilson has not only to keep up the traditions of the office, but if possible to improve them. We sincerely trust that the gallant Colonel will prove equal to the task.

Burglaries in Madras and the state of the Police Department.

25. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th June, writes:—Madras people are in a panic. There have been six or seven burglaries in succession and the police were helpless. Rája Sir T. Mádhav Rão telegraphed to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor that special measures were necessary. This telegram was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, who did not relish it as it charged his men with neglect and incompetency. In his anger he accuses the people of cowardice. He does not remember that if people appear like cowards they have been reduced to that condition by Government whose suspicious policy has deprived them of the means of defence. Moreover, the police never like men who show fight in case of robberies. Very often the police are in league with the breakers of law and houses. Information about thefts and robberies is always suppressed, clues are not followed up, or, if followed up, the public or justice does not gain by it. The force is generally demoralised. The officers are incapable of infusing any worthy spirit into them, and the police are a standing disgrace to the British administration. Of course it is easy enough for the Police Commissioner to call the people cowards, for who will make him eat his words? Not the mild Hindu, who has no idea of flying in the face of authority.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

A new Factory Act required for the whole of India.

26. In alluding to the suggestion for a new Factory Act for India, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 28th June, says:—Excepting some mill-owners no one would object to the passing of a Factory Act, but care should be taken that it is made applicable to the whole country. About four years ago, in considering this subject the Government of India expressed a fear that if a law were enacted for the whole country it would injure the prospects of the mill industry outside Bombay. Experience has proved that this fear is groundless since there has been no appreciable extension of factories in the mofussil within the last four years. A Factory Act for the whole of India requiring mill-owners to adopt due precautions for the preservation of the health of the mill hands and insisting upon the workmen getting at least four holidays in the month and being worked for only eleven hours a day is urgently needed, and steps ought to be taken at once to provide one. The fear of mill hands getting less wages than they now receive, on account of their working hours being curtailed is groundless, as the workmen will, when enjoying good health, perform within the curtailed period the same amount of work which they do now.

Part III.—*Education.*

Resolution issued by the Bombay Government about the building sites granted for educational purposes disapproved.

27. In noticing the recent resolution of the Bombay Government about the building sites granted by Government for educational purposes, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—If a private individual at his own cost, or an association by funds raised by public subscription, build a school-house on a spot granted by Government, will Government resume the land and the building whenever it likes? For what reasons will it do so and will it state those reasons? Another question is, will Government take possession of the land and the building on it, whether it has or has not contributed a portion of the cost of the latter? Is the Government resolution noticed above to be held applicable to grants of land which will be made hereafter or is it to be retrospective in its effect? In the former case those who have erected school buildings on such lands and the students who are being educated in them will feel very uneasy, and in the latter case few persons will come forward to raise school buildings and the cause of public education will suffer heavily. A short time ago Mr. Lee-Warner undertook to effect improvements in the grant-in-aid system and an educational conference was held, raising high hopes in those who took interest in education in one shape or another. But no good has as yet come out of these move-

ments. The resolution in question bears the signature of Mr. Lee-Warner, and it is much to be regretted if this is the result of the exertions made by him in the cause of education. It is to be hoped that an explanation will be forthcoming on the different questions asked above.

Guaranteed appointments for the L.C.E.'s and the action of the Bombay Government in connection with it.

28. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 28th June, expresses regret at the Bombay Government withdrawing from 1891 the guarantee of three appointments in the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department given by them in 1869 to the Licentiates of Civil Engineering, and observes that it is not just on the part of Government to act thus towards the Natives when European Engineers from the Cooper's Hill College are annually given appointments in India. Native civil engineers have, remarks the *Gazette*, proved very useful in municipalities and the Public Works Department, but their number in the public service is small. It hopes that the Bombay Government will reconsider their resolution and that the authorities of the College of Science, Poona, and the public associations in this presidency will petition them in the matter. [The *Satyavakta* (128) of the 29th June says that Government need not have disappointed Native youths by this hard measure as the number of students passing the L.C.E. Examination is small and that Government should be requested to reconsider the matter.]

29. The *Arunodayá* (14), in its issue of the 24th June, says:—Many Natives will shed tears on reading this resolution. Those who contend that they have been making progress towards civilization and have been getting more and more high posts under Government and that they are highly obliged to the latter for all this will be really ashamed to see the resolution. Government, which professes to appoint more Natives to high posts if they qualify themselves for them, should also have been ashamed to issue the resolution in question. We have been deprived of the little right we at present enjoy. Let Government's will be done! [The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 28th June, expresses similar sentiments.]

Removal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, to the Government Central Press building.

30. In noticing the complaints made by the students of the Elphinstone College that the new building is less airy than the old one and is in a very noisy locality, &c., the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 27th June, says:—Government have not done well in removing the College to the building intended for the Government Central Press. The locality of this edifice is far unfavourable to college life as enjoyed in England. Government ought not to have sacrificed the interests of such an important institution as the presidency College with a view to be able to make some use of an edifice that was lying on their hands as a white elephant. It is to be hoped that Government will provide an appropriate building for this College at Chaupáti or some other equally lonely and airy locality.

A complaint against an educational officer at Násik.

31. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 28th June, says that it has refrained from publishing a certain complaint received from a correspondent from Násik against an educational officer there, simply because the matter has already been brought to the notice of the proper authorities and the latter have censured the officer for his misconduct. It adds that Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, should always bear in mind the words of Sir Raymond West in one of his University convocation speeches that the moral conduct and discipline of boys very much depend on the conduct of their teachers and of the officers in the Educational Department. Although Mr. Chatfield's pride of his department is commendable, yet those who take advantage of it and misbehave themselves do not deserve the least favour from him, and that nothing short of dismissal will be an adequate punishment to them. That the Government of India should issue long resolutions regarding moral education and discipline in schools is very inconsistent with the fact that there should be vicious officers in the Educational Department.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Mismanagement on the Southern Marátha Railway.

32. The *Chandrodayá* (145), in its issue of the 23rd June, writes :—The absence of light in carriages on the Southern Marátha Railway line gives a good opportunity to thieves. Trains never arrive punctually. There are always reports of accidents on the line. Luggage is in great disorder. Passengers do not get receipts for the money given by them for the conveyance of their goods. Fruits and vegetables never reach their consignees without being decreased. The railway authorities should take care to remove all these complaints.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Apathy of the Bombay Municipality in connection with measures to prevent the spread of cholera.

33. A correspondent, writing to the *Telagu Mitrá* (69) in its issue of the 25th June, regarding cholera in Borebhát Lane, Bombay, says :—In May last, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, yielding to the arguments of the municipal officials, rejected the feasible remedy proposed by the residents of Borebhát Lane for mitigating the cess-pool nuisance in that locality. It was feared that the insanitary condition of the place would one day result in serious consequences. This has unhappily now been realized, and within the last nine days about 13 fatal cases of cholera, mostly of the malignant type, have occurred in this quarter. I write this as one of the residents with a view to draw the attention of the authorities to the imminent risk to which we are exposed, and hope that this calamity will serve to awaken the conscience of the members of the Municipal Corporation.

The Ratnágiri Municipality and its unsatisfactory condition.

34. In writing on the unfavourable comments made in his report by the Commissioner, S. D., on the working of the Ratnágiri Municipality owing to its indebtedness, the *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 24th June, refers to the want of drinking water and bad road-lighting and road-repairs in Ratnágiri, disapproves of the suggestion of the president to pay off the municipal debts from the legacy left by the late Sir Barrow Ellis for the poor of the district, quotes figures to show that the burden of taxes in Ratnágiri is lighter than that in Chiplun, Rájápur, Alibág, Belgaum, Dhárwár and some other towns, and suggests that the municipality may raise the taxes in order to pay off its debts and to improve the sanitary condition of the town instead of wishing to appropriate a sum of money bequeathed for the benefit of the whole district.

Remarks on the disagreement between some commissioners and the president of the Kalyán Municipality.

35. A correspondent, writing from Kalyán to the *Poona Vaibhav* (51) in its issue of the 24th June, says that two intelligent and experienced commissioners have sent and some more are thinking of sending in their resignation, probably because their views differ from those of the president, and that if the new Mámlatdár does not make himself popular like his predecessor the municipality is likely to be a source of grief instead of happiness to the people. The managing committee, the correspondent adds, does not meet even once a month, and consequently people who apply for permission to build new houses or to make alterations in the old ones carry out the works without the permission asked for after waiting for it for a month or so. Matters will not improve so long as the present president continues to hold the office or so long as he does not respect the opinions of his colleagues.

PART VI.—*Native States.*

Relation of the paramount power with its feudatories in India.

36. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th June, writes :—General Strachey's evidence before the Parliamentary Committee discloses a curious phase in the relation of the paramount power with its feudatories in India. The Native States are supposed to be "protected,"

but practically we find most of them abandoned to the whims and caprices of the Chiefs or their advisers or the Agents to Government. The policy of the British Government, especially of the present Government of India, seems to be the policy of the "long rope." It gives the Chiefs the proverbial "long rope," and then when it is perhaps too late, charges them with attempting suicide. The Political Agents generally take their cue from their masters. They are supposed never to interfere with the concerns of Native Darbárs. In one sense these gentlemen are perhaps right. They seldom, if ever, interfere in time for the good of the Chiefs or their subjects. In public matters they wait and wait and wait till every chance of improvement is gone. In personal matters they often interfere with a vengeance; they carry their prying policy sometimes into the heart of the *zenana*. Such is the "non-intervention policy" of Government with regard to the "protected" States. If Government mean well, they must in all important matters accept the wisdom of the homely saying "a stitch in time saves nine." The present policy looks like that of a spider lying in wait for its victims. Those of our contemporaries who cannot brook honest interference are in a measure responsible for the instances of annexation which they so loudly deplore.

European visitors to Native courts and the burden of their expenses.

37. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 24th June, supports the complaint made by the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta against the practice of giving presents to European visitors to Native States by their *Rájás* and the drain caused thereby on the treasury of these States, and says that this nuisance ought to be checked by Government in the same manner as it has done recently in the matter of contributions from Native Princes towards the funds of foreign charitable and other societies. [The *Gujaráti Gazette* (81) of the 28th June advises the Native Princes to give up the practice of feasting and giving presents to European visitors and says that the Princes have by their extravagance been reduced to great straits and that it is the duty of Government to check their growing bad condition. The *Satyá Sudha* (62) of the 18th June refers to the heavy taxation with which the people of India are mulcted by the British Government and advises the Native Indian Princes not to squander the money in their State treasuries which they, in its opinion, hold only in trust for their subjects, in giving donations and contributions to Government and for the memorials of European personages in the vain hope of securing more privileges from Government.]

Evidence given by Sir Richard Strachey before the Parliamentary Committee of inquiry into the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals.

38. The *Yajdán Parast* (141), in its issue of the 24th June, writes:— The Parliamentary enquiry into the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals has brought to light so many evil deeds that they appear to do discredit to some well-known officers of the India Council and to Mr. Cordery, late Resident at Hyderabad. The special committee consisting of Sir Richard Strachey and two other gentlemen appointed by the Secretary of State for India to supervise the work done by Sardár Dilar Jung in connection with the Mining Company has, it now appears, done its duty very perfunctorily. This is surprising and open to severe comments. Sir Richard Strachey has said in his defence that the terms of the agreement made with Mr. Watson and other concessionaires were seen by the Secretary of State and that for this reason the committee did not pay minute attention to them. If the Secretary of State were to attend to all matters, where was the necessity for nominating this special committee of supervision? It would have been preferable if Sir Richard Strachey had made a better defence. He has now brought himself into such a position as to make it doubtful whether he is fit to continue in the responsible post he holds in the India Office. [The *Pársi Punch* (120) of the same date ridicules Sir Richard Strachey for the way in which he has discharged his duties as a member of the special committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India, and remarks sarcastically that Mr. Punch has strongly recommended the Home authorities to increase his salary a thousandfold and to appoint him Secretary of State for India in recognition of his very valuable services.]

Comments on the conduct of some witnesses examined by the Committee appointed to inquire into the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals.

39. The *Árunodayá* (14), in its issue of the 24th June, says that from the evidence of some of the witnesses who were examined by the Committee appointed to inquire into the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals it seems that they plundered His Highness the Nizám's State for their own benefit without considering their position or the general welfare of the public, and that their actions are likely to bring England and the British administration into disrepute.

Another alleged scandal at Hyderabad and a request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to inquire into it.

40. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (144), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes:—The public owes it to the admirable enterprize of the *Statesman* that some particulars explaining another Hyderabad affair in which Mr. Cordery is the central figure have been brought to light. The whole story creates a very painful impression. The unbounded influence which Political Agents possess practically makes them irresponsible despots, and the exposure made by the *Statesman* shows how fallacious are the ideas of those who think that Political Agents are always the protectors of the people from the tyranny of their own Rájás. It is astonishing that acts of high-handedness like those with which Mr. Cordery is charged can be carried on and quietly submitted to without the matter being brought to the notice of Government. It is in matters like these that the genuineness of a Viceroy's love of justice is tested. Those who can do these things have also the power of stifling enquiry into them, but His Excellency Lord Dufferin, we may hope, will be misled by no false ideas of policy and that he will personally see that full justice is done in the case. It is sad to think that the first Native State in India should have been the scene of such jobberies and disgraceful incidents.

41. The *Indu Prákash* (10), in its issue of the 25th June, writes:—If the *Statesman's* account be true the Major Nevill incident seems to have begun with perjury and ended with extortion. It is a proceeding for which it would be difficult to find a parallel, and it involves reputations more estimable than that of Major Nevill. Here not only is the Nizám's treasury defrauded and His Highness put to great indignity, but the character of a responsible officer of Government and in a manner the character of Government itself are at stake, and it is scarcely too much to ask that the matter should be thoroughly sifted. [The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 24th June, remarks that even if half the particulars given by the Calcutta *Statesman* about this new scandal be true, Government ought to take notice of it.]

His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad and his alleged belief in astrology and necromancy.

42. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 24th June, writes:—If an "esteemed correspondent" of the *Hyderabad Record* errs not, His Highness the Nizám is now going in for astrology and necromancy. His Highness the Holkar has given himself up to the influence of astrologers. But His Highness the Nizám has gone a step further, and has retained in his service a Mahomedan who combines in him the knowledge of an astrologer with the powers of a necromancer. By his knowledge of astrology he can read the meaning of the revolving planets, and by his knowledge of necromancy he can avert their evil influence from the young Nizám. Dawar Mirza, for such is his name, is master of the hidden springs of Nature, and we presume that by his potent magic he can work greater miracles than ever Koot Homi Lalsingh or his devoted, though now somewhat discredited disciple, Madame Blavatsky, wrought while faith in them was yet strong enough in this land of credulity and superstition. Dawar Mirza gets Rs. 1,500 per mensem for presiding over the department of astrology and necromancy which has just been created, and besides a monthly salary of Rs. 500 is to be given to a cousin of his who will assist him in the practice of the black art. Is the State of Hyderabad past praying for? [The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 28th June says that His Highness the Nizám is not to blame for going in for astrology and necromancy, for such extraordinary events have happened in his State that he has become bewildered, that scheming men ought once for all to be removed from the State and honest and educated persons employed in their stead, that Government should help Sir Asman Jah, the Diván, and His Highness the Nizám in this matter, and that until this is done the mental condition of the Nizám will not improve.]

Sir Lepel Griffin's second letter to the Government of India praying for permission to prosecute the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* for libellous writings.

43. In alluding to Sir Lepel Griffin's letter to the Government of India protesting against their decision declining to grant him permission to prosecute the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* for malicious and libellous attacks on his character, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 25th June, says:—The protest contains a few arguments in support of the prayer and so much abuse of the *Patrika* and other Bengali Native newspapers as to call them seditious, corrupt, roguish, libellous, malicious and so on. Such mean and strong language in a public document written by a high official was scarcely ever seen before. Sir Lepel is well known for being of an impulsive disposition and free of tongue in abusing, but it was never expected that he would go to such a length as this which ill becomes an official of his high position. The language used by him in the protest shows that Sir Lepel cannot brook criticisms passed upon his public acts. It is true that the comments made and the accusations brought by the *Patrika* against Sir Lepel are very strong and calculated to lower his position, but these criticisms are on his public acts, quoting dates, names of parties and alleged proofs. Sir Lepel ought to contradict these assertions and statements by actual proofs. But if he was not inclined to do so, he should have shown contempt for them in becoming language. Sir Lepel calls for a criminal prosecution of the *Patrika*, which, in its turn, has been challenging the same since it commenced writing on the subject. The *Patrika* has not been frightened by the efforts made by Sir Lepel to obtain permission for prosecution; on the contrary, it has been emboldened to court it persistently by repeating the accusations it previously brought against him. Under these circumstances Government should either give permission for a criminal prosecution or appoint a commission to enquire into the matter in order that truth may be out. [The *Gujaráti* (106), in its issue of the 24th June, says that the language of Sir Lepel Griffin's letter is so strong that the Government of India should not allow any of their servants to use it while corresponding with them, that it is desirable that Government should punish the authors of such strong and improper writings in order to set an example to others as Government would otherwise bring themselves into ridicule and lose their *prestige* among the Native public, and that they should compel Sir Lepel to resign the service.]

Complaints against Colonel Powlett, Political Officer, and Sir Pratápsingji, Diván, Jodhpur, and a request to Government to enquire into them.

44. In an article headed "Serious complaint against a Political Agent," the *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 28th June, says:—A petition is about to be sent to Parliament by Mr. Mohanvar Chandhramal, Vakil, Jodhpur, against Colonel Powlett, Political Agent in that State. Colonel Powlett had Sir Pratápsingji appointed Diván of Jodhpur in opposition to the wishes of His Highness the Mahárája and has ruined the State. We are not surprised at this petition, for we have a perfect knowledge of the Political Department. The petition ought to ask for the abolition of the Political Agency. The dark plots of Political Agents in Rewa, Bhopál, Indore, Gwalior, Kolhápur, Káthiáwár and other places ought to be collected together, and until an agitation is uninterruptedly carried on for the abolition of the Political Agencies by Parliament the Native Princes and their subjects will not be happy. The present is a fit opportunity for the people of India to agitate the matter, as the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals have brought several matters to light and as the conduct of Political Agents is being exposed of late. [The *Satyavakta* (128), in its issue of the 29th June, says that if the complaints now made regarding the arbitrary conduct of Colonel Powlett, Political Officer at Jodhpur, be true, they tarnish the fame of the British Government, that the complaints against him and Sir Pratápsingji, the Diván of Jodhpur, are very serious and that Government should speedily enquire into them.]

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th July 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 30th June 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári : Remarks on the resolution of the Bombay Government on the administration of the— Department in the Bombay Presidency :
  The *Bombay Samáchár* 7
  The *Dnyánodayă*... 7
  The *Indian Spectator* 7
  The *Indu Prakásh* 6
  The *Pársi Punch*... 7
Appointments : Approval of the appointment of Colonel Wilson as Commissioner of Police, Bombay 10
Cocoanut plantations at Girgaum and Chaupáti in Bombay : A suggestion to cut off the — 8
Corruption among Government servants : Comments on the conduct of the present Government officers 9
Grievances of the natives of India : Want of steadiness on the part of Natives in bringing their forest and other grievances to the notice of Government 5
Income-tax :
  Comments on the alleged secret order about increasing the assessment of the — 9
  Suggestion for the appointment of a disinterested officer to hear — appeals at Surat 9
Lotteries : A suggestion to Government regarding Mr. Powár of Sátára. 10
Military matters :
  Complaint about misbehaviour of soldiers at Ahmednagar ... 8
  Court-martial of Wahed Ali, a private of the 2nd Grenadier regiment, who shot his Havaldár and the present condition of the sepoy... 8
  Reserve force and suggestions with reference to it 8
Mr. Dádábhái Navroji as a representative of Ireland in Parliament : Mr. Michael Davitt's proposal for the election of — approved ... 5
Police : Burglaries in Madras and the state of the — Department ... 11
Public expenditure : Disapproval of the recommendation of the Finance Committee to cut down the expenditure on the Police Department... 5
Public Service :
  A complaint against Mr. McCallum, 1st Assistant Collector, Thána.... 10
  A complaint against the Government officers at Kárwár ... 9
  Dismissal of Mr. Larpent, Registrar of the Panjáb University, from the Government service 6
  Remarks on the character of some European officers in the Kánara District who are either young bachelors or old widowers ... 9
Telegraph Department : Increase in the present rate of charges for telegrams to Europe disapproved 10
Transfer of Karguppi from the Chikodi to the Belgaum Táluka : Disapproval of the — 10
Vernacular Press : Supply of official reports, &c., to newspapers in the mofussil 9

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Factory Act : A new — required for the whole of India 11

PART III.—*Education*—

Educational grant : Disapproval of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government about the building-sites granted for educational purposes 11
Educational officer at Násik : A complaint against an — 12
Elphinstone College, Bombay : Removal of the — to the Government Central Press building disapproved 12
Guaranteed appointments for the L.C.E.'s : The action of the Bombay Government in connection with the —
  The *Arunodayă* 12
  The *Gujarát Gazette* 12

INDEX.

Page.

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Southern Marátha Railway: Mismanagement on the — 13

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Apathy of the — Municipality in connection with measures to prevent the spread of cholera 13
Kalyán: Remarks on the disagreement between some commissioners and the president of the — Municipality 13
Ratnágiri: The — Municipality and its unsatisfactory condition ... 13

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Bhopál: Sir Lepel Griffin's second letter to the Government of India praying for permission to prosecute the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* for libellous writings 16
Hyderabad (Deccan):
    Another alleged scandal at — and a request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to inquire into it:
        The *Indu Prakásh* 15
        The *Kannadá Suvárte* 15
    Comments on the conduct of some witnesses examined by the Committee appointed to inquire into the — mining scandals ... 15
    Evidence given by Sir Richard Strachey before the Parliamentary Committee of inquiry into the — mining scandals... ... 14
    His Highness the Nizám of — and his alleged belief in astrology and necromancy 15
Jodhpur: Complaints against Colonel Powlett, Political Officer, and Sir Pratápsingji, Diván, —, and a request to Government to inquire into them 16
Native Princes:
    European visitors to the courts of — and the burden of their expenses 14
    Relation of the paramount power with its feudatories in India ... 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JUNE 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Necessity for increasing the Civil Courts in Berár and fixing their powers.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 25th June, refers to the report on the working of the Civil Courts in Berár for 1887 in which it is stated that 4,609 cases have remained undecided at the end of the year, points out the necessity for increasing the number of Civil Courts and fixing their powers which at present depend on the officer presiding for the time being, and says that the people will feel highly obliged to the Resident if he consider these matters and make arrangements for giving speedy justice to the people.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th July 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 27 of 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 7th July 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	" Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	" Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	" Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	" Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
7	" Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
8	" Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	" Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	" Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	" Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	" Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	" Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	" A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	" Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	" Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	" Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	" Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
20	" Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
21	" Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
22	" Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	" Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	" Dhanurdhya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	" Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	" Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	" Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	" Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	" Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	" Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	" Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	" Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	" Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	" Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	" Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	" Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	" Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	" Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	" Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	" Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	" Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	" Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	" Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	" Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	" Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
70	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	Gujara'ti.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,366
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,200
114	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Fortnightly	500
137	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
138	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
139	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
140	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
141	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
142	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
143	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
144	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
145	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
158	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
149	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
151	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJÁRA'TI.			
152	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
153	The Khayir Khâhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
154	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
155	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
156	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra,* it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Mr. Bradlaugh's motion in Parliament on certain grievances of the natives of India.

1. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 5th July, says:—Mr. Bradlaugh may now be recognized as a declared well-wisher and advocate of India. He has recently given notice that he will call the attention of Parliament to certain grievances of the natives of India and will demand a Royal Commission to enquire into the Indian administration. Very probably a reply to the motion will be given by Government to the effect that the matter should be postponed until the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India give their decisions on the reports of the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission. But it should be impressed upon Parliament that the work of these bodies has little to do with the prayer for a Royal Commission, which alone can take cognizance of the wishes of the natives of India, viz., that the exorbitant home charges should be reduced, that the people may be allowed a due share in the administration of their country, and that the financial administration may be subjected to the control of the local Legislative Councils, the constitution of which should be altered so as to admit into them representatives of the public. The chief political associations of the country ought to address telegrams to Mr. Bradlaugh in support of his motion, and to the other well-wishers of India requesting them to render due help to the honourable member.

Necessity for taking measures for the preservation of horned cattle.

2. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 1st July, writes:—It is some time since a Game Bill was passed by the Supreme Legislative Council for the protection of game birds and we are informed that at the recent conference held at Delhi for the discussion of agricultural and other kindred matters preliminary measures for legislation for the protection of fresh-water fish were discussed. So far so good. But while the zeal is on for the protection of the lower animals by means of special legislation, we should like to know if any measures are being contemplated for the preservation of cattle and for increasing their supply, besides the institution of a civil Veterinary Department which we noticed some months ago. We believe it is high time something were done by Government in this direction. The association for the protection of horned cattle has submitted a memorial to the Government of India in which it points out the indiscriminate slaughter of both milch and draft cattle which is carried on for the sake of beef. The Government of India cannot possibly be expected to be moved to action by the argument founded upon the reverence of the Hindus for the cow, but the economic reasons urged by the association are, it must be allowed, sufficiently cogent to justify Government in taking some action in the matter.

Re-appointment of the Honourable Forbes Adam to the Bombay Legislative Council.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 1st July, writes:—Circumstances have again made necessary the continuance of Mr. Forbes Adam's presence in the Legislative Council of Bombay. That gentleman may think it a nuisance and we ourselves feel that Government is taking advantage of his readiness to serve the public. But it is the case of the willing horse. There are not many workers half so willing and with half of Mr. Adam's knowledge and opportunities. [The *Rást Goftár* (85), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) and the *Yajdán Parast* (140) of the 1st and the *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 5th July also express satisfaction with the appointment.]

Vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council caused by the resignation of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin and the approaching termination of the period of office of the Honourable M. V. Barve, and suggestions regarding the appointment of their successors.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 2nd July, says:—The Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin resigned his seat on the Bombay Legislative Council before proceeding to England and a recommendation is made in certain quarters to appoint a Mahomedan gentleman in his place. It is not right to reserve the present or any other post for a Native of a particular community; it should be conferred upon a suitable Native gentleman of any community, provided he is known to be so liberal-minded as to strive to protect the interests of all communities. If the seat vacated by Kázi Sháhbudin is to be conferred upon a Mahomedan, it may well be

bestowed upon Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, who has both in and out of the Legislative Council proved his great solicitude for the welfare of the Natives without distinction of race or creed, but no gentleman unsuited to the responsible office of a legislator should be appointed to the vacancy simply because he is a Mahomedan. Kázi Sháhbudin is smart and gentlemanly, but his views on public matters were not suited to the advancement of public interests and he turned out an unpopular legislator. His career as Diván of Baroda was also a failure. [The *Gujaráti* (106), in its issue of the 1st July, expresses satisfaction with the work done by the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and recommends the appointment of Mr. R. M. Sayáni as his successor. It is, however, dissatisfied with the Honourable M. V. Barve as a member of the Legislative Council and approves of the suggestion made in some quarter to appoint a Sindhi gentleman on his retirement from it. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 5th July takes the same view as regards the work done by the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin and the Honourable M. V. Barve as members of the Legislative Council, and says that a Mahomedan and a Sindhi should be appointed to succeed these gentlemen. The *Káside Mumbai* (113) of the 4th July advocates the nomination of a Mahomedan to the seat vacated by the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin and suggests the appointment of any one of the following three gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Rahimtula Muhammad Sayáni, Badrudin Tyabji and Mahomed Ali Rogay, the two latter having already given satisfaction as members of the local Legislative Council. The *Samsher Bahádur* (126) of the 6th July does not see the necessity for making selections according to communities. It asks why Dr. Blaney, the "champion" of the people and a well-wisher of Government, should not be given a seat on the Legislative Council. The paper adds that the public wishes that the Honourable M. V. Barve should speedily retire from the Legislative Council as he has failed to give satisfaction, that the Gujarátis will not grumble at the appointment of a competent native of Sind to succeed him, that the people will be sorry if an unworthy gentleman should get the post, and that they will be more so in case a Native Prince gets it inasmuch as he will not do good to them, but will, on the contrary, harm their cause.]

The system of putting the licenses of toddy shops to auction at Surat disapproved.

5. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 1st July, writes :—From a notification appearing under the signature of the Collector of Surat it appears that Government persist in continuing the system of putting the licenses of toddy shops to auction, notwithstanding the bitter complaints raised against it and the exposure of its baneful effects. It is inexplicable that the privilege, which has been accorded to Thána and Kolába, should not be extended to Surat. May we still hope that our liberal-minded Governor will see the extreme desirability of granting the boon to the unlucky people of that district ?

Honorary Magistrates for the city of Bombay.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 2nd July, says :—The *Times of India* disapproves of the suggestion to appoint Honorary Magistrates for the city of Bombay, as in Calcutta, alleging that the stipendiary Magistrates are not overworked and giving other reasons. But the suggestion is worth a trial. The creation of Honorary Magistrates would afford convenience and give a step onward in the concession of local self-government made to the people. The stipendiary Magistrates are learned in law and otherwise competent, but being Europeans they are ignorant of the Native manners and customs and unacquainted with the vernacular languages. They have to get the evidence taken before them in the vernaculars interpreted to them and are at times liable to come to wrong conclusions. If Honorary Magistrates are appointed from the different Native communities and are charged with the disposal of petty cases, the institution will prove a great blessing. The appointment of Native Judges in the local Small Causes Court has already proved what a great convenience the arrangement has afforded to suitors.

A complaint against Village Registrars appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

7. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 2nd July, says :—Under the present law regarding the giving and receiving of bribes the subject people have been placed in an awkward position and corruption has spread to almost all departments, the Registration Department being the most corrupt of them all. From the conduct of the

employés in the Registration Department it seems as if they are permitted by Government to receive bribes. Some Village Registrars have so much contracted the habit of receiving bribes that in their eyes there is nothing in it either immoral or to be afraid of. In their offices they openly tell people that they should give them a certain amount and thus extort money from them. There are no good supervising officers in this department. The Superintendents are aware of the conduct of Sub-Registrars, but we have never known of their having made any complaint to Government against them, for reasons unknown to us. However good may be the original object in appointing Village Registrars under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, practical experience in the four districts in which the Act has been in force has shown that the Registrars have become a cause of the ruin of the agriculturists. No agriculturist can get a document registered without bribing the Registrar. It is surprising that none of the high Government officers who are aware of this corruption have taken up this matter. Since Government do not pay heed to the continuous outcry of the *rayats* and of the newspapers in this matter, we cannot but think that they approve of the conduct of their servants who receive bribes. Corrupt officers are not to be found only in the Registration Department; there is a complaint against all departments in this respect. If Government do not care to amend the existing law regarding bribery and do not give every assistance to those who try to expose corrupt officers, the poor *rayats* will be totally ruined, there will be dissatisfaction everywhere and Government will lower themselves in the estimation of the public. It is, therefore, advisable to attend to the matter in time.

Disapproval of the projected construction of an hospital at Násik on a site far from the town.

8. The *Násik Vritt* (48), in its issue of the 30th June, disapproves of the projected construction of an hospital at Násik on a site far from the town on the ground of its proving very inconvenient to poor sick persons, and proposes that it should be built in some central locality in the town itself.

Part II.—*Education.*

The Gilchrist Scholarships for Indian students and a suggestion to the trustees of the Gilchrist Trust Fund to widely advertize them in India.

9. The *Gujaráti* (106), in its issue of the 1st July, refers to the decision arrived at by the trustees of the Gilchrist Trust Fund to continue for the present the two scholarships annually granted by them to Indian students to enable them to prosecute their studies in England, and says that the Natives know very little about these scholarships and that the competition for securing them is therefore very feeble. It adds that the best course is to advertize these scholarships in all the newspapers in India and that until this is done these valuable scholarships will not be largely competed for. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the same date says that very few students in schools and colleges in India know of the existence of the Gilchrist Scholarships, and that they should be widely advertized as the publication thereof in the *Government Gazette* is not sufficient. It remarks that as the trustees of the Gilchrist Trust Fund are anxious to receive advice from India in order to increase its importance and usefulness, the principals of schools and colleges in this country should be consulted on the matter, that the Gilchrist scholars, who hold high posts, are highly thankful to the late Dr. Gilchrist for their prosperous condition in life, and that the memory of the noble founder of the Trust will be better preserved by making necessary alterations in the matter of awarding these scholarships and thereby making them more attractive than at present.]

Mr. Oliver's appointment as Principal and Professor of English Literature, Rájárám College, Kolhápur, disapproved.

10. A correspondent, writing to the *Indu Prakásh* (10) in its issue of the 2nd July, says:—Injustice has been done to the Kolhápur College. Mr. Oliver, who has earned rather a poor name for his abilities in Bombay and elsewhere, has been made Principal of the College and English Professor to boot. If the authorities thought themselves bound to give that gentleman a lift, they could do so by making him simply Principal, thus saving the students of the College from what is little

better than an infliction. Has the Kolhápur State no right to see how its money is spent? It is to be hoped that the Kolhápur public will learn the facts of the case, and send a strong protest against the imposition of such an inefficient officer on the State.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Disapproval of the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to build a cholera hospital in Khetwádi.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 2nd July, writes:—The resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to build a cholera hospital in Khetwádi in the very midst of the city will not, we are afraid, commend itself to most thinking people outside the Corporation. Cholera is either contagious or it is not. If it is contagious, we fail to understand the wisdom of creating a centre of infection in the very heart of a populous quarter. If it is not contagious, what is the object in removing patients to distant places from their homes and segregating them from their families? If scientific opinion is not yet agreed as to its contagious character, it would be obviously the safer policy to act on the supposition that it is contagious. In fact the row that was raised on a former occasion against a proposal to locate a cholera hospital within the precincts of the European General Hospital, Bombay, was based on the same supposition. If we are correctly informed, cholera hospitals have been known to spread infection around them. In mofussil stations they are situated at considerable distances from the towns. On the same principle we should have preferred to see the cholera hospital placed in some far away corner in spite of a committee's report and the risk of being charged with fickleness. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the 2nd July expresses similar sentiments.]

Apathy of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the sanitary interests of poor rate-payers.

12. The *Telagu Mitră* (69), in its issue of the 2nd July, regrets that members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay should be blind to the sanitary interests of the poor rate-payers in Kámáthipura, and advises the common people to be careful in future in returning such representatives in the Municipal Corporation as will boldly and impartially look to the good of their electors.

Disapproval of the suggestion made by Mr. Ginwála for the appointment of District Collectors as presidents of municipalities.

13. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 2nd July, writes:—The irrepressible Mr. Ginwála, who is always parading his friendship with Mr. Sheppard, is eager to see Collectors restored to their position as *ex-officio* presidents of municipal boards. We wonder if Mr. Ginwála has heard the fable of the frogs praying for a king. We certainly do not liken the Collector-presidents to the king in the fable exactly, but Mr. Ginwála's prayer does not seem to us to differ much from that of the frogs. The Collectors are all very esteemable persons, skilled in administration and devoted to their duty; but the reason why Lord Ripon desired to exclude them as far as possible was that the people must learn their duties, and the Collectors' presence at the boards was considered unfavourable to their learning them. The non-official presidents are perhaps blundering, but that is precisely what was anticipated, and the law has been advisedly framed to enable persons other than a Collector to be appointed presidents with a view to accustom them to the work and to familiarize them with responsibility. As it is, the Collector is not ineligible, and if a board chooses to appoint him president there is nothing to prevent it. But to make the Collector the only president by law is to ignore the very objects of the local self-government scheme which its founder had chiefly at heart. [A few other papers also say that Mr. Ginwála's views are erroneous and disapprove of his suggestion for the substitution of District Collectors for non-official gentlemen as presidents of municipalities.]

New constitution granted to the municipality of Ahmedabad.

14. With reference to the reformed constitution granted to the municipality of Ahmedabad by the Bombay Government under Notification No. 2310 dated the 4th July, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 6th idem, says:—The

new concession appears to have been made in response to the prayer submitted to Government in February last by the citizens of Ahmedabad for an extension of the municipal franchise. The petitioners prayed that they should be allowed to elect their municipal president, but the prayer has not been granted. When the people of Poona enjoy this concession, there is no good reason why the citizens of Ahmedabad should not get it. Ahmedabad is not behind Poona in public spirit and activity, and its importance has been admitted not only in Government records but also orally by His Excellency the Governor. The petitioners also prayed that the number of commissioners should be fixed at 33, the rate-payers being allowed to elect two-thirds of them, but the new constitution has fixed the number at 30, of which 16 shall be elective commissioners and 14 nominated ones. The very small advantage of 2 more elective commissioners than the nominated ones is depreciated by Government retaining in their hands the appointment of the president, who, as a Government nominee, is certain to vote with his casting vote on the side of Government. The people of Ahmedabad ought, however, to be grateful to Government for adding to the list of voters men of education and culture to be found in the different professions.

Reformed municipal constitution of Ahmedabad approved.

15. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 7th July, says:—The reformed constitution recently granted by Government to the municipality of Ahmedabad is, considering the peculiar circumstances of that city, appropriate and the citizens of Ahmedabad ought to thank His Excellency Lord Reay's administration for the boon. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Ahmedabad Corporation will exercise the extended rights with due discretion and otherwise improve the municipal administration so as to prove its fitness for further extension of local self-government which Government are sure to concede most willingly.

Disapproval of the remarks of the Commissioner, S. D., on local self-government in the Ratnágiri District.

16. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 1st July, disapproves of the adverse comments made by the Commissioner, S. D., on the want of interest in local self-government on the part of municipal commissioners and the attitude of the village officers in municipal towns in the Ratnágiri District, and says that the things with which the Commissioner finds fault are not peculiar to the Ratnágiri District but are common to all, that the scheme being in its infancy the people are not expected to realize its proper importance for some time, and that illiterate village officers need not be found fault with when many educational officers and Mámlatdárs are opposed to it.

A request to the Collector of Kolába regarding the publication of certain municipal papers.

17. The *Sudhákar* (66) of the 30th June enquires why the quarterly and yearly reports and budget statements of the municipalities and the local boards in the Kolába District should not, as in other districts, be published in the local newspapers for the information of the general public, states that a certain man having applied to the municipality of Pen for a copy of the municipal by-laws did neither get a printed copy nor permission to have a manuscript copy of them made at his own cost, and hopes that the Collector and president will attend to the matter.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Sir Lepel Griffin and the rumour of his being likely to be appointed Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).

18. In alluding to a London telegram to the *Pioneer* saying that it is reported that Sir Lepel Griffin has been offered the Hyderabad Residentship, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—It is believed that since Mr. Cordery's name has been mixed up in the Deccan mining scandals he does not wish to return to Hyderabad and that his post has been offered to Sir Lepel Griffin. But the recent exposure of the latter's harsh conduct towards Bhopál, Rewa and some other Native States has lessened the confidence the public and the Native States had in him, and has given rise to adverse criticism. While such is the case,

it would be improper to appoint Sir Lepel Resident at such an important State as Hyderabad. The appointment is sure to displease the Native States and the Native public, who will thereby be led to believe that Government purposely made it in order to show their disregard of public opinion. Hyderabad is a hot-bed of intrigue from which it is difficult to free it, and Sir Lepel's disposition and conduct make it likely that his presence there will make matters worse. Hyderabad requires at present a cool-headed and far-sighted officer who has the welfare of the Native States at heart. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

Corruption among political officers and a request to Government in the matter.

19. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 5th July, writes:—For some time past, very curious doings of our Political Agents and Residents have been coming to light and one is irresistibly led to conclude that much corruption reigns in the service. If Government do not promptly handle every such case and bring the offenders to book corruption will not be checked, and the consequences must prove injurious to the fair fame of Government and to that of the British public.

Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals and the exposures made by it.

20. Writing about Abdul Hak and Mr. Cordery, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 1st July, observes:—The cheek burns with shame as one writes or reads the story in which Major Nevill is implicated. We have often condemned the system under which our Political Agents are brought up. Yet, on the other hand, we have been ever willing to believe that Residents in large Native States drawing princely salaries and enjoying rare honours, however high-handed they might be at times, or arbitrary or blind to the best interests of the States, are not guilty of anything worse. The facts revealed, added to the disclosures of the Hyderabad mining scandals, stagger our faith. It is not that Mr. Cordery and Mr. Batten alone have committed themselves. The whole governing body is compromised by the sins of omission and commission which these men have been charged with. More than this, people who always suspect more than the truth triumphantly declare that they were always right, and that the generous estimate, the charitable construction, will on enquiry turn out in all other cases, as in the present one, to be only another term for the blindness that *will* not see. Those who were for moderate views, for both sides of the question, will find it harder than ever to impress their views upon those around them. These are some of the effects of the exposures made by the Parliamentary enquiry into the Hyderabad mining scandals. Let us hope that Mr. Cordery, at any rate, will be able to explain himself better. In the meantime let members of Parliament, especially the reigning party, learn what a fearful scandal they would have been instrumental in hushing up if they had stuck to their original resolution to shirk enquiry under the transparent excuse of unwillingness to interfere in the internal affairs of a Native State. In this instance we are to express our obligations to His Excellency Lord Dufferin for the straightforward way that he took in the affair, and thus in a sense forced the enquiry upon Parliament. Some conscientious members of the House of Commons do not wish to take an active part in the discussion of Indian questions, under the impression that India cannot be governed like Canada or other dependencies, and that upon the whole its affairs are in good hands under the administration of the Civil Service and the Political Department. We hope such well-meaning persons may be awakened by all that has recently come to light, and will be disposed to believe more than before in the advantage of not taking everything on trust. Indian administrators are, after all, human. And it is good for them to know that if the voice of the Indian people reaches England, Parliament will put them on their defence. There was a certain political officer who used to boast that he could lead the Government by the nose. Most political officers are able to do it. But this unwise man went further and made a boast of it. The Indian administrators are not able to lead the House of Commons by the nose. But they care as little for it as for the local Governments, because they know its general disinclination to discuss Indian questions. The result is a sense of security which is fatal to the interests of the governed.

21. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 2nd July, says:—The enquiry made by the Parliamentary Committee into the Deccan mining scandals has brought to light the barefaced plunder of the Nizám's treasury committed by Abdul Hak and his European accomplices. The frauds perpetrated by Abdul Hak are very shameful and show him to be guilty of a breach of trust towards his employer, the Nizám, reflecting at the same time great dishonour on the Englishmen who assisted him in the work. Abdul Hak and his European accomplices have fraudulently misappropriated a *kror* of rupees in connection with the Deccan mining business, and there are suspicions of these persons having committed a still larger plunder in other matters. It is rumoured that the Hyderabad Diván has detected some fraud with regard to the Gulburga Cotton Mills, and a recommendation has been made that an enquiry into the extensive thefts of bullion at the Hyderabad Mint, which was committed some time ago, should be re-instituted. It is hinted that some big folks were associated in this theft and that one of them got Rupees seven *lákhs* and a half as his share of the plunder. The frauds that have already been brought to light are enough to show how high British officers and other Europeans conduct themselves in Native States. If Sir Asman Jah, the Diván, can induce Abdul Hak to disclose the various secrets concealed in his bosom he will do signal service to his State. A correspondent of the Calcutta *Statesman* says that in 1884 he saw at Simla several high officials of the Government of India and each and all of them mentioned to him that they were convinced that Abdul Hak was a scamp, but that they could do nothing beyond giving His Highness the Nizám advice in connection with the plunders that were perpetrated in relation to the internal administration of his State. This defence of the Government officers of their inaction in regard to the frauds in connection with the Deccan Mining Company of which they were aware so far back as 1884 is very lame, bearing in mind that Government officials are prone to interfere in the administration of Native States even in petty matters. A still more sorry figure has been cut by the India Office in connection with these frauds. Sir Richard Strachey's evidence before the Parliamentary Committee shows what kind of supervision is exercised over the Indian administration by the India Council which costs India so much. The different political associations in India should make a united movement for the abolition of such an expensive and worthless department as the India Council.

Inefficiency of the Káthiáwár police and comments on the contemplated action of the Bombay Government in the matter.

22. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 1st July, writes:—According to our contemporary of the *Advocate of India*, the Bombay Government have determined to assume charge of the States' police unless the Káthiáwár Chiefs take measures to suppress highway robbery and dacoity in Káthiáwár. This is as questionable a resolve as any other, but those who may lead Government into this false step ought to look to their own laurels in the matter of their police organisation before throwing stones at the glass-houses of others. Statistics of robberies committed in the presidency will tell us that though we may profess to possess greater security of property in British territory, our police organisation is not more efficient, considering the present stage of our advancement, than that of the Native States. But the question of efficiency apart, under treaty obligations the British Government can have no power to confiscate the sovereign rights of Native States. The ábkári and salt excise have already been commuted,—a step which some of the Native States must have resented; any further reduction of their powers in the shape of an assumption of their police department will not make the relations between the Chiefs and the paramount power any more satisfactory. [The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 1st July, expresses similar sentiments.]

23. The *Gujaráti* (106) of the 1st July does not approve of the intention of the Bombay Government to assume charge of the police in the Native States in Káthiáwár owing to the failure of the Chiefs to suppress outlawry and observes that though it is true that the police force in these States is very weak, it cannot be hoped that the British police will be very successful in this highland as the outlaws are clever and well acquainted with all the places in it. Many

Princes are, continues the paper, opposed to parting with their powers in this matter. It is certainly unjust to deprive those States, in which there is no plunder, of this power, but it is at the same time dangerous to allow those States where highway robbery is constantly committed to continue to enjoy it. The police in Jámnagar and some other States are weak and unable to discharge their duties and no one will be displeased if they are deprived of their powers in this matter by Government. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 5th July says that it is unjust to deprive the Káthiáwár States of their police management, and feels confident that the Bombay Government will never take this thoughtless step. It remarks that it is the duty of Government to help the States in suppressing outlawry, that mismanagement and intrigues are the principal causes that have led to it, that the management of the Jámnagar and Bhávnagar States ought to be first improved as the prevalence of intrigues and mismanagement in them has tended to increase highway robbery, and that the deprivation of the Native States of the police control will cause much hardship to them and to their subjects in future.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th July 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 7th July 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: The system of putting the licenses of toddy shops to auction at Surat disapproved 6
Bombay Legislative Council:
  Re-appointment of the Honourable Forbes Adam to the— ... 5
  Vacancy in the — caused by the resignation of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin and the approaching termination of the period of office of the Honourable M. V. Barve, and suggestions regarding the appointment of their successors 5
Corruption among Government servants: A complaint against Village Registrars appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act ... 6
Cow-slaughter in India: Necessity for taking measures for the preservation of horned cattle 5
Grievances of the natives of India: Mr. Bradlaugh's motion in Parliament on certain — 5
Hospitals: Disapproval of the projected construction of an hospital at Násik on a site far from the town 7
Judicial matters: Honorary Magistrates for the city of Bombay ... 6

Part II.—*Education*—

Gilchrist scholarships for Indian students: A suggestion to the trustees of the Gilchrist Trust Fund to widely advertize the — in India ... 7
Rájárám College, Kolhápur: Mr. Oliver's appointment as Principal and Professor of English Literature, —, disapproved 7

Part III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
  New constitution granted to the municipality of— 8
  Reformed municipal constitution of — approved 9
Bombay:
  Apathy of the members of the — Municipal Corporation to the sanitary interests of poor rate-payers 8
  Disapproval of the resolution of the — Municipal Corporation to build a cholera hospital in Khetwádi 8
Municipalities: Disapproval of the suggestion made by Mr. Ginwála for the appointment of District Collectors as presidents of — ... 8
Pen: A request to the Collector of Kolába regarding the publication of certain municipal papers 9
Ratnágiri: Disapproval of the remarks of the Commissioner, S. D., on local self-government in the — District 9

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad (Deccan):
  Sir Lepel Griffin and the rumour of his being likely to be appointed Resident at — 9
  Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the — mining scandals and the exposures made by it:
    The *Bombay Samáchár* 11
    The *Indian Spectator* 10
Káthiáwár: Inefficiency of the — Police and comments on the contemplated action of the Bombay Government in the matter:
    The *Gujaráti* 11
    The *Native Opinion* 11
Political officers: Corruption among — and a request to Government in the matter 10

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Princes are, continues the paper, opposed to parting with their powers in this matter. It is certainly unjust to deprive those States, in which there is no plunder, of this power, but it is at the same time dangerous to allow those States where highway robbery is constantly committed to continue to enjoy it. The police in Jámnagar and some other States are weak and unable to discharge their duties and no one will be displeased if they are deprived of their powers in this matter by Government. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 5th July says that it is unjust to deprive the Káthiáwár States of their police management, and feels confident that the Bombay Government will never take this thoughtless step. It remarks that it is the duty of Government to help the States in suppressing outlawry, that mismanagement and intrigues are the principal causes that have led to it, that the management of the Jámnagar and Bhávnagar States ought to be first improved as the prevalence of intrigues and mismanagement in them has tended to increase highway robbery, and that the deprivation of the Native States of the police control will cause much hardship to them and to their subjects in future.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th July 1888.

INDEX

(For the week ending 7th July 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: The system of putting the licenses of toddy shops to auction at Surat disapproved 6
Bombay Legislative Council:
    Re-appointment of the Honourable Forbes Adam to the— ... 5
    Vacancy in the — caused by the resignation of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin and the approaching termination of the period of office of the Honourable M. V. Barve, and suggestions regarding the appointment of their successors 5
Corruption among Government servants: A complaint against Village Registrars appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act ... 6
Cow-slaughter in India: Necessity for taking measures for the preservation of horned cattle 5
Grievances of the natives of India: Mr. Bradlaugh's motion in Parliament on certain — 5
Hospitals: Disapproval of the projected construction of an hospital at Násik on a site far from the town 7
Judicial matters: Honorary Magistrates for the city of Bombay ... 6

PART II.—*Education*—

Gilchrist scholarships for Indian students: A suggestion to the trustees of the Gilchrist Trust Fund to widely advertize the — in India ... 7
Rájárám College, Kolhápur: Mr. Oliver's appointment as Principal and Professor of English Literature, —, disapproved 7

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
    New constitution granted to the municipality of— 8
    Reformed municipal constitution of — approved 9
Bombay:
    Apathy of the members of the — Municipal Corporation to the sanitary interests of poor rate-payers 8
    Disapproval of the resolution of the — Municipal Corporation to build a cholera hospital in Khetwádi 8
Municipalities: Disapproval of the suggestion made by Mr. Ginwála for the appointment of District Collectors as presidents of — ... 8
Pen: A request to the Collector of Kolába regarding the publication of certain municipal papers 9
Ratnágiri: Disapproval of the remarks of the Commissioner, S. D., on local self-government in the — District 9

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad (Deccan):
    Sir Lepel Griffin and the rumour of his being likely to be appointed Resident at — 9
    Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the — mining scandals and the exposures made by it:
        The *Bombay Samáchár* 11
        The *Indian Spectator* 10
Káthiáwár: Inefficiency of the — Police and comments on the contemplated action of the Bombay Government in the matter:
        The *Gujaráti* 11
        The *Native Opinion* 11
Political officers: Corruption among — and a request to Government in the matter 10

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH JULY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Complaint regarding heavy arrears of work in the Judicial Commissioner's Office, Berár.

The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 5th July, complains of heavy arrears of work in the Judicial Commissioner's Office, Berár, asks what has been done in connection with the judicial scheme that has been under consideration for a long time past, and expresses surprise that the present state of things should exist under such an energetic, learned and just Resident of Hyderabad as Mr. Howell.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th July 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 28 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 14th July 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
24	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
26	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
28	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
29	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
30	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
32	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
33	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
34	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
35	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
36	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

GON 363—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	Mara'thi—*continued.*			
44	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
45	,, Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	,, Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	,, Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	,, Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	,, Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	,, Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	,, Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	,, Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	,, Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	,, Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
55	,, Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
56	,, Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
57	,, Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	,, Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	,, Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
60	,, Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	,, Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	,, Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	,, Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	,, Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
65	,, Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	,, Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
67	,, Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
68	,, Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
69	,, Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	,, Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	,, Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	,, Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
73	,, Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
74	,, Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	,, Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	Anglo-Gujara'ti.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	,, Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	,, Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	,, Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	,, Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	,, Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	,, Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	,, Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	,, Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	,, Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	Gujara'ti.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	,, Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	,, Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	,, A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	,, A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	,, A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	,, Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	,, Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	,, Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	,, Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	,, Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	,, Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	,, Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	,, Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	,, Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	,, Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	,, Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	,, Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	,, Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	,, Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	,, Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	,, Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	,, Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	,, Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	,, Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,366
111	,, Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	,, Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
113	,, Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	,, Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	,, Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	,, Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	,, Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
118	,, Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
119	,, Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
121	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
123	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
128	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
130	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
131	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
132	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
133	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
136	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
138	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
147	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
150	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
151	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
152	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
153	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra,* it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The cost of a photograph of the Imperial Darbár held at Delhi in 1877 and the conduct of the Government of India.

1. The *Satyá Sudha* (60), in its issue of the 5th July, states that the Government of India collected by subscription from Native Princes one lákh of rupees, being the cost of a photograph of the Imperial Darbár held at Delhi in 1877 which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress wished to have taken, and says that this is an incident which shows how Englishmen from the low-paid soldier to the Governor-General have always at heart the interests of their own country and that it is unbecoming to the paramount Government to levy money from Native Princes for an object for which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress ought to have spent it from her private funds.

The new society for the preservation of cows in India and their efforts at producing disaffection among the people.

2. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 12th July, writes :—Native newspapers, both vernacular and English, are very generally expressing sympathy with the new society for the preservation of cows. The society asks Government to forbid the killing of cows, first, because more cows are needed for the supply of milk and for agricultural purposes, and, secondly, because the Hindus pay religious reverence to the cow. So far as the first point is concerned it is legitimate to reply that it is with milk and cows as with everything else; their supply can be infinitely increased by giving attention to the matter. Those who wish this can foster the rearing of cows. So far as the second point is concerned it cannot be hoped that Government will ever admit that it is wrong to kill a cow. But Government should and doubtless will do what is feasible to- fix places for slaughter as far as possible from Hindu temples. But practically the whole thing is chiefly in the hands of the people. Let no Hindu ever sell a cow for slaughter and let him rear more cows, and the thing is done. The very people who object to Governmental legislation about restricting child-marriage, because, they say, it is a matter which the people can and should (but will not) manage for themselves, are urging Governmental action in this matter, which is clearly to a large extent in the hands of the people. The fact that Mahomedans are often taking a prominent part in the meetings of this society and are saying that they and the Hindus should sink their old animosities and unite, shows that political motives are very prominent in the whole movement. It is to some extent an effort to excite dissatisfaction against the English and to foster what is called the national "movement." Any efforts to create a "national" feeling on an artificial basis will simply awaken contempt on the part of all *true* men in and out of India, and will bring harm to the promoters of such efforts and to this country. In everything artifice and untruth are weakening and dishonouring.

Necessity for a law preventing the slaughter of cows in India.

3. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (47) of the 9th July considers the mere formation of associations and the delivering of lectures therein to be insufficient for the purpose of totally preventing cow-slaughter and a legislative measure on the subject by Government to be absolutely necessary, and says that if the British Government profess their administration of India to be superior to that of the Mogal Emperor Akbar, they should, like him, prevent cow-slaughter by law and by permitting the free grazing in Government pastures of the cattle of the agriculturists, who for want of means to feed them are compelled to sell to butchers their cows and bullocks which are dear to them like their children and which they part with only in cases of extreme necessity.

Tea-planters in Assam and the apathy of Government with respect to their oppression over their Native labourers.

4. The *Jagadádarsh* (31), in its issue of the 8th July, adverts to oppressive treatment of the Native labourers by the European tea-planters in Assam and bitterly complains that no attention whatever is paid by Government to the writings that are constantly published in newspapers about this treatment which, it says, is as good as, nay worse than, slavery. The Christian British Government, adds the paper, must be taking a kind of delight in this wanton conduct of their countrymen, as otherwise they would have taken proper measures to punish

these rude white men. Their present apathy and coldness in the matter are unjust and impolitic and would not have been shown if the guilty parties had been Natives. In the latter case instant measures would have been taken and there would have been no shillyshallying. One is unable to understand how under the present circumstances friendly feelings can be created between the Natives and the Europeans and how the wide gulf between the two can be filled up. Government must know that mere sweet words are of no use and that it is not advisable to procrastinate in such matters when they have gone to such an extremity. The Government of India will, however, soon handle the subject and it remains to see what action they take in the matter.

The appointment of Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin recommended.

5. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 8th July, writes:—The resignation of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin creates a vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council and speculation is rife as to who should be the happy successor. The number of seats allowed by tacit understanding to non-official members is so limited that it is natural that whenever a vacancy occurs each interest should try to push forward its particular claims. Where the claims of all are almost equally strong it becomes a task of extreme difficulty to choose from among the contending parties. But we believe that there will be very few persons who will deny that the Deccan Marátha community has not had a genuine representative in the Council ever since the Daphale of Phaltan was a member. This community is no doubt backward and has but few members who by their education, rank, qualifications and public acts are worthy of the honour. But we think no exception will be taken anywhere to the name of Sardár Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar. He is a landlord who has served the public in various capacities with credit to himself and advantage to others and whose living interest in members of his community and zeal for their progress are too widely known to need any detailed description. He has already been honoured by Government, though we must say tardily, with a Ráo Bahádurship closely followed by recognition as a Sardár. But this hardly does adequate justice to his worth and we shall be glad to see him in the Legislative Council occupying a higher sphere than he has yet done and there doing good to his community. If we are right, we believe Government will soon have to consider the question of extending the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to other districts and Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji's presence in the Council will, we think, be of the greatest value to Government. [The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 11th and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 12th July also speak highly of Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji and recommend his nomination as a member of the Legislative Council.]

Suggestions for the appointment of new members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

6. The *Gujaráti* (104), in its issue of the 8th July, says that in case His Excellency the Governor does not intend to appoint a Native of Sind to the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to the Honourable M. V. Barve, whose period of office shortly expires, it would recommend the nomination of Mr. Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar to it, that either Mr. Chiplunkar or Mr. Nulkar should be selected to fill up the vacancy, and that it is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay will not do injustice to any community. [The *Rájyabhakt* (122) of the 3rd July also recommends the appointment of Mr. H. R. Chiplunkar to the Council. The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 8th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (79) and the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 12th July recommend the appointment of His Highness the Mahárája of Lunáváda, the *Hitechchhu* adding that in case Government do not wish to give the post to a Native Prince, it should be conferred on Mr. J. U. Yájnik, and that the people of Gujarát will thereby be perfectly satisfied. The *Chandră Prakásh* (97) of the 9th July says that the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás is worthy of having a seat on the Council.]

Recommendation of Khán Bahádur Dorábji Padamji for nomination to the vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council.

7. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 11th July, writes:—Speculation is rife as to who will be selected for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin. Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar will probably be selected for the post. Another befitting candidate for the place is Khán Bahádur

Dorábji Padamji. This gentleman has been the chairman of the Poona Municipality for a long time. He is a good English scholar and an able scientist, and his appointment will give universal satisfaction.

Auctions of the Bombay A'bkári Department and the exorbitant bids at them.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 8th July, writes:—Will the officers of the A'bkári Department of Bombay explain, if they themselves understand it, how they get bidders to bid at rates which are obviously in excess of the gross proceeds of their business? On the face of it such business cannot be *bonâ fide*. Either the contractors adulterate the article, use short measures, or resort to some such dishonest means. It is no use asking the consumer to prosecute the dishonest seller. Why at all make rules that give rise to such practices? The ábkári officials do not seem to realise what even a petty shopkeeper would see at a glance. Have not the Government of Bombay vetoed the auctioning of toddy shops in Surat, and yet it has been notified that these shops will be farmed out by auction on the 15th instant. Mysterious are the ways of the ábkári witches, and this mystery of iniquity is such as to make angels weep.

Deplorable state of the Lunatic Asylum at Colába, Bombay, and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

9. The same newspaper writes:—Of the many public institutions of which Bombay is proud there is not one which needs greater sympathy than the Lunatic Asylum at Colába. And yet we believe the Asylum is not half so well looked after as it should be either by the Government or by the public. We have never been able to look in without a shudder at its weedy garden, its bare walls and gloomy interior. It has little, inside or outside, to occupy the mind, much less to divert or refresh it. The depression that comes over a visitor to this place is simply awful; no such feeling is experienced at the sight of dens of infamy or crime. Government are supposed to take special care of the prison population, though very often, we take it, the prisoners are starved by those in charge of them. To revert to the Asylum at Colába, we think the Government of Bombay ought to take up the more pressing improvements. It should be removed from the present site, if possible, out of town altogether, where the unhappy inmates might live in a little world of their own, well occupied and well cared for. What have Government done with Dr. Murphy's report on the subject submitted a few years ago? If Government are not in a position to do the needful, they will, we think, have every possible assistance from the public on a scheme being made known. No affliction is so keenly commiserated as that of the mind.

Havoc committed by cholera in some villages in Gujarát and insufficiency of medical aid.

10. A correspondent writes to the *Gujaráti* (104) of the 8th July about the havoc committed by cholera in many parts of Gujarát. He says that 4, 5, 6 or even 7 persons have died of cholera in one house and large families have been left without heirs. Robust young men have, continues the correspondent, died within 3 or 4 hours of the attack. Though only a few deaths have occurred in Vádásinor, the people in the surrounding villages are sorely afraid of the epidemic. In the village of Ánthia containing 100 houses, 35 or 40 persons have died of cholera, in that of Sanádra Pália containing 300 or 400 houses, 90 or 95 persons, and in that of Wádad 50 or 60 persons have died. The village of Mátar near Kaira has been devastated by the epidemic. It also prevails in the different villages of the Rewa Kántha and Kaira districts, the lower classes being the principal sufferers. The tale of the villagers is heart-rending. They do not get medicine, and when they do get it in some places it does not prove efficacious. They are so superstitious that they do not fully avail themselves of medical aid. In some villages, where people die by hundreds within a few hours of the attack, they do not get medicine at all. It is necessary that Government should do the needful in the matter.

Approval of the suggestion of the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the nomination of Honorary Magistrates in Bombay.

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 9th July, writes:—The proposal of the *Bombay Gazette* to appoint Honorary Magistrates in Bombay is a most sensible one, and no objection can be urged against it. We find it very difficult to suppose that the city of Bombay with its large population cannot furnish a sufficient number

of fairly trained gentlemen from the local gentry to be efficient Honorary Magistrates. It can hardly be a sound policy that the State should deny to itself the services of an honorary, unpaid agency in matters where it can be utilised with considerable advantage. The system of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and also in Benches has worked well in Bengal and Northern India, and there is apparently no reason why the same system, if judiciously worked, should not be equally successful in this presidency also. It would seem that the Bombay Government has been rather slow in developing this part of the local self-government scheme, as sanctioned by the Indian legislation in 1872, when we compare its action with that taken by other Provincial Governments. In saying that the system has worked well in Northern India we are borne out by the highest authority in that part of the country, an authority which even the *Times of India* will find it difficult to summarily set aside. It would, we think, be better if the Government of India instituted an enquiry into the working of the said system in the different provinces of India, so that those presidencies which have hitherto failed to take full or adequate advantage of the policy underlying the system may be encouraged to give effect to it with a freer hand. Fifteen years have elapsed since the policy in question was laid down by the Indian Legislature, and it is high time that some attempt should be made to authoritatively ascertain the results of its working in the different provinces. If it could be shown, as we think it can be, that wherever the policy has been judiciously given effect to it has, on the whole, succeeded remarkably well, the State will find in its uniform development substantial relief to the treasury in its present embarrassed condition.

The proposed creation of Honorary Magistrates for Bombay.

12. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 8th July, says:—People will be put to much inconvenience if the number of Presidency Magistrates in Bombay is not soon increased. In a city like Bombay there ought to be at least 6 or 7 Magistrates. If financial difficulty comes in the way of appointing more paid Magistrates, Government should take advantage of the system of appointing Honorary Magistrates. If there are Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta why should they not be in Bombay too? [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 8th July is strongly opposed to the appointment of Honorary Magistrates in a large city like Bombay, and says that if Government find the burden of work on the Presidency Magistrates too heavy, they should appoint an LL.B. or a High Court Pleader as Fourth Magistrate for the disposal of petty cases on a salary of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, that such a course would be more satisfactory, and that this increase in expenditure could well be met from the saving effected in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.]

Alleged disregard of law by Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Ráste, Honorary Magistrate, Poona.

13. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 6th July, refers to a recent decision of the Honorary Magistrate, Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Ráste of Poona, alleged to be illegal, and says that to single out that decision alone as a fit subject of criticism would imply that it was the only case of illegality which had taken place in his court, when the fact is that the law is daily disregarded by him. Having been once a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Ráo Bahádur Ráste, says the paper, often adopts procedure contrary to that laid down in the legislative enactments of Government, and the latter, instead of taking due notice of the outcries of newspapers about the matter, evince their approval of such conduct by investing him with new powers from time to time.

Alleged extortion of fees for serving summonses by the bailiffs in the Small Cause Court, Surat.

14. In a news-letter from Surat the *Din Mani* (76) of the 10th July complains of the bailiffs in the Small Cause Court in that town invariably levying a fee of 2 annas from plaintiffs for every summons served by them, even in cases where the amount sued for is Re. 1, and of some of them causing great delay in the serving of summonses on defendants, though the plaintiffs call a number of times at their places of residence, and asks whether these bailiffs are allowed by law to levy this fee for the serving of summonses. It adds that this practice is a disgrace to the sacred nature of British justice, that the bailiffs would make more money than

the amount of their salaries if they served 10 or 20 summonses per day, and that if the clever Judge of the Surat Small Cause Court, Khán Bahádur Kaikhasru Hormasji Alpaivála, were to enquire into the matter, he would find how the bailiffs harm plaintiffs.

Satisfaction at the acquittal of the editor of the *Chitragupta* newspaper of Karád, and a suggestion to Government and the Collector of Sátára regarding the Registration and Revenue Departments.

15. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 4th July, writes:—We are extremely glad to announce that the editor of the *Chitraguptă*, a weekly vernacular newspaper published at Karád in this district, has been acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge here, Mr. W. H. Crowe, of the charge of defaming Mr. Amrit Bápuji Vaidya, the Sub-Registrar of Karád. The disgusting disclosures made in this case will, we hope, open the eyes of Government to the serious defects in the Registration Department in this respect and induce them to take such steps as will place the morality of the department above suspicion. The Registration Department is in reality a part and parcel of the revenue branch, and we are therefore at a loss to understand why the Táluka and Village Registrars should not be under the immediate supervision of the Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaris. But even in the Revenue Department itself every thing is not so good and smooth as it ought to be. The subject of appointments to the various grades in the Revenue Department is always a burning question and is generally productive of heart-burnings and bickerings in the department. We have just now before us a letter which is too long to be conveniently inserted this week in which curious particulars are given regarding some recent appointments in the Karád and Válva tálukas. They leave an unfavourable impression upon our mind and disclose a state of things which should not be tolerated any longer. We hope our new Collecter, Mr. A. Keyser, will find time to thoroughly overhaul the Registration and Revenue Departments as regards the question of appointments and their unusual duration and see that nepotism does not form one of the principles of promotion and transfer. [The *Pratod* (52) of the 9th and the *Chandánshu* (19) of the 8th July are also exceedingly glad at the acquittal of the editor of the *Chitraguptă*. The latter adds that the editor should be allowed to prosecute the Sub-Registrar and that Government should not consider that they have done their duty towards the *rayats* by simply asking the Sub-Registrar to clear his conduct in a court of law. The paper is of opinion that the Village and Sub-Registrars should be placed under the direct supervision of Mámlatdárs.]

Corruption in the Registration Department in the Sátára District and remarks thereon.

16. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 12th July, refers to the acquittal of the editor of the *Chitraguptă* newspaper and says:—Let us see how the Sub-Registrar at Karád is now dealt with. Complaints are rife about corruption in the Registration Department in the Sátára District. British administration was praised for various reasons, of which the freedom of its officers from corruption was one. The number of corrupt officers may be lessened by appointing educated men to high posts and giving them large salaries, but still Government must keep a strict eye on them. An officer found guilty of receiving bribes should be severely punished, and Government should particularly bear in mind that when the head of a department is corrupt his subordinates down to the lowest menial behave likewise and the *rayats* consequently suffer much.

Several cases remaining unnoticed in the Kánara Collector's office.

17. The *Havyak Subodh* (139), in its issue of the 10th July, says:—Several cases are lying unnoticed with the Collector of Kánara. One month's pay of several Patels in Siddápur having been withheld, one of them preferred a complaint about three years ago, but it still remains undecided. A Government officer in Haliyál had torn out some pages of a register book and put in some new ones. This case is still undisposed of. Port officers take full travelling allowance, though they are prohibited from doing so. Three complaints have been filed against a Sub-Registrar, but no notice has been taken of them. Government should order an enquiry into all these matters.

Disapproval of the removal of the offices of First Assistant and District Deputy Collectors to Povári Náka at Sátára.

18. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 11th July, says:—It is not good for Government officers to look only to their own comfort and to be quite indifferent to that of their subordinates and of the *rayats* who have business with them. Half of the handsome royal palace at Sátára which Government have taken possession of has been given for revenue offices, but the First Assistant Collector, the District Deputy Collector and other revenue officers having removed their offices to the Hajeri Bungalow near the Povári Náka, the clerks in their offices, litigants and witnesses are put to much inconvenience. It is surprising that the officers should have looked to their own comfort and quite disregarded that of the *rayats* in transferring their offices to the Povári Náka. We request the District Collector to duly consider this matter and to remove the cause of inconvenience at present felt by the people.

Recovery of arrears of land revenue in the Broach District.

19. In its local columns the *Broach Mitră* (93) of the 11th July says:—Much severity is being exercised in the collection of arrears of land revenue and specially in Jambusar, in spite of the poverty of the *rayats*. As the *rayats* are not in some places granted time for the payment of the arrears, the people are dissatisfied. One Rámdás Darubhái, residing in the village of Ankhi, had to pay Rs. 200 out of an assessment of Rs. 410. His land was put up to auction for the recovery of this amount, but as it was not bought by any inhabitant of the village it was sold for Rs. 200 to an inhabitant of another village in the táluka. Government have realized their due, but the man in question has suffered a great loss as the land is valued at about Rs. 7,000.

Disapproval of the circular demanding securities from employés in the Postal Department.

20. A correspondent of the *Sholápur Samáchár* (61) of the 10th July disapproves of the circular issued by the postal authorities demanding securities from the employés in the Postal Department, and asks why securities are required when a certain percentage is deducted from their salaries and credited to the Security Fund. The correspondent further remarks that it is very disgraceful that no one should look to the interests of the poor in the Postal Department under the most civilized British administration.

Disapproval of the present rules regarding posting of letters in post offices on railway stations.

21. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 11th July, in a communicated article, disapproves of the present rules regarding the time of posting letters in post offices on railway stations as they are found to be very inconvenient to the people in general and to the people of Poona in particular, approves of the former rules in the matter, cites particular instances in which letters posted in time were not despatched by the train by which they ought to have been, and says that letters posted at railway stations do not reach their destination in time and that the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service should see to this matter.

A complaint regarding difficulty in drawing money from postal savings banks.

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 12th July, says:—We have heard complaints about the inconvenience the people have to suffer in the matter of drawing money from the postal savings banks during the time the account-books are kept in the post office for the calculation of interest and about delay in returning the account-books. The inconvenience experienced in drawing money when account-books are in the post office is attributed to the abolition of the system of giving receipts for them. We request the postal authorities to attend to these complaints.

PART II.—*Education.*

The present Elphinstone College building and its inconveniences.

23. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 8th July, writes:—That the transfer of the Elphinstone College from Sir Cowasji Jehángir Buildings to the Central Press building is a leap from the frying pan into the fire is too true to require any demonstration. We opposed the

proposal at the time, but Government having determined upon the said transfer, and the responsible College authorities having perhaps acceded to their requisition, the matter did not attract further attention. But the students and the Professors are now in, and their troubles have only begun to increase in intensity as time progresses. The present complaint is confined to closeness and consequent heat on account of the premises being shut out for the most part by the new Secretariat building from the sea-breeze—an evident disadvantage which is now proposed to be removed by again transferring the College to the other wing of the building. Perhaps neither the Professors nor Government are yet aware as to what a world of trouble mofussil students are put to for want of accommodation for resident students—a circumstance which the Professors in the first instance, and responsible authorities next, were bound to seriously consider.

A complaint against the ensuing Second Class Public Service Certificate Examination in the Bombay Presidency and its Committee.

24. The *Chandrodayă* (141), in its issue of the 7th July, writes:—Candidates for the Second Class Public Service Certificate Examination are to be examined in October 1888 in some new subjects prescribed for this examination. It would be unjust on the part of the examiners to examine the candidates in the new subjects this year as they have not had sufficient time to study them in. The new standard should be enforced from next year.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Local self-government and remarks on this year's Government nominees on the táluka local boards in the district of Sátára.

25. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 9th July, says:—Instead of saying that members of local boards are appointed by Revenue Commissioners it is better to say that they are appointed by Mámlatdárs, if not by village officers. Even a tailor who has made money by his profession and has no other qualification is recommended for a membership by village officers. What work is expected from a táluka local board when persons who have nothing but their moustaches and turbans to boast of and who are only clever in pleasing the *sáheb* when he visits the táluka by supplying him with liquor and mutton are appointed on a táluka local board? It is the appointment of such men which makes local self-government a failure. It is a misfortune that the present European officers should have a dislike for educated Natives, and particularly for those who follow an independent profession like that of pleaders. Government servants who are supposed to have pledged themselves to benefit Government and who do not possess sufficient independence of mind were originally intended to be excluded from local boards, but the present practice is quite the reverse. None of the local pleaders have been this year appointed to the local board, which has been crowded with weavers, tailors, pátils, kulkarnis and persons belonging to rich families. The majority of members of local boards this year is that of Government servants. It is a strange coincidence that not even one pleader has been nominated this year a member of any of the táluka local boards in the Sátára District. This has spread dissatisfaction throughout the district. It is believed that this was pre-arranged, though we cannot say so. We consider, however, that the action of those who committed this blunder is blamable.

A suggestion regarding the appointment of some able non-official gentlemen by Government on the Sholápur Municipality.

26. The *Kalpataru* (34), in its issue of the 8th July, condemns the conduct of the electors at Sholápur in electing municipal commissioners none of whom are able to discharge the duties of the president, and requests the District Collector to recommend and the Commissioner of the Division to sanction the nomination of some of the able non-official gentlemen who have not been elected by the rate-payers on the municipal committee, among Government nominees, as otherwise there will be no hope of getting a non-official president for the local municipality.

Suggestion regarding the appointment of the new president of the Broach Municipality.

27. The *Broach Mitră* (93) of the 11th July hopes that Government will not re-appoint Mr. Wilson as president of the local municipality, as he has proved himself quite unworthy of holding this high post by his arbitrary conduct and by the niggardliness recently displayed by him in preferring a bill for about Rs. 18 for carriage-hire for coming to the municipal office to attend municipal meetings, and observes that the public ardently desires to see Mr. John R. Greaves, a partner in the local firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., re-appointed to this post, which he held in 1885 and which he resigned when he went to England. It adds that two Pársi residents of Broach are able to serve as municipal president, but as it is doubtful whether they will accept the post, Mr. Mackenzie, the Collector, should persuade them to do so.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Comments on the rumoured proposal to appoint Sir Lepel Griffin to the post of Resident at Hyderabad.

28. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 8th July, writes :—Whatever be the failings of Sir Lepel Griffin, no one will deny him the possession of courage and outspokenness. Nay, his courage sometimes borders on audacity and his outspokenness runs into offensive aggressiveness. It is telegraphed from London that he has been offered the Residency of Hyderabad, and we should not be sorry if, in the event of his finding no fair opening for starting on a political career in England, he takes up this high appointment. For, to a man of his ability and ambition, Hyderabad will offer a very wide field to make for himself a reputation and a name in. But so many reputations have been completely wrecked in Hyderabad that we tremble for the safety even of Sir Lepel Griffin. He has independence of a sort, but it will have to be carefully guarded against all the corrupt influences by which he will be assailed. He is endowed with a masterly nature, but it may sink into masterly inactivity, such is the moral atmosphere of the place. But we believe him to be a man of honesty and determination of character, and some good may come to the unhappy State from his going there as head of the Residency. The amiably weak and well-intentioned young Nizám would, no doubt, be found to be a much more pliable subject in his hands than the perverse and wrong-headed Holkar was.

29. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 8th July, writes :—Under "Select Telegrams" will be found one containing the alarming news that Sir Lepel Griffin has been asked whether he would like to come back to India as Resident at Hyderabad. That is a tempting offer. It is one of the prizes of the Political Department. Recent scandalous cases have shown how easy it is for the Resident, if he be so minded, to make a fortune for himself. So it appears improbable that Sir Lepel will refuse such a tempting offer. Is the proposal the result of the good dose of flattery administered by Sir Lepel to Lord Hartington at the recent Unionist dinner? We hope he will decline the offer. We have had enough of him.

Alleged arbitrary action of His Highness the Thákor of Pálitána in connection with the Jain Charitable Fund Treasury at the temple on the Shatrunja hill and a request to Government.

30. The *Gujarát Gazette* (79), in its issue of the 12th July, writes :—We have just heard of an act of extraordinary high-handedness on the part of a Native ruler. His Highness the Thákor of Pálitána is reported to have sent a party of his police to the Jain Charitable Fund Treasury at the sacred temple on the mountain, who after clearing the building of its tenants remained inside for a considerable while—with what purpose it is unknown, and then left the place after affixing seals to the safes and doors. No reason whatever was assigned for this extraordinary proceeding, but it is rumoured that the Thákor is in great straits for money. It is said that this step has been taken at the instigation of several dissolute companions, some of whom had a grudge against the Jains. If the Thákor can bring forward no better reasons his will soon be a pitiable case, for he will soon have to render a full account

to an English tribunal. [Most of the Ahmedabad papers also complain against the arbitrary conduct of His Highness the Thákor of Pálitána in this matter and request Government to inquire into it. The *Ahmedabad Times* (86) of the 10th and the *Samsher Bahádur* (124) of the 13th July remark that he should be deprived of his jurisdiction over the firm of A'nandji Kaliyánji, which has a capital of several lákhs of rupees and a good income, and that it should be placed under that of the British Government. The *Rájyabhakt* (122) of the 10th July thinks that if the Thákor continues such arbitrary conduct Government will be obliged to give the throne to Prince Sámatsinghji or to appoint Joint-Administration in the State.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th July 1888.

W

to an English tribunal. [Most of the Ahmedabad papers also complain against the arbitrary conduct of His Highness the Thakor of Palitana in this matter and request Government to inquire into it. The *Ahmedabad Times* (30) of the 10th and the *Samsher Bahadur* (121) of the 13th July remark that he should be deprived of his jurisdiction over the firm of Anandji Kalyanji, which has a capital of several lakhs of rupees and a good income, and that it should be placed under that of the British Government. The *Prajabandhu* (122) of the 16th July thinks that if the Thakor continues such arbitrary conduct Government will be obliged to give the throne to Prince Samatsinghji or to appoint a Joint-Administration in the State.]

G. M. ATTRE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
[illegible] July 1898.

INDEX

(For the week ending 14th July 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Auctions held by the Bombay— Department and the exorbitant bids at them 7
Bombay Legislative Council:
    Recommendation of Khán Bahádur Dorábji Padamji for nomination to the vacancy in the— 6
    Suggestions for the appointment of new members of the— ... 6
    The appointment of Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar as a member of the — in place of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin recommended 6
Cholera: Havoc committed by — in some villages in Gujarát and insufficiency of medical aid 7
Collector's office, Kánara: Several cases remaining unnoticed in the —... 9
Corruption among Government servants: Corruption in the Registration Department in the Sátára District and remarks thereon ... 9
Cow-slaughter in India:
    Necessity for a law preventing— 5
    The new society for the preservation of cows in India and their efforts at producing disaffection among the people... 5
Delhi Darbár of 1877: The cost of a photograph of the — and the conduct of the Government of India 5
Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: Tea-planters in Assam and the apathy of Government with respect to their oppression over their Native labourers 5
Judicial matters:
    Alleged disregard of law by Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo Ráste, Honorary Magistrate, Poona 8
    Alleged extortion of fees for serving summonses by the bailiffs in the Small Cause Court, Surat 8
    Approval of the suggestion of the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the nomination of Honorary Magistrates in Bombay 7
    Satisfaction at the acquittal of the editor of the *Chitraguptă* newspaper of Karád and a suggestion to Government and the Collector of Sátára regarding the Registration and Revenue Departments 9
    The proposed creation of Honorary Magistrates for Bombay ... 8
Land revenue: Recovery of arrears of — in the Broach District ... 10
Lunatic Asylum at Colába, Bombay: Deplorable state of the — and a suggestion to Government in the matter 7
Postal matters:
    A complaint regarding difficulty in drawing money from postal savings banks 10
    Disapproval of the circular demanding securities from employés in the Postal Department 10
    Disapproval of the present rules regarding posting of letters in post offices on railway stations 10
Removal of the offices of First Assistant and District Deputy Collectors to Povári Náka at Sátára: Disapproval of the— 10

PART II.—*Education*—

Elphinstone College, Bombay: The present building for the use of the — and its inconveniences 10
Second Class Public Service Certificate Examination: A complaint against the ensuing — in the Bombay Presidency and its Committee. 11

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Broach: Suggestion regarding the appointment of the new president of the — Municipality 12
Local Boards: Local self-government and remarks on this year's Government nominees on the Táluka — in the district of Sátára ... 11
Sholápur: A suggestion regarding the appointment of some able non-official gentleman by Government on the—Municipality ... 11

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad: Comments on the rumoured proposal to appoint Sir Lepel Griffin to the post of Resident at—
    The *Mahrátta* 12
    The *Rást Goftár* 12
Pálitána: Alleged arbitrary action of His Highness the Thákor of — in connection with the Jain Charitable Fund Treasury at the temple on the Shatrunja hill and a request to Government 12

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH JULY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The evils of a highly centralized Government and dilatoriness in the administration of Berár.

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 9th July, writes:—The present foreign rule has been engrafting quite a novel system on the people and with the best of motives probably on the part of Government. The results are not at all desirable. The official bureaucracy of India is the most irresponsible body that ever governed a country. The system that has been introduced and which is represented by the official element here has not the wholesome corrective of a public educated and prepared to criticise or condemn its acts or the stricter scrutiny of a representative body like Parliament. The evil effects of a highly centralized foreign Government are daily experienced. The foreigners who serve Government have naturally very little sympathy with the people with whom they have to deal. They feel themselves like exotics from a foreign land. The consciousness of superiority consequent on their being members of the dominant race probably makes many supercilious to a degree that always terminates in bitterness of feeling. Moreover, there is that want of local knowledge regarding matters which they really stand in need of. This want of sympathy with the people of the land and the want of correct knowledge regarding the people have been, and will probably remain to be, dark spots on the British rule. Actual work is thus greatly retarded, and the execution of a law which has left the head-quarters years ago is put back for days and years together. Procrastination is, in fact, the bane of the official element in India. It takes some years for suggestions which are supposed to be for the benefit of the people to go up to Government, and perhaps as many are required before they come down new-fledged as law. The Berár rural boards law and the Berár municipal law are instances in point. The people of Berár have been loudly complaining about the inadequacy of the present judicial system, and yet years will roll on before a satisfactory judicial system comes into existence. The claim of the Natives to hold high appointments in their country is based on grounds not the least of which is the fact of their having touch of the people over whom they will be set to rule. Consistently with the suzerainty of England in India the appointment of duly qualified Natives to high posts would prove a great boon to the people. The local self-government scheme is but a beginning of the decentralizing tendencies of the enlightened British public or rather of the high-souled Viceroys who rule this country in its name. But the scheme stands

a bare chance of success, if it is to work as a complement of a centralized system of Government. Parts of that scheme will hardly fit into the current system, and unless the official element be radically changed or watched in a spirit of scrutinizing supervision by the higher authorities, the system will work ill and may possibly fail. It remains to be seen what measures are taken to make the system work well.

Permanent appointment of Mr. Howell as Resident at Hyderabad recommended in case Mr. Cordery does not return.

2. **The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 6th July, refers to the report that Sir Lepel Griffin has been offered the Hyderabad Residentship, and says that if Mr. Cordery does not return it is the sincere wish of the people of Berár that Mr. Howell, who is both an intelligent and good-natured gentleman, should succeed him as he is perfectly entitled to the post.**

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th July 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 29 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 21st July 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
24	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
26	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
28	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
29	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
30	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
32	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
33	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
34	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
35	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
36	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
45	" Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	" Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	" Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	" Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	" Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	" Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	" Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	" Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	" Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	" Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
55	" Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
56	" Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
57	" Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	" Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	" Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
60	" Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	" Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	" Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	" Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	" Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
65	" Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	" Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
67	" Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
68	" Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
69	" Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	" Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	" Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	" Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
73	" Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
74	" Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	" Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	" Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	" Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	" Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	" Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	" Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	" Káṭhiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	" Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	" Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	" Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	" Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	" Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	" A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	" A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	" A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	" Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	" Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	" Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	" Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	" Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	" Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	" Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	" Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	" Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	" Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	" Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	" Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	" Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	" Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	" Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	" Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	" Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	" Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	" Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,366
111	" Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	" Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
113	" Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	" Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	" Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	" Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	" Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
118	" Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
119	" Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
121	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly	...
123	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Weekly	100
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
128	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
130	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
131	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
132	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
133	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
136	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
138	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
147	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
150	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
151	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
152	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
153	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Indian budget in Parliament.

1. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—On the occasion of the discussion of the Indian budget in Parliament last year the public was assured, and the assurance was afterwards repeated, that the next year's budget would be placed before Parliament at the middle of the sessions. But the sessions is now at its close and the Indian financial statement is likely to be read before empty benches. The British Ministry treats important Indian affairs as of less consequence than petty home matters, and India has no means at her command to make her voice audible to the British nation. There ought to be a fixed rule requiring the introduction of the Indian budget into Parliament either at the end of March or at the beginning of April every year.

Recommendations of the Public Service Commission considered unsatisfactory.

2. A gentleman, writing to the *Mahrátta* (2) in its issue of the 15th July, says:—The whole scheme recommended by the Public Service Commission is so retrograde and so unjust that the country will be justified in rejecting it as unsatisfactory. The subject is slowly, I fear, dropping out of sight and the Native press seems scarcely alive to its duty in the matter.

A suggestion to reduce the salaries of European officers from the Governor-General down to the District Superintendents of Police and to appoint Natives to the latter posts.

3. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 16th July, says that the time when the present salaries of European officers in India were fixed has changed and so there ought to be a corresponding change in the salaries of the European officers from the Governor-General down to the District Superintendents of Police, that the salary of the Governor-General should be reduced to Rs. 15,000, that there should be a proportionate reduction in the salaries of other European officers, that there should be only one Commander-in-Chief for the whole of India, and that much retrenchment in expenditure can be effected by appointing Natives as District Superintendents of Police. Formerly, says the paper, Europeans hesitated in coming to India on account of the distance between the two countries and the personal inconvenience which they had to put up with in many other respects. Besides, service in India was formerly considered dishonourable. But such is not the case now. Even members of the royal family in England most willingly accept service in India. Government is simply wasting money in keeping its large printing establishments. The salaries and other monthly allowances paid to Residents in Native States are wonderfully extravagant. His Excellency Lord Dufferin will make himself popular if he direct his attention to these matters and reduce at once the salaries of European officers as above suggested.

The career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin in India.

4. The *Jagadádarsh* (31), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin will, it is understood, soon leave India. His administration has not been conducive to the happiness of the people. Only he does not use bad words. Yet he is very fiery-tempered. His utterances at Poona were of a fiery character. He has a very good knack of appointing Commissions when people make any demand. It appears that in his opinion he becomes free from his responsibility and the people are satisfied when a Commission is appointed. He has caused many people of India to fall victims by waging a war with Burmah, has increased the burden of taxation on the people, and has reduced the salt of the people by increasing the duty on it. He has made it appear that he intends to make some arrangement for the poor agriculturists. Let us see what he does in the end. The outcome is evident. What will he do beyond speaking sweet? Perhaps he will extend the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the whole country to the utter ruin of money-lenders or do some such thing, or will appoint a Commission to enquire whether the agriculturists are really poor. The time of his departure will arrive when the work of the Commission will be about to begin, and then he will have done his duty by making a speech like the following:—"O no, I had a mind to do much for the people, but what can I do? I am going now. I very much regret that I have

not been able to do anything. I am very sorry, and am much distressed, nay, tears trickle from my eyes; but what help is there now? Though I am going you need not be in anxiety at all. The officer who succeeds me is a very good man and it is hoped that he will do something in the matter. I have already sown the seed and I hope that you will reap the fruits of the tree that will grow out of it." The whole thing will end when he makes such a speech before going away. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has, however, done a very good thing in bringing about the exposure of the Hyderabad scandals. He is, on the whole, a sweet-speaker, but he has given nothing to the Natives. He has looked at the Musalmáns rather favourably. Though he has not hated the Hindus, he has been indifferent towards them. Many Europeans have imitated the conduct of His Lordship, who appears to think that the principle of division is beneficial and whose administration appears to have been regulated by the same principle "Divide and rule." On the whole, we think that there is a heaven-wide difference between Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin.

Approval of the sentence passed upon Mr. Larpent by the Government of India and praise of His Excellency Lord Dufferin for his regard for justice.

5. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 8th July, approves of the sentence of dismissal from the service passed upon Mr. Larpent, Registrar of the Panjáb University, by the Government of India, and says:—Who will not rejoice at the proper termination of this case, and who will not praise Government for their straightforwardness? Excepting a few cases of injustice in trifling matters owing to the evil influence of bad advisers, His Excellency Lord Dufferin has given satisfaction to the *rayats* by following the path of justice in cases in which true facts were laid before him since he took charge of the office of the Governor-General. He had already shown his regard for justice in the case of Mr. Beames. Some may blame him for this, but we cannot too highly praise him for his generosity and regard for justice. According to some people there may be some internal motives in the action taken by him; but, whatever they may be, everybody will have to acknowledge that we have been much benefited by the sense of justice of our rulers. It is owing to the philanthropy of our rulers that they have come to rule over a country so distant from their own. But we have grave doubts whether the same philanthropy would have been used to save a corrupt Native officer from being sent to prison.

Rumoured second visit of His Excellency Lord Reay to Káthiáwár in the next cold weather disapproved.

6. Under the heading "Serious Reflections," the *Gujaráti* (104) of the 15th July publishes a contribution in which the writer expresses disapproval of the rumoured intention of His Excellency Lord Reay to pay Káthiáwár a visit in the coming cold season on the ground of such visits imposing a financial stress on the Native Princes, who are already heavily burdened, wishes that God may save the Rájas from this visit, and adds that the Mahábaleshvar deities do not certainly trouble their minds with the matter, as their minds are sick.

Bombay ábkári officers and cheap toddy.

7. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 15th July, writes:—Some time ago there was a suggestion made in these columns to ascertain the wishes of the rural population in the mofussil on the subject of liquor-drinking, and we urged that where 75 per cent. of the population were in favour of total abstinence Government should prohibit the sale of liquor. We confidently asserted that most of the villages would prefer to go without a liquor-shop, and that if the movement succeeded in the rural portion of the mofussil it might, with advantage, be tried in the towns. Our suggestion was generally approved of by the public press and it has received considerable support from the debate on the subject in the House of Commons. We at the same time expressed a fear that our suggestion would be stoutly opposed by some of the ábkári officials, in proof of which we may refer to a passage in the letter addressed to Government by the Acting A'bkári Commissioner in connection with the temperance movement in Kolába: "*The question for decision is,*" says the Commissioner, "*shall we sit quiet and allow this movement in the Kolába District to continue and to spread and thereby forfeit a large amount of revenue, or are measures to be adopted which will bring the*

people to their senses?" Of course no liquor revenue could be forfeited without the people abstaining from liquor, and they were to be punished for doing so. Now when the head of the department talks in such language, it cannot be wondered at that his subordinates should, as a body, oppose any movement on the part of the people to free themselves from the incubus of the liquor-farming system. We do not mean to say that the Commissioner's opinion found favour with the Government of Bombay, and we feel bound in justice to them to say that they scouted the idea of prosecuting people for what they had done. But we mention this matter as strong evidence of the anti-popular feeling pervading the department (with, of course, a few honourable exceptions) on this important question affecting the welfare of the people which Government will do well to take seriously into account in shaping their future ábkári policy—a policy which in the interests both of justice and humanity they are bound to place upon a sounder and more popular basis. It was upon the advice of this department urged with all the resources of sophistry and pseudo-humanity that Government in an unlucky moment stopped the production of toddy and it is the same department that is still in the way of Government fully retracing their steps. The ábkári year is very nearly out, and Government, we believe, are making arrangements for next year's toddy and spirit licenses. We sincerely wish to see His Excellency Lord Reay's liberal policy of freeing toddy from heavy restrictions further developed. The experience gained during the last year has happily falsified the fear, for which there never was any real foundation, that free and cheap toddy would lead to illicit distillation and intemperance. Nothing of the kind has occurred, and nothing need be feared from the total removal of these oppressive restrictions, the effect of which is to place the toddy-drawers under the thumb of the underlings of the A'bkári Department and to encourage fraud and chicanery. It cannot be too often repeated that there are many classes of people who, if they got sufficient toddy, would not drink liquor. The repeatedly expressed desire, therefore, of Government to wean people from the use of strong drink cannot be more effectually accomplished than by placing cheap toddy side by side with highly-taxed spirits. In their resolution on the report of the A'bkári Department for the year 1886-87 just published, Government have expressed some surprise that the lowering of the tree-tax for fresh toddy has not resulted in any considerable number of trees being taken up for the purpose. The cause is not far to seek. As we pointed out before, the tree-tax is not sufficiently low for the means of the poor, who are the chief consumers of toddy. We have no doubt that a fair reduction will have the desired effect. In this connection we think that it is very desirable that Government should fix the tree-tax for a number of years instead of revising it annually. We do not see why this tax should not, like the land-tax, be fixed for a long period. This will relieve the tree-owners of a constant source of uncertainty and anxiety and lead to the better cultivation and management of the trees.

Auction sale of toddy-shops in the Surat District.

8. The *Gujarát Darpan* (78) of the 19th July refers to the auction sale of toddy-shops in the Surat District recently held by Mr. Porteous, the Collector of Surat, and his Assistants, regrets that Government do not stop this system of sales by auction and do not thereby reduce the ábkári oppression against which the people have been crying out, and says that a large revenue is derived from this auction system introduced by Mr. Mulock and that the poor consumers of toddy and the toddy-sellers, who are being ruined, certainly deserve pity.

The new ábkári arrangement for the Thána and Kolába Districts.

9. In noticing the terms on which the liquor contract for the Thána and Kolába Districts for the year 1888-89 has been farmed out, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—Under the old contract the liquor farmer took the farm, well knowing that it was a losing business, and in order to save himself from loss adulterated the drink, which produced an unwholesome effect on the health of the consumer. Under the new arrangement the price of liquor not being fixed, and the wholesome check of free competition being absent, the contractor will not fail to charge a high price to the consumer. Thus both the old and the new arrangements are disadvantageous to the public and the reverse of it to Government, which has in its anxiety to increase its revenue failed to pay due attention to the health

and convenience of the people. Some persons recommend, in substitution of the new ábkári arrangement, the system of farming out single liquor-shops followed in the city of Bombay; but the practice of selling the shops by public auction makes it almost impossible for the farmers to carry on their trade honestly. These shopkeepers complain that they suffer a loss, while the consumer says that he gets adulterated liquor. Thus the different ábkári systems followed in different places are all defective owing to Government having reserved the manufacture of liquor in its own hands and to its anxiety to increase the ábkári revenue. Unless Government leaves the liquor trade as free as other trades, imposing only a reasonable duty, the complaint about the ábkári oppression will not be removed.

10. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 18th July asks the following questions in connection with the liquor contract for the Thána and Kolába Districts from 1st August 1888 to 31st July 1889, and himself answers them:—(1) 5 of the 39 tenders were unreasonable, as shown by the *Bombay Gazette*, but the rest were quite reasonable. Why were the latter not passed by the A'bkári Commissioner? (2) Why is the contractor not bound to sell liquor at a fixed rate? At present a gallon of Bevda liquor can be had for Rs. 3¼, but under the new contract Government having accepted the tender offering a duty of Rs. 3-10-1 per gallon and adding ten annas as the cost and other charges of liquor, the contractor will sell it at Rs. 4½ per gallon. What is the reason for enhancing the price and where is the benefit to the consumer? Why is a departure made as regards these two districts when the price of liquor is fixed for the rest of the presidency? The answers to these queries are, that the ábkári revenue should be increased, preventing newspapers at the same time from quoting figures and annoying Government. The non-fixing of the price of liquor has increased the ábkári revenue by Rs. 75,000. It is apparently intended to extend the new system to the rest of the presidency and to deprive the consumers of the advantage they now enjoy after the three years' contract has run out.

Alleged oppressive assessment of the income-tax.

11. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 16th July, says:—We do not know whether His Excellency Lord Reay is aware of the oppression practised on the people in connection with the income-tax. It is a matter for great surprise if His Excellency connives at it. When the Governor himself overlooks a thing we cannot blame his subordinates. People have got tired of the oppressive assessment of the income-tax and are thinking of migrating to Native States, and they even say so openly. It is not good that the people should be so much disgusted with residence in British territory. We do not know the difficulty of Government for which they should collect money by practising such oppression on the people. If they are in pecuniary embarrassment they need not harass the *rayats*, who are loyal to the back-bone and ready to render every assistance to them in time of danger. It is surprising that a Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay should not pay heed to the outcries of the *rayats* about the levy of the income-tax.

Suggestion for appointing Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar to a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council.

12. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 16th July, writes:—The Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin's term as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council having expired and the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Vásudev Barve being about to retire shortly, there will be two vacancies in the Council. Our Poona contemporaries have proposed that Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar should be appointed to one of the two vacancies. The proposal is a good one and we hope that His Excellency Lord Reay will confer the honour on the Ráo Bahádur, who has deserved it by the interest he has all along taken in public affairs in Poona, of which he is an influential and representative citizen.

Suggestions regarding the nomination of new members to the Bombay Legislative Council.

13. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 15th July, writes:—The suggestion that Khán Bahádur Hussan Ali Effendi of Karáchi should be nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Khán Bahádur Kázi Sháhbudin is also a very sound one. The Mahomedan community should be represented. Mr. Hussan Ali

was chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the Mahomedan College there. He is a leading lawyer and a municipal commissioner in Karáchi and possesses much local influence. He is also Turkish Consul at Karáchi, an honour never yet conferred on any Moslem in India. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (116), in its issue of the 16th July, prays Government to appoint Mr. Jhaverilál Umiyáshankar Yájnik to one of the two vacancies in the Bombay Legislative Council and to thereby satisfy the Gujaráti public. It hopes that His Excellency Lord Reay will not nominate Ráo Bahádur Ranchhoddás of Ahmedabad to the Council, as His Excellency is aware of the dislike the people have for him. It also disapproves of the nomination of a Native Prince, as it thinks that Native Princes will prove but mere statues in the Council. The *Ahmedabad Times* (86) makes the same suggestion in its issue of the 17th July.]

Proposal for the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar to the Bombay Legislative Council.

14. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—Those who know Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar will not be at all surprised to see that many newspapers approve of the suggestion that he should be appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He is free from the evils which generally accompany wealth, and there are very few favoured sons of fortune who make such a good use of their money. Although he belongs to a community which is backward in education, yet he is well educated. He is a philanthropist. His appointment to the vacant seat in the Bombay Legislative Council will satisfy many people and Government will deserve credit for their appreciation. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (49) of the 15th, the *Suryodayá* (65) of the 16th and the *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (42) of the 19th July also speak highly of Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar and recommend his appointment to the Bombay Legislative Council.]

15. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—The Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin has not shown his usefulness in the Bombay Legislative Council and has not even cared to regularly attend its sittings, though the last sessions was very important owing to the discussion of the Bombay Municipal Bill. It is true that he was in bad health, but this obstacle was in the way from the very beginning of his appointment. Several Hindu newspapers deny the necessity for a Mahomedan member in the Legislative Council! There are already three Hindus on it, and notwithstanding this several writers recommend the addition of a fourth one. One of them has recommended the appointment of Mr. Hari Ráoji of Poona, whose greatest merit known outside Poona is that he is the proprietor of the bungalow occupied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in the camp there. We are in favour of having a Mahomedan member of Council and do not see a person better fitted for the post than Mr. Rahimtulla Mahamad Sayáni, Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and ex-Sheriff of Bombay.

The claims of Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji to a seat on the Legislative Council *as a representative of the Shudra community* disputed.

16. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 15th July, writes:—The vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin is causing a good deal of speculation among the various sections of the Indian community. The Mahomedans are willing to hail Mr. Sayáni as their representative in the Council. The Gujarátis also seem anxious to see one of their community elevated to the dignified position of a member of the Governor's assembly. It is, however, somewhat amusing to find the *Deccan Herald* and the *Observer* recommend Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar to the abovementioned vacancy on the plea of his being a Shudra. The Ráo Bahádur may possess claims to the distinguished position of a legislator, but we are not aware of his ever having done anything to claim that position on the ground of his being a representative of the interests of the Shudra community. The Ráo Bahádur must feel himself placed in a very ridiculous position. The newspapers which recommend him would have done well to show by what acts the Ráo Bahádur has made himself a fit representative of the Shudra community. However, if it is wished by our contemporaries that the largest community in the Bombay

Presidency should have a representative in the Council of His Excellency the Governor, we can simply thank them for their good wishes. The masses of the people belong to the Shudra community, whose backwardness in educational matters has hitherto kept it altogether in the back-ground, and to wish for its elevation is to wish for the regeneration of the country. The same paper in its Maráthi columns says that the Shudras know who are their best friends, that the newspapers in Poona have contrived a nice plan of ruining the Shudras by recommending the appointment of one of their own community to the Bombay Legislative Council, and that Government may appoint Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar to the Council as he is qualified for it, but not as a representative of the backward classes.

The Government of Madras praised for their offer of pardon to the giver of bribes to the Native Subordinate Judge of Talicheri and other Provincial Governments requested to imitate their example.

17. The *Rájyabhakt* (122) of the 17th July praises the Government of Madras for its action in declaring that the giver of bribes to the Native Subordinate Judge of Talecheri will receive pardon in case he comes forward to prove it, and remarks:—Corruption largely prevails in Native States, but it does so under the British Government also. Officers, high and low, freely take bribes, do injustice to the people and harm Government. It is true that some evil persons would not fail to make false complaints in case the giver of bribes were exempted by law from punishment, but for the probability of such few false complaints truth is defeated and the public does not get pure justice. If other Provincial Governments were to follow in the footsteps of the Madras Government in this matter and to issue similar orders in the case of their officers, European and Native, corruption would be at once stopped. The Bhávnagar and other Native States ought also to imitate this example.

Disapproval of the policy of Government with regard to their corrupt officers and the present law regarding bribery.

18. The *Prated* (52), in its issue of the 16th July, expresses sentiments like the *Rájyabhakt* in the above paragraph, says that the people and the newspapers are perfectly unable to expose the conduct of corrupt Government servants under the present state of the law regarding bribery, and remarks:—Persons like the notorious Dávra used to deceive the people by their sleights of hand; but the British Government boast of their supremacy by throwing dust into our eyes in their speech even. What sort of wisdom is this? They do not themselves expose the corrupt officers, do not allow others to do so, and do not even thank those who do so. This shows that Government approve of the conduct of their corrupt officers. From what has come to light in the recent *Chitraguptă* libel case we have reason to suspect the conduct of the supervising officers in the Registration Department. For want of proper supervision the department is full of corrupt officers, and yet we are very sorry that no one looks to it. The *rayat* is being ruined by these corrupt officers. We are deeply pained to think that there is no one but God to relieve the *rayats* from this misery.

Alleged prevalence of corruption in Government offices and the necessity for altering the law on the subject by holding the receiver of bribes alone liable to punishment.

19. The *Din Mani* (76), in its issue of the 17th July, writes:—There is little doubt that some British officers take bribes, for according to the present law it appears that Government wish to crush down the people. Corruption prevails in the Revenue, Judicial, Ábkári and all other departments of Government, but in the Political Department its prevalence is extensive. An examination of the income, expenditure and savings of the officers employed in this department cannot but be convincing of its prevalence. Until the law on the subject is duly altered and Government become strict in the matter, the practice cannot be stopped. It is true that cases of bribery do not come to light in great numbers, but it cannot, therefore, be said that it does not prevail. As the Act holds both the giver and the receiver of bribes liable to punishment, it is but natural that such cases should not see public light. We recommend Government to duly alter the law on the subject.

20. The *Hindu Punch* (29), in its issue of the 19th July, gives an imaginary dialogue under the head of "secret conversation" between a gentleman and a subordinate officer in a Native State, in which the latter says that though he was formerly upright in the performance of his official duties he has latterly been taking bribes in order to meet the demands of money made by his official superior, who, if his subordinates do not give him money, transfers them to unhealthy places, that though the conduct of his superior is an open secret it is difficult to adduce adequate proof of it, as according to law both the giver and the receiver of a bribe are guilty, that if, like the Madras Government, the Native Chief give pardon to those who have given bribes the superior officer's corruption is sure to be exposed, that the people do not consider it difficult to give a bribe of a thousand or two as by doing so they are profited to the extent of rupees ten or twenty thousand, and that many have thus bettered their condition and blessed the superior officer.

An imaginary conversation about bribery.

21. Under the heading "The time has come," the *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 17th July, reports the fact of the suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., and others by the Bombay Government, and says:— This news will take our readers by surprise and will delight them too. It is as much a matter for satisfaction that the time to do justice has at last come, as it is a matter for grief that Government should have so long turned a deaf ear to the complaints indirectly made to them regarding the oppression practised on the poor subordinates and the *rayats*, as under the Mogal rule, vaguely reported in newspapers but freely talked about in society for many years past. The only fear we have is that the poor officers who under critical circumstances were obliged to propitiate those who had, as it were, become gods on earth are likely to fall victims at the ensuing great sacrifice. It is not for us to judge who or how many of the persons suspended are guilty, but Government must exercise their judgment a little in this matter. They should arrest and adequately punish only those who are the principal offenders and spare those who, being in difficulty, were compelled reluctantly to prefer bad ways to death in a bad climate. We are sure that this suggestion will be adopted by a just and considerate Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay. We were told that the complaints of corruption had been under the consideration of His Excellency Lord Reay, but we had almost lost our patience. However, it is now clear that we were in error. Whatever may be the result of the present enquiry, the credit for attempting to wipe off the stain which was about to sully the reputation of the Civil Service and British justice belongs, and will ever belong, to His Excellency Lord Reay and those European and Native officers who assist him in the matter. It will not be fair to make further comments at present. But we may say that we are reminded of a Sanskrit verse to the following effect : "A man receives the fruit of his great sin or virtue in this world."

Approval of the action of Government in suspending Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.

22. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (140), in its issue of the 20th July, observes:— Our readers will undoubtedly be surprised like ourselves to hear of the suspension of Mr. Crawford. No one even dreamt that such a calamity would overtake him. He is known to be a clever and shrewd officer. Government have had full confidence in him up to this time. He went to Portugal on behalf of the British Government and successfully performed the difficult task of carrying out a treaty regarding salt and ábkári matters with that Government, and for this important service he was honoured with the title of C.M.G. That such an officer drawing Rs. 4,000 a month should be arrested and kept in police custody like an ordinary thief makes us think that the wheel of Fortune has turned round upon him. First it was rumoured that a commission would be appointed to enquire into the charges brought against him, but now we hear that he is to be tried before a First Class Magistrate like an ordinary offender. The charges brought against him are based on rumours and we cannot therefore say that they are true. An enquiry is being made into them and the truth is sure to come out. Whatever may be the result of this case, people should feel obliged to His Excellency Lord Reay for the courage he has manifested in this case.

Expression of fear that the present enquiry will do harm to Native officers, Mr. A. Crawford escaping scot-free.

23. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (42), in its issue of the 19th July, says:—The *Kesari* publishes the sad news about the sudden suspension of Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., who is a very able, intelligent and shrewd man. Information is being collected by sending telegrams to officers in different districts. By all this Mr. Crawford will not suffer in the least, but, on the contrary, he will be appointed Councillor to His Excellency the Governor. The only thing for which we are exceedingly sorry is that many Native officers will be crushed down. The Crawford sacrifice has been commenced at Poona and an altar is being prepared. It is said that Mr. Lee-Warner will be the chief priest in charge of the sacrifice and he will have two other officers as his assistants. There is no conjecturing how many victims will be required to appease the deity. It does not appear that this affair will be soon over.

The present enquiry attributed to disclosures made by Colonel Wise to the Secretary of State for India.

24. A special correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (92) of the 21st July, writing from Poona, says:—It is said that Mr. Crawford frequently interfered with appointments made in the department under Colonel Wise, the Inspector General of Police, and that the latter officer strongly objected to this interference and at last brought the matter to the notice of Government. This led to an order from Government prohibiting the Commissioner, C. D., from interfering with Colonel Wise's department. Mr. Crawford was much annoyed and reported to Government that much expense was causelessly incurred by Colonel Wise holding his office very frequently, requesting that he should be prohibited from doing so, but Government declined to adopt the recommendation. Thus the two officers became the enemies of each other. Colonel Wise obtained information about Mr. Crawford's department through the latter's subordinates, and after gaining over some of them to his side secured through them information about several items from Mr. Crawford's records that would criminate him. Colonel Wise afterwards made those who had supplied him with the extracts from the records sign the same under solemn affirmation. He then quietly went to England on leave and placed the matter before the India Council. The Secretary of State for India sent the documents to the local Government with instructions to obtain particulars from the persons who had signed them, and if they tallied with the memoranda produced by Colonel Wise, to prosecute Mr. Crawford. Government entrusted Mr. Ommanney with the duty of collecting the necessary information, on the strength of which a resolution has been passed to prosecute Mr. Crawford, Mr. Hanmantráo, a Jághirdár, and several subordinates and accomplices of the former.

Government censured for not warning Mr. Crawford in time.

25. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—At present nothing ought to be said about the accusations brought against Mr. Crawford. It is improper to make any comments on the subject while an enquiry is being made into it. The incident has, however, attracted the exclusive attention of the public and has given rise to many thoughts independently of the question whether the accusations are well founded or false. Everybody is sure to sympathize with an officer who has attained distinction by his high abilities, secured the affection of the general public and the favour of Government so as to receive some indulgence, but who at the close of his official career finds himself accused of serious charges and placed in a most lamentable position. Mr. Crawford's good qualities more than his shortcomings have made such an impression on the public that every Native entertains and expresses sympathy with him in the awkward position in which he has been placed. This great regard for him is attributable to his good feelings towards the Natives and to his merciful, simple and obliging disposition. Some Anglo-Indian newspapers libel Natives by observing that whenever a European officer is accused of improper acts and is approaching his downfall the Natives exaggerate his offences; but the earnest sympathy now exhibited by the Natives for Mr. Crawford proves that this allegation is uncharitable. When injustice is done to them or when they are annoyed by the oppression of Government officials the Natives make bitter complaints about it, but express deep sorrow when they find in adverse cir-

cumstances one who has done good service to the public and who entertains good feelings towards the Natives, and, willing to forget his defects, show readiness to render him due help. We do not wish to come in the way of Mr. Crawford being punished for any negligence or offence he may be guilty of; but some time ago Government entertained some suspicions about Mr. Crawford, and appear to have disregarded them. If through the fault of Government this able and liberal-minded officer has taken to a wrong path as alleged, they are also responsible to a certain extent for his being placed in his present unfortunate position. If Mr. Crawford had been asked to retire on completing the pensionable period of his service he would not have found himself placed in the present lamentable condition after a service of thirty-three years. If he had then retired and obtained a place in the India Council he would have been certainly of use to India on account of his high abilities, and it is to be regretted that this did not occur.

Mr. Crawford's case and sympathy for him.

26. The *Satyavakta* (126), in its issue of the 20th July, writes:—It is said that there are certain documents in the Commissioner's office which will prove that certain cases already decided were retaken up by Mr. Crawford and decided in favour of parties that had lost them. Sorrow and surprise are expressed everywhere at Mr. Crawford's being likely to lose the public honour he has won and the fruit of his long and honourable services.

Jamádár Ránade of the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

27. The *Pandit* (148), in its issue of the 20th July, says:—Mr. Ránade obtained a direct commission by paying Rs. 5,000 and became a Jamádár in the 2nd Bombay Lancers. He served in this regiment for two years and has recently resigned the commission. His conduct during this period was very good and he resigned the service of his own accord. There must be some reason for the resignation. The men of the regiment are glad that he has left it, for they did not agree. The presence of persons receiving direct commissions is a hindrance to the promotion of the regularly enlisted men, and hence the system of direct commissions is not good. What has become of the proposal for establishing an Indian Military College like the Sandhurst College?

Accidents on rifle ranges.

28. In noticing the order issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in connection with recent accidents on rifle ranges, the same newspaper says:—The officers superintending the target practice do not see that the orders to be observed at rifle ranges are kept there as enjoined in the musketry regulations. About three years ago these orders were printed in English and Hindi for the *Pandit* newspaper in order that they might be accessible to officers and men engaged at target practice and that the chances of accidents might be lessened, but many regiments have not ordered copies of them. It is to be hoped that the Adjutant will obtain printed copies of these orders and see that they are adhered to at the rifle ranges. It is desirable that translations of different military regulations should be supplied by Government to the regiments and that the commissioned officers should be periodically examined as to their knowledge of these regulations.

Enlistment of Patháns in a new cavalry regiment about to be raised by Government objected to.

29. A correspondent, writing from Jacobabad to the *Sind Sudhár* (153) in its issue of the 7th July, says:—We hear that Government is about to raise a new cavalry regiment in Sind and hope that the Patháns will not be enlisted, as they are a source of annoyance to the people. Hardly a day passes on which a case of theft or quarrel by Patháns is not brought to notice. Officers cannot make any satisfactory arrangement in the matter.

The Vatandárs in Ratnágiri and the Bombay Government.

30. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 15th July, bitterly complains of unjust conduct on the part of the Bombay Government towards the Vatandárs of the Ratnágiri District with reference to the *judi* settlement, says that though a remedy could be found out for this wrong in the science of politics it would be impracticable at present and that therefore the

only remedy available is to appeal to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State, which latter, however, does not promise to be successful, and recommends that Government had better deprive the Vatandárs of their rights at once than subject them to their present treatment.

A caution to Mr. Keyser, Collector of Sátára, against intriguing subordinates in the matter of appointments.

31. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 16th July, says that the persons with whom Mr. Keyser, Collector of Sátára, has to come in contact while disposing of his office work are selfish and in the habit of setting one caste against another, and that in order that orders issued by such an intelligent and high officer regarding the appointments of clerks, &c., may not be childish and may carry some weight he should properly acquaint himself with the papers written in Maráthi before issuing orders thereon.

Disapproval of the rumoured proposal for the appointment of Khán Sáheb Mir Gayásudin, Honorary Magistrate at Násik, as paid Magistrate at Bándra.

32. A correspondent, writing from Násik to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) in its issue of the 19th July, says:—As there is Ráo Bahádur Ráste at Poona, so there is Khán Sáheb Mir Gayásudin, Honorary Magistrate at Násik. It is said that he is to be appointed a paid Magistrate at Bándra in the Thána District! He has been invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate although he has failed to pass the examinations qualifying for the post of a Third and Second Class Magistrate. And now it is said that he is to be a paid Magistrate! Why then have Government kept this farce of examinations! And what is the use of the labours of those who have injured their health in studying for and passing them? People will attribute motives to such appointments. His appointment as a paid Magistrate is not disapproved because he is a Mahomedan. Whatever may be the religion of the person appointed, what we request Government to do is that they should act in accordance with their rules in the matter.

A husband sentenced by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment for beating his wife and the alleged encouragement to immorality by such decisions.

33. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 15th July, refers to a case in which one Bábáji was sentenced by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment for beating his wife on suspicion of immoral character, and says:—Immorality has been greatly spreading in the city of Bombay. It is very necessary to check it. But who is to do it? At present the law comes in the way of every action of ours, and consequently immorality, instead of being checked, is being encouraged. This is simply the misfortune of the people.

Inconvenience felt by litigants on account of certain Mámlatdárs in the Southern Division not knowing the language of the district.

34. A Ratnágiri correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 15th July, says that the Mámlatdár at Ratnágiri being a Kánarese man litigants find it difficult to acquaint him with the facts of their cases and that the same difficulty is met with by the people of Kánara with regard to Ráo Sáheb Behere, a Maráthi-speaking Mámlatdár appointed in that district, and requests Government to remove the difficulty by appointing the Kánarese Mámlatdár to a place in the Kánara District and transferring Mr. Behere to Ratnágiri.

A complaint that three accused persons had to remain in police custody for more than a month and a half before they were acquitted by the First Class Magistrate at Násik.

35. The *Násik Vritt* (46), in its issue of the 14th July, refers to the acquittal by Mr. Richardson, First Class Magistrate, Násik, of one Mr. Sitárám, clerk to the Chief Constable, Násik, and others who had been prosecuted for cashing in the táluka treasury a currency note reported to have been stolen, and says that there was nothing in the case justifying the order of Colonel Wilson, Superintendent of Police, for the arrest of the accused and for their being taken before the Magistrate under police escort, and the conduct of the Magistrate in not liberating the accused on bail when

requested to do so. It adds that Mr. Sitárám and two others had to remain in police custody for about a month and a half before they were acquitted by the Magistrate.

Certain Borah ladies were compelled in a criminal court at Kapadvanj to unveil themselves.

36. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—Some Borah ladies were, it is said, recently summoned by one of the criminal courts at Kapadvanj either to answer a charge of throwing dirt in their own yards or on the public road, or to give evidence in these cases. While giving evidence or answering questions these ladies were compelled to unveil themselves, and this proceeding on the part of the court is said to have offended the Borah community of the place. The Borah ladies use veils and consider it highly derogatory to their position to show their faces to strangers. The court which compelled these ladies to unveil themselves ought to be called upon for an explanation and should be instructed not to follow a similar course in future.

Convicts in the Násik Jail and the rumour that they are made to do the work of scavengers.

37. A correspondent from Násik, writing to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) in its issue of the 19th July, says that injustice is being done if the convicts in the local jail are required, as alleged, to do the work of scavengers, and requests the jailor to relieve the unfortunate men of this dirty work and to pay the necessary charges to get it done by the scavengers in the employment of the local municipality.

The Calcutta police torture case and a request to Government to improve the Indian police.

38. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 15th July, writes:—The recent police torture case at Calcutta in which it was held proved that the Mahomedan boy had been tortured, though it was not proved by whom, discloses an alarming state of things even in that "City of Palaces." It is generally said that the presidency police at least is not given to those bad and illegal practices to which the police in the mofussil are inveterately addicted. But we hope that the eyes of such apologists will now be opened. The Police Department is rotten at the core, and if any reform is desired a thorough overhauling will be necessary. The police are not able to detect crime; torture is freely resorted to to wring out confessions, and false evidence is set up. It is very difficult indeed to get at the truth in cases which have been dressed up by the police. The magistracy, except in its higher branches, is generally in collusion with the police. Otherwise a good many cases of police vagaries could be brought to light. The whole question is ripe for discussion and inquiry. It is high time indeed for Government to look to the improvement of the police. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 15th July expresses disappointment with the result of the case in question, calls the attention of Government to it, and adds that it is their duty to take stringent measures to stop the cruelty exercised by some "clever" police officers to extort confessions from accused persons. It also refers to the complaint made by an eye-witness in the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta against the conduct of the Calcutta police in the matter of the ill-treatment of a husband and wife by a policeman in the Sadar Street and their prosecution and fine, and remarks that it is desirable that the people of Calcutta should raise a strong outcry against such police oppression and draw the attention of Government to it.]

Complaint against jobbery and nepotism in filling the appointments of chief constables, head constables, &c., in the Police Department.

39. The *Gujarát Darpan* (78), in its issue of the 19th July, writes:—The police of the whole presidency being under one man, he is able to dispense patronage according to his whim. An instance of this kind has occurred very lately. On the promotion of Mr. Rastamji, late chief constable of Chorási Táluka, to a higher post in the office of the Inspector-General, the claims of those head constables who were eligible for the vacant post were ignored and an outsider was brought to fill it. Now a head constable, when he passes the chief constable's examination, expects his senior brother in the zilla to get the first chief constableship which may fall vacant there and aspires to fill one in his turn. But the big man who presides over his destinies has to find suitable berths for

those fortunate ones who have been successful in gaining his ear or attracting his notice; and no sooner does a vacancy occur in the department than one of these favoured few, from whatever zilla, is pitch-forked above him, and he and his friends are left in the lurch. His expectations fall shattered to the ground, he is cruelly disappointed, he finds that he has not to compete in the fair field of duty but in the foul field of favour. To reach his chief he has to elbow out his way through an importunate crowd, clamouring to have the loaves and fishes of office. But he is not an adept there. He finds, when too late, that his life would have been more advantageously spent in gaining the favour of his superiors, which, by the way let us say, is not always attainable by the honourable discharge of duty alone, than it was in the conscientious performance of his work silently and sincerely. He plods on disappointed in his daily course of life, the impetus which spurred him on is lost, the prize which lent keenness to his work is again and again snatched away from his grasp. When there is such a sort of discontent in any department the public is the greatest sufferer. In its interests we want to raise our voice against such unjust and inequitable arrangement, such jobbery and nepotism, as has lately taken place in the Surat District. The transfer of a policeman from one zilla to another impairs the very efficiency of the service. In the lower grades promotions should be confined to the zilla where a vacancy occurs if there are men in it who can fill the post efficiently and competently. Otherwise the field of competition becomes greatly enlarged and then there is danger of discontent creeping into the department. Moreover, policemen, when transferred from one zilla to another, do not turn out good detectives, for to be such requires a long knowledge of the people, their customs, their manners and their habits, which a stranger cannot master in a short time. We want to draw the attention of the Commissioner, N. D., to the grievances of the head constable and hope that they will be redressed.

Daily thefts at Dhulia and the local police.

40. The *A'ryávart* (15) of Dhulia, in its issue of the 14th July, in its local columns, says that now-a-days thefts are every day committed in the town and requests the chief constable to attend to the matter.

Complaint regarding the postal savings bank at Surat.

41. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80), in its issue of the 15th July, complains of half of the number of depositors and others having to go back without transacting business with the postal savings bank at Surat during the first four days of each month owing to the clerks employed in it being unable to cope with the heavy work, though it is done even after the specified hours of business, and observes that the people are tired of this state of things and that the post-master should attend to the complaint and ask for the services of two or three more clerks.

PART II.—*Education.*

Comments on the resolution of the Government of India on the educational progress of the country.

42. In noticing the recent resolution of the Government of India on the state and progress of education in British India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 16th July, says:—It is much to be regretted that Government should be of opinion that the time has not arrived for opening separate institutions, as there are in England, for imparting technical education, which should be treated as an extension of general education in the same way as agricultural education is given in ordinary schools. It is however to be hoped that this arrangement will be considered temporary, as the number of boys who have received a sound and general education and are in want of remunerative employment is increasing every year. Separate schools of technical education are urgently needed for them. [The *Rájyabhakt* (122) of the 17th July writes:—The new educational resolution supports the fear entertained for a long time past of the people of India being deprived of education. Is it just that Government should collect revenue from this country and should still retire from imparting education to the people?]

43. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issues of the 16th and 17th July, says:—The recent resolution of the Government of India on the state and progress of education in British India is satisfactory. However, Government ought to retire very slowly and gradually from the field of direct instruction, giving sufficient time to private enterprise to establish itself on a strong basis. Before doing this there should be established a first class arts college in each presidency wherein sound education may be imparted to students. The views expressed in regard to the engagement of professional staff in colleges and about technical education are proper and appropriate. The want of moral instruction in Government schools and colleges is much felt and a graduated series of moral text-books ought to be prepared. Moral instruction ought to be begun in the primary schools and its cultivation insisted upon in the higher institutions. For the preparation of these text-books a committee composed of Europeans and Natives should be appointed. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of the 19th and the *Satyavakta* (126) of the 20th July express similar sentiments, and add that technical education needs further encouragement from Government.]

The revival of educational conferences in Bombay suggested.

44. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 19th July, says:—The educational conference devised by Mr. Lee-Warner while he was Acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, was a useful institution for ascertaining the wants and desires of the various public and private schools, and had it been continued it would have materially furthered the spread of education. It is to be regretted that Mr. Chatfield has not thought it desirable to encourage it, and it is hoped that he will either alter his opinion or have his attention drawn to the advantages of the conference.

Appointment of Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

45. In noticing the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 20th July, says:—Dr. Mackichan has rendered good service to the cause of education, entertains kind feelings towards Natives, and richly deserves due acknowledgment of them. The University ought, however, to be kept free from direct or indirect missionary influence. There are some missionaries in the Senate, but as the University machine depends for its good working on the Vice-Chancellor, care ought to be taken not to increase missionary influence in the University. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (78) of the 19th July says that the Rev. Dr. Mackichan is well-known as a clever and learned gentleman, and that his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University will be approved of by the people.]

Necessity for alterations in the rules and regulations of the Bombay University Library.

46. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 15th July, writes:—Had the rules and regulations of the Bombay University Library been framed with the express object of minimizing the use of that institution as much as possible, they could not have been better devised. The mere mention of some of them will be their best condemnation. "The library shall be open from noon to five in the afternoon. No book shall be taken from, or replaced on, shelves except by the librarian or by one of his subordinates, to whom application must be made whenever a book is required or returned. Every book so removed shall be entered, together with the name of the person to whom it is entrusted, in a register to be kept for the purpose. No books except a single manuscript note-book shall be taken into or out of the library by any reader." These are about as harsh and offensive rules as the ingenuity of man can frame for the purpose of defeating the object of what might be a most valuable institution. It is a satire on the University as an institution existing for the spread of education that it should keep the treasures of knowledge under lock and key—that all the approaches to the splendid collection of books which we owe to the munificence of Mr. Premchand Roychand should, to all intents and purposes, be closed and bolted and barred! In no public library would ever such a set of rules be tolerated for a moment, as they would evidently imply a slur on the general character of its members. In this case they imply a slur not only on the readers who are admitted to the library, but upon the Fellows who have recommended them.

The Senate, one may suppose, is the quintessence of the wisdom of this city, and we hope, therefore, that it will make such alterations in the rules as may accord better with that supposition.

Disapproval of splitting up the LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University into two.

47. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 16th July, writes:—The LL.B. course of the Bombay University is proposed to be revised by splitting it up into two examinations and omitting some of the subjects. The increase of examinations is not, to our mind, a step in the right direction. Every additional examination adds to the chances of failure and of prolonging the course. There has been of late quite a mania of splitting up examinations. It began in the arts course under the famous scheme of Sir Richard Temple, and has since spread its contagion to the medical and engineering courses. The present scheme proposes to extend the analogy to the Faculty of Law. To our mind the whole scheme is extremely mischievous. Its only merit is that it distributes work and lessens its pressure by reducing it for each of the examinations. But this advantage is more than counterbalanced, in our opinion, by the increase of risk, worry and anxiety in consequence of the greater frequency. As regards subjects the LL.B. course is, we think, in need of a thoroughly radical reform. The aim of the examination ought to be to test a candidate's fitness for the legal profession, whether on the bench or in the bar. In either of these capacities what the future judge or pleader will want is a comprehensive grasp of legal principles, a knowledge of their application and a general practical acquaintance with the details of law. The principles must always be at the fingers' ends. With regard to the details, whether comprised in text-books or in the Acts of the Legislature, all that the professional man requires is the knowledge where to find a statement of the law and the capacity to rightly understand it. It is not necessary to know by rote the precise words of the sections of the different codes. Hence the examination should be like some of the departmental examinations, part with books and part without books. To test a knowledge of principles the examination should be without books. For the details an examination with books would quite suffice. The examination should be thoroughly testing, but should eschew all cram work as far as possible. [The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 15th July, expresses similar sentiments.]

The present state of the Government Law School, Bombay, and a suggestion in connection with it.

48. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 15th July, writes:—As at present conducted the Government Law School, Bombay, is almost of no use to those who attend it, and even the best teachers find it hard to teach anything substantial in two hours a week. Beyond receiving fees from the students and paying its Professors, the school does nothing except take up some time of the students every week for nothing. We think the school must either be abolished altogether or greatly reformed.

Alleged gross injustice done to the Gujarát College and the Professors therein by the Bombay Government.

49. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 16th July, writes:—Rumour has long been rife that Government has determined to withdraw its own officers from the Gujarát College, and that the luckless Professors who are thus going to be withdrawn are to be brought back on reduced salaries. The statement is so grossly improbable that we should be inclined to discredit it. But if it is true, we cannot conceive a grosser injustice to the College and the Professors. The report of the working of the College for the year 1887-88 which is just published shows how prosperous has been the College under its present management. The President of the Board, Mr. James, reports "that the Board consider the results of the first year's working of the College under Mr. Dalál and his colleagues to be highly satisfactory and to merit the cordial thanks of the Board." Just when the College has thus begun to show good results, to deprive it in its infant condition of the able management under which it has prospered seems to us to be extremely cruel and utterly wanting in regard for the welfare of high education. It is said that Government has desired the Board to find an English Principal for the College, and, because the Board is

unable to pay an English Principal as well as the present staff, has directed that in the meantime Mr. Dalál's salary should be reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 500. If Mr. Dalál has given satisfaction, what is the occasion for putting in an English Principal? Supposing an English Principal were wanted, why should Mr. Dalál's salary be reduced? These are questions, especially the latter, which seem to us quite unintelligible. We cannot understand why British servants who have done honest and honourable service should be put to the indignity of a reduced salary because Government chooses to withdraw their services from a private board constituted by itself and to which it itself lent their services. Professor Káthavate is, like his chief, also to be degraded from a Professorship of Sanskrit to the post of Translator in the Educational Department. These rumours seem too improbable to be believed, and if they are false, as we trust they are, they ought to be immediately contradicted. [The *Satyavakta* (126) of the 20th July expresses similar sentiments and adds that the Gujarát College needs to be further developed by Government.]

Desirability of Mr. Dalál's connection with the Gujarát College, Ahmedabad.

50. The *Gujarát Darpan* (78), in its issue of the 19th July, writes:—If the Gujarát College in its rashness is going to do away with the services of Mr. Dalál it will rue the day. The institution may derive a great many advantages if the head of an institution like the Gujarát College is a learned Englishman. But if after dispensing with the services of Mr. Dalál the Gujarát College appoints at its head an Englishman it shall have to pay very dearly. We go so far as to assert that even a competent Englishman will not be able to do as much service to the College. Mr. Dalál's services have been fully appreciated and we shall be very sorry indeed if his connection with the Gujarát College ceases.

PART III.—*Railways*.

An alleged attempt to outrage the modesty of a female passenger by the Rajputána-Málwa Railway by a European guard and the necessity for bringing him to justice.

51. The *Praja Mat* (120) of the 14th July is surprised to hear that a European guard should have attempted, with the help of a Native assistant of his, to outrage the modesty of a young spinster between the A'bu and Sujat Road stations on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway line and that the Traffic Superintendent who has learnt of the affair should have taken no measures about it. The paper thinks that perhaps endeavours are being made to hush it up, recommends that the offender should be brought to justice and severely punished in order to set an example to others, and remarks that if this disgraceful affair be hushed up young female passengers will find it hard to protect their honour. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (86) of the 17th July says that if the above complaint be true, the guilty parties ought to be speedily brought to justice.]

PART IV.—*Native States*.

The Native Princes and the British Government.

52. In an article headed "The plunder of the treasuries of the Native Princes," the *Mahárástrá Vritt* (43), in its issue of the 9th July, says:—It appears that the Native Princes are under the influence of their evil stars at present. Sir Lepel Griffin having already displayed his power for doing evil in Central India, there is no knowing what Native Prince will now have to fall a prey to the British Government, like fish to the crane, which swallows a river fish as soon as it comes within its reach. Our princes and chiefs having lost their talents have become simply titular. Will it then take the politic and warlike British Government long to reduce them by means of state-craft? God knows when the British Government will restore the province of Berár to His Highness the Nizám. The British Government is always in want of money and our people know already what schemes are resorted to with a view to have the want supplied. The Scindia's treasury was eased of a sum of three and a half krors of rupees. The rout caused by Sir Lepel Griffin in the States of Rewa

and Bhopál need not be dwelt upon. It is very surprising that His Excellency the Viceroy should consciously connive at it. The poor Ránis had not justice done to them though they cried themselves hoarse. The Chief of Devas had to be deprived of his powers as foretold by Sir Lepel Griffin in his speech at Ratlám. The British Government attaches no importance to the Native Chiefs and is indifferent whether they are respected or disrespected. It is now stated that Government, being in want of more money, is thinking of having a fresh loan and that the Mahárája Holkar intends advancing a large portion of it. The meaning of the dreadful rumours spread by the *Morning Post* and the *Pioneer* newspapers about His Highness may become evident to intelligent readers when they are read by the light of the intelligence about His Highness' intention of advancing money to Government. On the whole we make bold to say that the British Government is a large bandicoot rat feeding upon the treasuries of Native Princes and that its hunger will not be satisfied until its belly is filled. Our Princes should deal very cautiously with the British Government and remember that a hare is hunted when the preparation is for the chase of a tiger. They should give up the idea that Princes must be vainglorious, impoverished, unheroic, unpatriotic, careless and servile to the European Resident, and should behave themselves cautiously, honestly and with foresight.

Approval of the action of His Excellency Lord Dufferin in calling for all the papers in connection with the Bhopál affairs and a request to him to punish the real offenders adequately.

53. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 18th July, writing about the Bhopál affairs, says:—It has recently transpired that His Excellency Lord Dufferin, being impressed with the grave nature of complaints, has called for all the papers connected with the so-called Bhopál scandals to satisfy himself before adopting final and definite measures in the matter. It is a piece of tardy justice, no doubt, but it is satisfactory at the same time to find that the cause of truth, honesty and innocence has at last succeeded in making itself heard amidst the din and clamour of party prejudices and racial feelings. Everyone who has patiently and impartially studied everything that has hitherto come to light in connection with this disgraceful state of things in the Bhopál State will have no hesitation in saying that Her Highness the Begam has had all along no fair treatment compatible with her exalted position, that her pitiable condition has no parallel in the Indian history, and that the miseries, indignities and sufferings undergone by the queen Boadicia of the hoary antiquity at the hands of the Romans sink into insignificance when compared with those patiently suffered by this Mahomedan Princess of Bhopál. Let the interested Anglo-Indians misrepresent the matter in the best possible manner they can, and let the avowed organs of the dominant party blow the trumpet with all their might; we have sufficient faith in the judgment, strength of character and independence of opinion of our present Viceroy and earnestly hope that now that he has undertaken the onerous task of unravelling the intricate meshes of the Bhopál affairs personally, he will punish the real offenders with a severity commensurate with the heinous nature of the offence, perfectly regardless of the exalted position occupied by the offenders, and thus vindicate the honour of the British name, which has no doubt been much tarnished by the wanton conduct of some rampant Anglo-Indians and their base and unprincipled creatures.

Appointment of a Regent at Kolhápur and remarks thereon.

54. A correspondent of the *Manovihár* (44), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—It is said that Government are thinking of again appointing a Regent in the unfortunate Native State of Kolhápur. No Regent was appointed after the death of Abá Sáheb Ghátge and the reason of appointing one now is not known. Whatever that be, it is certain that the people of Kolhápur are not fortunate enough to see their Rája enjoy full powers. On the contrary, it once fell to their lot to see one who was beloved and respected by them next to God ill-treated in various ways. What must have been their state on seeing their Rája called neuter and mad and whipped by his servants and ultimately kicked to death by them? But what could they do? They must submit to authority and to unfavourable time.

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Jog as Kárbhári of the Jawhár State.

55. A correspondent, writing from Jawhár to the *Shri Shiváji* (62) in its issue of the 13th July, objects to the appointment of Mr. Jog as Kárbhári of the Jawhár State on the ground of his ignorance of civil and criminal laws and want of experience, observes that the appointment will neither prove beneficial to the State nor to its people, and hopes that the Political Agent, Thána, will duly attend to the matter.

The Bhávnagar State and an allegation of corrupt practice against the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper.

56. In an article headed "A blemish on the moral purity of English newspapers," the *Rájyabhakt* (122) of the 17th July refers to the charge brought by a certain newspaper of Calcutta against the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Pioneer* of having received Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively from the Nizám's Government for taking up its cause against Abdul Hak in the matter of the Hyderabad mining scandals, and says:—We have frequently replied to those who maintain that the English press is free from corruption and that the Native press is not so, that the latter is much better than the former. The English press ought now to clear itself of the serious charge of corruption brought against it, otherwise its purity will be doubted by the people. Has the *Bombay Gazette* resolved not to say a word about the mismanagement prevailing in the Bhávnagar State? The *Gazette* was prepared to take notice of the handbill issued by the Brahmachári Mádhavánand against the Bhávnagar Darbár and its officials, but the Darbár pays it Rs. 60 per mensem to keep quiet. Why does not the paper write on the subject of this allegation? Will not its silence give rise to suspicions among the public? We think that in the interests of the public it is the duty of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Pioneer* and of the Government to inquire into the allegation brought against them in connection with the Hyderabad mining scandal. Again, our correspondent at Mahuva informs us that Mr. Kanaiyálál has issued a circular intimating that all the libraries in the Bhávnagar State will now be supplied with a copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Rást Goftár* and the *Gujarát Mitrá* direct. We know full well that the Bhávnagar Darbár has hitherto subscribed to one copy of each of these newspapers and paid a certain amount to them annually. Times have now changed and newspapers are making exposures and so this trick has been resorted to! Is not this a plan to buy over newspapers? How can they be independent when they are under an obligation to others? We are sorry for this condition of the public press in this Presidency.

Alleged exercise of oppression by His Highness the Thákor of Wadhwán over his subjects and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry.

57. In a communicated article, the *Din Mani* (76) of the 17th July complains of the oppression exercised by His Highness the Thákor of Wadhwán over his subjects, who, it is alleged, have for the last six months been obliged to stop in the Wadhwán civil station and have sent numerous petitions to him. The fire that broke out in the Pinjrápol at Wadhwán on the 8th April last and which caused a damage of Rs. 50,000 is put down as an incendiary fire set at the instigation of the Wadhwán Darbár owing to the prevalence of enmity between it and the subject people. The writer states that a petition was made by the Maháján (trading community) of Wadhwán to the Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád, offering to escheate Rs. 10,000 to Government in case it failed to prove that the fire in question was an incendiary one, but he replied without any enquiry that his powers did not extend to the Wadhwán city. He also complains of some false criminal cases being got up against some persons by the State authorities owing to this enmity and of their punishment, of Sha Malukchand Nathu, the Munim (agent) of the Wadhwán Maháján, and Sha Lavji Abhechand, a British subject residing in the Wadhwán civil station, having been causelessly sentenced to 8 days' and one month's rigorous imprisonment respectively, and of the political officers paying no heed to the complaints of the people, and requests the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th July 1888.

CON 372—6

INDEX.

(For the week ending 21st July 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári:
  - Auction sale of toddy-shops in the Surat District 7
  - The Bombay — officers and cheap toddy 6
  - The new — arrangement for the Thána and Kolába Districts:
    - The *Bombay Samáchár* 7
    - The *Jáme Jamshed* 8

Appointments: A caution to Mr. Keyser, Collector of Sátára, against intriguing subordinates in the matter of — ... 14

Bombay Legislative Council:
  - Proposal for the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar to a seat on the —
    - The *Indu Prakásh* 8
    - The *Kesari* 9
    - The *Rást Goftár* 9
  - Suggestions regarding the nomination of new members to the — ... 8
  - The claims of Ráo Bahádur Hari Ráoji to a seat on the — *as a representative of the Shudra community* disputed 9

Budget: The Indian — in Parliament 5

Corruption among Government servants:
  - Alleged prevalence of corruption in Government offices and the necessity for altering the law on the subject by holding the receiver of bribes alone liable to punishment 10
  - An imaginary conversation about bribery 11
  - Disapproval of the policy of Government with regard to their corrupt officers and the present law regarding bribery 10
  - The Government of Madras praised for their offer of pardon to the giver of bribes to the Native Subordinate Judge of Talecheri and other Provincial Governments requested to imitate their example 10

Income-tax: Alleged oppressiveness of the — 8

Jails: Convicts in the Násik Jail and the rumour that they are made to do the work of scavengers 15

Judicial matters:
  - A complaint that three accused persons had to remain in police custody for more than a month and a half before they were acquitted by the First Class Magistrate at Násik ... 14
  - A husband sentenced by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment for beating his wife and alleged encouragement to immorality by such decisions 14
  - Certain Borah ladies compelled in a criminal court at Kapadvanj to unveil themselves 15
  - Disapproval of the rumoured proposal for the appointment of Khán Sáheb Mir Gayásudin, Honorary Magistrate at Násik, as paid Magistrate at Bándra ... 14

Military matters:
  - Accidents on rifle ranges 13
  - Enlistment of Patháns in a new cavalry regiment about to be raised by Government objected to 13
  - Jamádár Ránade of the 2nd Lancers 13

Police:
  - Complaint against jobbery and nepotism in filling the appointments of Chief Constables, Head Constables and others in the — Department 15
  - Daily thefts at Dhulia and the local — 16
  - The Calcutta — torture case and a request to Government to improve the Indian police 15

Postal matters: Complaint regarding the postal savings bank at Surat. 16

Public expenditure: A suggestion to reduce the salaries of European officers from the Governor-General down to the District Superintendents of Police and to appoint Natives to the latter posts ... 5

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

- Public Service :
  - Approval of the sentence passed upon Mr. Larpent by the Government of India and praise of His Excellency Lord Dufferin for his regard for justice ... 6
  - Inconvenience felt by litigants on account of certain Mámlatdárs in the Southern Division not knowing the language of the district. 14
- Public Service Commission : Recommendations of the — considered unsatisfactory 5
- Suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S. :
  - Approval of the action of Government in the matter of the —
    - The *Kannadă Suvarte* 11
    - The *Kesari* 11
  - Expression of fear that the present enquiry will do harm to Native officers, Mr. A. Crawford escaping scot-free 12
  - Government censured for not warning Mr. Crawford in time ... 12
  - Mr. Crawford's case and sympathy for him 13
  - The present enquiry attributed to disclosures made by Colonel Wise to the Secretary of State for India 12
- Tours : Rumoured second visit of His Excellency Lord Reay to Káthiáwár in the next cold weather disapproved 6
- Vatandárs : The — in Ratnágiri and the Bombay Government ... 13
- Viceroy of India : The career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin as — ... 5

PART II.—*Education*—

- Bombay University :
  - Appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the — 17
  - Disapproval of splitting up the LL.B. Examination of the — into two. 18
  - Necessity for alterations in the rules and regulations of the — Library. 17
- Educational Conferences : The revival of — in Bombay suggested ... 17
- Government Law School, Bombay : The present state of the — and a suggestion in connection therewith 18
- Gujarát College, Ahmedabad :
  - Alleged gross injustice done to the — and the Professors therein by the Bombay Government 18
  - Desirability of Mr. Dalál's connection with the — 19
- Resolution of the Government of India on the educational progress of the country : Comments on the —
  - The *Bombay Samáchár* 16
  - The *Jáme Jamshed* 17

PART III.—*Railways*—

- Rajputána-Málwa Railway : An alleged attempt to outrage the modesty of a female passenger by the — by a European guard and the necessity for bringing him to justice 19

PART IV.—*Native States*—

- Bhávnagar : The — State and an allegation of corrupt practice against the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper 21
- Bhopál : Approval of the action of His Excellency Lord Dufferin in calling for all the papers in connection with the — affairs and a request to him to punish the real offenders adequately 20
- Jawhár : Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Jog as Kárbhári of the — State 21
- Kolhápur : Appointment of a Regent at — and remarks thereon ... 20
- Native Princes : The — and the British Government 19
- Wadhwán : Alleged exercise of oppression by His Highness the Thákor of — over his subjects and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry 21

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st JULY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Ex-officio titles for the officers in the Berárs recommended.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 13th July, says that Government should grant *ex-officio* titles such as Ráo Sáheb and Ráo Bahádur to the officers in Berár, as is done in British territory in the case of Mámlatdárs, Subordinate Judges, Assistant Collectors, Deputy Educational Inspectors, &c.

Establishment of a Civil Court at Risod recommended.

2. A correspondent, writing from Risod to the *Varhád Samáchár* (3) in its issue of the 16th July, says that the people of Risod are put to much inconvenience, particularly in the rainy season, on account of there being no judicial officer to try either civil or criminal cases, and recommends the establishment of a Civil Court there or the opening of a good road between Wásim and Risod.

Frequent thefts at Akola and the inactivity of the local police.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 14th July, complains of the various thefts recently committed in the town of Akola remaining untraced, and remarks that this is discreditable to the local police.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th July 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 30 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
For the Week ending 28th July 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Monthly	...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
24	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
26	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
28	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
29	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
30	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
32	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
33	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
34	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
35	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
36	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtrá Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
42	„ Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
55	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
56	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
68	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,382
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
117	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
120	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
122	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
127	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
129	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
130	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
137	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
138	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
139	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
148	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The India Council Bill introduced into the House of Lords and the necessity for obtaining public opinion in India on such measures previous to their submission to Parliament.

1. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 23rd July, says:—Reuter has telegraphed that the India Council Bill recently introduced into the House of Lords was read a first time, but the people in India know nothing about its contents and various surmises are made on the subject. It is, however, to be hoped that the proposed measure is intended to reform the present defective constitution of the India Council. In no case are the particulars of a legislative measure appertaining to India and brought before Parliament previously communicated to the Indian people and no opportunity is given them of expressing their opinion on it. This ought not to be allowed to occur hereafter. Any measure that the Secretary of State for India may wish to bring before Parliament must, as a matter of course, be referred to the Government of India for its opinion on it before its submission to Parliament, and the Government of India should communicate it to the public for the purpose of eliciting its opinion on it. This request of the people is not unreasonable and it is to be hoped that it will be complied with.

Suspension and arrest of Mr. A. Crawford, C.S.

2. The suspension and arrest of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner, C.D., on charges of corruption and bribery have engrossed the attention of the Native press during the week. There is hardly a newspaper which has not noticed the subject more or less minutely. Almost all of them recount the services rendered by Mr. Crawford to the public and to Government, and express sorrow that such a public career as his should have such a sad end. Though they are thus touched with pity at this spectacle of a clever and able officer holding a high position under Government, they are not the less enthusiastic in praising the sense of justice, moral courage and impartiality evinced in the action which the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay have taken against him. A few papers, however, censure Government for their dilatoriness in the matter, express apprehension that the storm raised against Mr. Crawford is likely to injure poor Native subordinates without doing much harm to him, and wish that Government had rather taken departmental notice of the conduct of Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Crawford's suspension considered a material help in demanding the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India, and the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay praised for its action.

3. In an article headed "Mismanagement in the British Ráj: serious charge against Mr. Crawford," the *Rájyabhakt* (121) of the 24th July writes:—Mr. Crawford is a popular and old Civilian. His suspension on a charge of bribery will be an important event leading to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India. He was a popular officer and the public will be sorry for the state to which he has been reduced. There is reason to believe that the vice of corruption, which has much increased, will be put an end to by the exposure of cases like the present. The magnanimity shown by the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay in undertaking an independent inquiry into the conduct of such a high officer is really praiseworthy. If other officers take a lesson from this case and improve their conduct, they will be benefited; otherwise, they will be reduced to the same condition. Sin is sure to burst out. Many such rumours regarding several high officers in the Bombay Presidency are current, but nobody dares publish them. But if such public inquiries are undertaken and guilty parties punished, the people will know how such things are managed according to the law. We are really sorry for Mr. Crawford and wish that he may be found innocent, but this cannot be expected, looking to the trick played by him on hearing of the charge brought against him.

Mr. Crawford's case, verification of the proverb "Pride goeth before destruction," and praise of the Bombay Government.

4. In an article headed "Pride goeth before destruction," the *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of the 26th July writes:—An event that has never happened before in India has now taken place. A big official has been caught! The Bombay Government have done their work excellently. The man who was said to be superficially popular among the Natives, who had obtained much honour from

Government, who had secured fame when Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, at the beginning of his bright career, who had once entirely won over to his side the merchants, bankers and rich men of Bombay, and who recently held the honourable post of Commissioner, C. D.,—Mr. Arthur Crawford has suddenly lost his appointment. Our readers will perhaps be astonished at it, but we must state that what is to happen will certainly happen. And what has happened is good. The Bombay Government knew some time since that Mr. Crawford took money on credit from persons within his jurisdiction. He had kept certain agents to take money for making appointments of servants, and handing over *watans* and *jághirs* and doing other services. He swallowed *lákhs* of rupees through these agents. A cry had sprung up about it in the time of Sir James Fergusson, but it subsided without yielding any result. We never dreamt that Mr. Crawford would be reduced to such a painful condition, but it appears to have happened according to the proverb "Pride goeth before destruction." We are not at present able to pronounce any definite opinion, but in what has happened the Bombay Government have shown far-sightedness.

Mr. Crawford's conduct as Commissioner exposed and the Bombay Government praised for its action in suspending him on charges of bribery.

5. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 22nd July, gives particulars of the suspension and arrest of Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S., and observes:—We cannot help feeling the deepest sorrow for the blight that has fallen upon a career so glorious and so near its end. A large section of the Native community will feel for Mr. Crawford. His broad sympathy for the Native cause, his active help to Native institutions and to indigenous industries have earned him the respect and love of many, and to these people it will ever be very painful to think how the whole fabric of such a fame has been shattered in one moment. But however strong may be our sympathy with the unfortunate men concerned in this scandal, whatever may be the nature of our personal relations with them, be the tie one of gratitude or of friendship, we must not stand in the way of justice. For, how long a time has this scandal continued to flourish, each day involving more and more men in its clammy and unclean clutches? It has been a disgraceful business all through. And has not Government also suffered in consequence of the Civil Service too? Even a boor could tell you which way you should go if you wanted to succeed in your business, provided that business lay in a particular Division. The names of justice and fair dealing were being dragged through the mire. There was no subject which was discussed more publicly, and as a matter of course, than that of bribery. Every day the contamination was spreading wider and wider. People who would never dream of resorting to this disgraceful way of getting business done were being tempted to do so by the impunity which seemed to have become the peculiar privilege of a particular Division. Government has already incurred the serious responsibility of having driven a good many men, who would otherwise have remained honest, to take to sinful ways by not stretching forth the arm of justice in time. And what were Mr. Crawford's antecedents? Had he not proved to demonstration that he was not a person fit to be entrusted with large and independent powers? A recent Governor of Bombay knew the failings of Mr. Crawford but too well, and, in taking advantage of his undoubted and exceptional abilities, he kept him under proper surveillance. But why rake up the past? Even in the last few years' career Mr. Crawford's administration had given rise to ugly rumours which were loud enough for those who cared to hear them. Persecution and persuasion had their full sway, and loud complaints were heard on all sides that officers were being actually forced to commit sins or to rot in a far off place the climate of which was particularly obnoxious to health and life. The Government, therefore, has not interfered in this matter a day too soon, and no small credit is due to His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors for at last grappling with this subject which concerns so materially the fair name of the honourable Civil Service. We know that justice will be done and that justice will be tempered with mercy to those who have yielded under strong temptation, if not under positive compulsion. Of course, "as you have sown, so must you reap"; and we also understand how necessary it has become to make a severe

example and to vindicate the honour of the public service by one heavy blow. But mercy never comes amiss, and we have full confidence in Lord Reay and his Councillors that they will bear this principle in mind.

His Excellency Lord Reay praised for his courage and Government officers exhorted to assist His Excellency.

6. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—The telegram in the *Jáme Jamshed* newspaper from its Poona correspondent announcing the suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford came on us with much surprise, but we did not disbelieve the intelligence for rumours of grave allegations against him had reached our ears some months ago. The arrest of Mr. Crawford leads us to believe that there must be some more serious allegations against him than those of mere corruption and bribery. The arrest of such a high Civilian is perhaps unprecedented in British Indian history. His attempt to run away in disguise has contributed considerably to the gravity of the charges alleged against him. It was a miserable subterfuge and has had the effect of disgracing him the more. We feel certain that when the whole affair comes to be properly investigated, gigantic and disgraceful disclosures involving a lot of subordinate officials will result. In acting thus independently His Excellency the Governor has done a great service to the Government of the Queen, and for aught we know no Governor would ever have dared to act as he has done with so much promptitude and in entire disregard of the high position of the accused. We very much regret that so distinguished a career should be marred at its very close by shame and sorrow. Compared with his iniquitous proceedings which must doubtless have been going on for some years, his service and his good name sink into insignificance. A large number of Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Mámlatdárs and others will have to give evidence in this case, and we hope that they will, putting aside all claims of private friendship and in justice to their Sovereign and for the honour of their service, give every assistance in their power to His Excellency the Governor. The event has caused a great sensation from one end of the presidency to the other, and it bespeaks very highly of the conscientious and noble conduct of our Governor. We hope that His Excellency Lord Reay and Mr. Lee-Warner will see that the proceedings are conducted most impartially and strictly, for opportunities like the present very rarely occur.

His Excellency Lord Reay's strictness in preserving the morality of Government servants and the solicitude of his Government to preserve the good name of British justice highly commended and the terror that Mr. Crawford's case will strike into the hearts of evil-minded Government servants pointed out.

7. The *Din Mani* (76), in its issue of the 24th July, observes:—The people knew the worth and capability of our popular Governor, Lord Reay, before he assumed the reins of office of this presidency, but neither the subject-people nor his subordinates knew that he would prove so strict in matters pertaining to morality and would strongly wish to protect the honour of Government servants and particularly that of the Civilians. The example of courage, justice and impartiality shown by him in the case of Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent and Collector of Kaira, is gratefully remembered by the people of this country. Now the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay has made the cloud of the wrath of justice descend upon Mr. Crawford, a Civilian higher in office than Mr. Wilson and commanding influence in England and in India. Whatever may be its result, this much is proved that it is not safe for those whose honour has been called in question to continue in the service of the British Government, and that Mr. Ommanney and other Civilians are as anxious as the Government of Lord Reay to protect the renowned and sacred name of British justice. As regards high Civilian officers, Mr. Crawford's case is the first of its kind since the establishment of the British Ráj in India. It is stated that petitions regarding the taking of bribes by Mr. Crawford were made to His Excellency the Governor direct, and it was openly said that those who had money could succeed in their business with Mr. Crawford. He took bribes in the appointment and transfers of Mámlatdárs and in the bestowal of all other posts in the gift of the Commissioner. There was also confusion in the office records.

His Excellency the Governor and his Council assured of public support and praised for their action in the Crawford case.

8. In its Gujaráti columns, the *Rást Goftár* (83) of the 22nd July adds:—The spectacle of such a high, well-known and loved officer as Mr. Crawford being reduced to the state of an offender is such as even his enemies cannot bear to look on. Not only the large number of his admirers by whom his feet were once, as if, worshipped, but the outside public as well pity him. We are sincerely sorry for the catastrophe. But *nolens volens* His Excellency the Governor must have taken this step in order to protect the honour of Government and of the Civil Service. We assure His Excellency the Governor and his Council of public support in this matter. Lord Reay gives every encouragement possible to his subordinates. He only did his duty justly and independently in punishing Mr. Wilson for the Cambay scandal. The present case is similar to that of Mr. Wilson and the public praises His Excellency the Governor for his zeal and anxiety for the protection of the honour of his servants. On a perusal of the special account given by us in another column the reader will see that Mr. Crawford's brother Civilians themselves have complained against him and exposed him. The scandal about Mr. Crawford's indebtedness and taking bribes has prevailed for a long time past, and it is surprising that Government did not take notice thereof before this. It is improper to blame Government for their severity in this case. Government have, as far as possible, been kind to Mr. Crawford and have therefore incurred blame. Such a close of a brilliant and glorious career is certainly pitiable, but if Government were to give way to pity when duty called on them to act otherwise it would be said that they did not care for their honour. In the special account furnished from Poona, the *Rást* says:—Our Governor, His Excellency Lord Reay, has given a fresh and noble example of his straightforwardness. After the notorious Cambay case, about which the English press made a row and in which the India Council caused disappointment by not accepting the just decision arrived at in the matter by the Bombay Government, it was believed that Government would, as far as possible, connive at the misconduct of high Civilian officers. But such has not been the case. The Government of His Excellency Lord Reay has compelled such a high and renowned officer as Mr. Crawford to prove his innocence, regardless of the high post held by him and of the effect of such a procedure on the Civil Service. According to official routine the work to be submitted to Mr. Crawford as a Commissioner should have come through the District Collectors, but for some time past it has so happened that Mámlatdárs and other inferior officers, setting aside the Collectors, went on business direct to Mr. Crawford, and depending upon his support behaved as they liked. The public felt assured that no business could be transacted without giving bribes. The District Collectors began to feel that they were insulted, and some of them, finding that their names had been falsely implicated, directly informed His Excellency the Governor of the matter, while some of them openly declined to serve under him.

Satisfaction at the action taken by Government against Mr. Crawford and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for his impartiality.

9. The *Arunodayă* (14) of Thána, in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—His Excellency Lord Reay has done an excellent thing in having instituted a private investigation as soon as complaints against Mr. Crawford reached his ears, and then ordering a public inquiry instead of sending away Mr. Crawford to England. His Excellency's action shows that he is a very great man. The charges brought against Mr. Crawford may be proved or not, but it is very good that His Excellency should have frankly placed before the public and not hushed up the serious charges brought against one of his countrymen holding a high position, though a short-sighted man may think otherwise.

10. The *Karnátak Patră* (141), in its issue of the 21st July, observes:—The suspension of Mr. Crawford will both astonish and gladden our readers. Who will not hail with delight the approaching end of the anarchy prevailing for five or six years? We fully trust that our kind and just Governor, Lord Reay, will make a minute inquiry into this matter.

Government praised for their action, though tardy, and general amnesty suggested for the purpose of obtaining evidence.

11. The *Kalpataru* (34), in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—Mr. Crawford, who is well-known for his wisdom, pride, firmness of purpose and intrepidity, was suspended on Monday last. There had been a hue and cry against him for many days, but latterly it became very loud, so much so that it was openly said that money was the chief means of getting Government to do a thing in one's favour and that appointments under Government could be procured as any articles in the *bazár*. In order to draw the attention of Government to this state of things the newspapers many a time made indirect suggestions to Government, but to no purpose. The people were led to believe that Government purposely shut their eyes. But there is time for everything, and besides, this is not a common affair. It is not, therefore, a matter for surprise that it remained so long unexposed. There is no doubt that many will be glad to see that the time to sift the matter has at last come. It will not be fair to make further comments on the case as it will soon be the subject of a judicial inquiry. But we cannot help observing that if petty officers be crushed along with big ones, like worms with grains of wheat, without distinction between the principal offenders and those subordinates who, under critical circumstances, resorted to bad means, the poor men will have been doubly punished and there will be much injustice. His Excellency Lord Reay should exercise his judgment in this matter. We know that he is a considerate Governor. Whatever may be the ultimate result of this case, His Excellency cannot be too highly praised for his love of justice, impartiality and moral courage in taking it up. We hope that he will consider our suggestion. One of the charges at present brought against Mr. Crawford is that of bribery. If under the present law it is found difficult to bring home the charge of bribery even to a petty Government servant, we need not say how difficult it will be to prove it in the case of an officer in the position of Mr. Crawford. There is only one way to find out the truth in this affair. Government should issue a proclamation notifying that all persons who may have given bribes to Mr. Crawford will be pardoned if they disclose to Government the real facts within a certain time, and that those who withhold such information will be dismissed from the service if after trial they are found to be guilty of offering bribes. This will render much assistance to the cause of justice. We have heard that the Madras Government has recently issued a similar notification with a view to get evidence regarding certain charges brought against a Subordinate Judge. We suggest that the Bombay Government should follow the Madras Government in this matter.

People invited to communicate to Government what they may know about Mr. Crawford.

12. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—Wherever the case against Mr. Crawford may be conducted, many people in Poona and other places have become uneasy in consequence of it and nobody can say how far this matter will go. We cannot, in this state of things, write anything beyond the facts which have already transpired; yet those who may know anything in connection with the present case will do well to communicate to Government what they may know.

Approval of the action of Government and a suggestion regarding matters of the nature of the Bhadgaon farm existing in the district of Kánara.

13. The *Havyak Subodh* (138), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—A sinful action never fails to come to light and truth is sure to conquer in the end. Most of our readers know Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., for formerly he was Commissioner of the Southern Division. It is said that by his favour many inferior men have risen to high posts. This is not the first time that Government has come to know of his taking bribes. Sir Richard Temple knew it. So also did Sir James Fergusson. Even His Excellency Lord Reay knew of it before this and therefore some years ago with great unwillingness let Mr. Crawford know that he had better leave this country on a medical certificate. But the latter made light of the piece of advice and depended upon his own strength and enterprising spirit. If he had then retired, none of his bad deeds

would have come to light. He had much influence with Government. In one or two cases he made a name as a good statesman. But now there is no help. His reputation has certainly been sullied. Will a thief escape being caught if, depending upon a good omen, he continues his work of stealing till day-break? Up to this time Mr. Crawford has been in a high and honourable post. One of his sons is a Collector and his younger brother is a distinguished solicitor. Who will not naturally feel sorry at his reducing himself, in spite of favourable circumstances, to a condition disgraceful both to himself, his family and his countrymen? People think that many will fall victims in this case, and Mr. Crawford being a very great European officer, we cannot say what the result will be. The Cambay case having ended as it did, it is natural for people to doubt the issue of this case also. However, people trust that His Excellency Lord Reay, who is a lover of truth, will do justice in the matter. There are many cases of the nature of that exposed by the Director of Agriculture in connection with Mr. Crawford, lying hidden in Kánara. If, therefore, Lord Reay should direct his attention to them, the people will appreciate the real worth of Government and will be delighted, and the wrong impression they have been under about Government will be removed.

Diffidence in the issue of Mr. Crawford's trial.

14. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—Before this time it was in everybody's mouth that the conduct of Mr. Crawford was similar to that of the Mogal rulers; but he being a high officer the newspapers never criticized it. We hear that complaints against him have now reached the ear of His Excellency Lord Reay and that His Excellency is going to take severe measures in the matter. It is quite true that there are unfavourable rumours about Mr. Crawford among the people, but in order to get all the dark points in this affair exposed Government must assure those who may come forward and expose any of them that they will be pardoned. The truth will of itself come out if Government inquire what employés in the Revenue Department have got promotions under Mr. Crawford and how. We already know what will be the result of this case. Mr. Crawford will either be transferred from the Central to the Northern Division or will have to go to England once; but only some poor Natives will be crushed down under this heavy blow.

The corruption and indebtedness of Mr. Crawford.

15. In an article under the heading of "the cup of sin is at last broken," the *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 22nd July says:—The Bombay Government has suspended the famous Civilian, Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., who is known to almost everybody in the Bombay Presidency. Though the cause of his suspension has not yet transpired, yet from the fact of several Native officers also having been suspended and of an Inámdár having been arrested, it appears to us that the whole of this hubbub means that the matter of Mr. Crawford's bribery has been out. The Bombay public knows very well his extravagant administration. This gentleman is also well-known for his efforts (*khatpat*) in getting people's cases of all sorts, rotting under consideration of Government for a long time, favourably disposed of in consideration of large sums of money. This daring disposition of Mr. Crawford has benefited some and ruined others. We do not think that anybody in the Bombay Presidency is unaware of these doings of Mr. Crawford. It is also said that the worthy is deeply indebted, notwithstanding the fact of his having received immense money from the people for the services rendered to them. Let things be as they may, no man can do harm to anybody while he is enjoying the smiles of fortune, but once fortune begins to frown, any insignificant thing is sufficient to wreck his reputation and greatness. Mr. Crawford's fame has reached the Home Government, from which he has received a high honour, and the fact that such a man should be charged with a dreadful offence is highly derogatory to the fair name of the British rule. It is to be seen how far this case against Mr. Crawford is impartially inquired into. It is well known that when a high European officer is in trouble his fellow-countrymen forget impartiality, and so the result of this case must be awaited.

The suspension of Mr. Crawford and its salutary effect on the public service.

16. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 23rd July, writes:—It is impossible not to feel pity for so high an officer as Mr. Crawford in his fall. He has filled many high offices, and has been known as an able and energetic officer. The one thing said against him is what is being alleged in the present proceedings. Whether true or false, these charges have long been current among the people, and they have produced a feeling of distrust and demoralization. Whatever the merits of the individual officer, the good name of the British Government is more precious than the personal honour of its officers, and it is necessary that British justice should be vindicated at whatever cost. It bespeaks no ordinary strength of character in His Excellency Lord Reay to have taken so serious a step as suspending a Revenue Commissioner. Whatever the result of the present enquiries, it will ever redound to the credit of His Lordship's Government that during his administration two Civilians of high position were brought to account for their alleged misdoings like any ordinary subject of the Crown. The proceedings taken against Mr. Wilson and Mr. Crawford, whatever their ultimate issue, will not fail to have a most salutary effect upon the public service.

Mr. Crawford's exposure and the trouble taken by Messrs. Nugent and Ommanney and a Native officer in the matter.

17. The *Gujaráti* (104) of the 22nd July writes:—The suspension of such a high Civilian officer as Mr. Crawford on the charge of bribery is said to be the first of its kind. It is found out that some time ago there was a dispute between two Jághirdárs in the Deccan about some villages and that Government had given their final decision in favour of one of them. Mr. Crawford was opposed to this successful Jághirdár, and so he, setting aside the written orders of Government, gave the villages in dispute to the other Jághirdár. Mr. Nugent, Mr. Ommanney and a Native officer, whose name has not yet been published, have taken the greatest trouble in making the exposure of Mr. Crawford. It is stated that many persons in Poona entertain opinions unfavourable to Mr. Crawford.

Government censured for the step taken by them and told that they would have done better if they had quietly asked Mr. Crawford to retire.

18. In a communicated article, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 25th July, says:—From past experience and from the past career of Mr. Crawford it is plain that he will not suffer in the least from the present case unless his luck is adverse to him and that our people will not go unscathed. The charges on which Mr. Crawford has been arrested, though serious with reference to the capacity of a Revenue Commissioner, are not so with reference to Mr. Crawford as an individual; for, his habit of being indebted has been well known ever since he was Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. He who is very fond of spending money lavishly in giving balls and other entertainments cannot evidently find one source of income sufficient. If so, the question is why has nobody paid attention to this gentleman up to this time? Anglo-Indian newspapers say that almost all Governors knew Mr. Crawford's faults and that some of them were of opinion that he should not be entrusted with independent powers. Though it be so, it is a matter derogatory to Englishmen and particularly to high officers. Even a child can say that there is no wisdom in first overlooking the indebtedness of an individual likely to do discredit to his whole fraternity and then kicking up a row about it when it attains full development. I for one think that it is derogatory to British administration, to far-sightedness and to maturity of thought to first promote a man notorious for his established indebtedness to high posts like that of Commissioner and to get him to do onerous works, and then, when he is about to retire in the latter part of his life, to make him stand like an ordinary criminal before a court of justice. Another charge against him is that of bribery. It is more dreadful and shameful than the first. What can be more injurious to English officers than that learned and experienced men like Messrs. Lee-Warner and Keyser and others should gird up their loins to prove by reference to a Revenue Napolean Bonaparte like Mr. Crawford that covetousness has not left untouched even European officers who are proud of their intellectual, religious

and moral superiority over the natives of India and who are proportionately paid higher salaries with a view to keep up their dignity? To my untutored mind it appears that to prove that Mr. Crawford has incurred debt and taken bribes is a laborious and hazardous task. Many difficulties are likely to rise in connection with it. Those who gave the bribes and he who received them are not common people. Nor can it be said that they alone and not any superior officers are concerned in it. For some of the matters in this case will be found to require and to have received the sanction of Government. If so, all the authorities concerned must be said to be either blind, ignorant or inconsiderate before the Revenue Commissioner or to be under obligations to him. One of the two things must be admitted. From all these circumstances one is constrained to say that the plan of inquiry adopted is a wrong one and will undoubtedly prove mischievous in the end. If Government were satisfied that the conduct of Mr. Crawford was corrupt they ought to have satisfied him of it and quietly asked him to go home or appointed him to a place where he could not get a farthing beyond his pay. This course would have not only made it unnecessary to kick up so much dust and thereby to disgrace European officers in general, but would have saved from the conflagration many poor antelopes and would have been generous and wise. But nothing can avert what is pre-destined!

Sympathy with Mr. Arthur Crawford and censure of Government for dilatoriness.

19. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 20th July, says:—Mr. Crawford entered the Indian Civil Service in 1855 and ever since then he has done with ability various services to Government as is evidenced by the titles he has had conferred upon him by Government. That such a clever man should feel much distressed at his disgrace is not surprising. He was ever ready to do all in his power to further any work of public utility and we are on that account very sorry for him. On looking to the charge which has been brought against him, one is constrained to say that there is much darkness under British administration. It is not said that the sin with which he is charged is of recent commission, but it is being shown that it has been committed by him for a long time past. Is it not then plain that the responsible authorities concerned have connived at the offences committed for some years past? Are they not also guilty if they have neglected their duty, and if so, why should the officers subordinate to Mr. Crawford be brought into trouble for nothing? This is a question which deserves consideration at the hands of Government. It is therefore desirable that, looking to their own dignity, the abilities of and the services rendered by Mr. Crawford, the annoyance to which, through the negligence of Government, poor people have already been subjected and the possibility of their further subjection to it, Government should dispose of the present case as soon as possible instead of prolonging it. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (49) of the 22nd July publishes the same sentiments.]

Government censured for having appointed Mr. Crawford to a responsible post.

20. The *Maháráshtră Vritt* (43), in its issue of the 23rd July, says:—Government knew what kind of disposition Mr. Crawford showed while he was Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and yet appointed him a Divisional Commissioner. Does not this mean that Government secretly give encouragement to their officers to practise oppression on the people? Why should he be given such a high office and then subjected to a distressful and pitiable condition? Nobody will call it a wise act to be indolent at first and then to make a great show of doing justice. From the experience gained by the disposal of the accusations brought against Mr. Wilson, Mr. Beames, Mr. Hewett, and others, what the conclusion of the Crawford case will be is evident. We therefore recommend Government to consider the case calmly and prevent the ruin of poor officials. His Excellency Lord Reay is just, and it is to be hoped that he will not commit injustice as the people expect.

Mr. Crawford's unfitness for independent powers.

21. The *Subodh Patrika* (13) of the 22nd July, in its Maráthi columns, says:—There are very few officers who are intelligent and popular like Mr. Crawford, but on account of his extravagant conduct he was unfit to be entrusted

with large and independent powers. It is said that matters have come to this pass simply owing to the long indifference of Government in this matter.

22. The *Din Bandhu* (5) of Bombay, in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—Mr. Crawford being a very popular man much sympathy is felt for him both here and in the mofussil. The fall of such a useful member of the service is sure to attract a great deal of attention, and there is no denying that Mr. Crawford has done much useful service to Government. His extravagant habits were well-known everywhere and Government would have done well had it asked Mr. Crawford to retire long ago. By such retirement the service would have been spared the scandal which his suspension and arrest have created.

Mr. Crawford's extravagant habits and what Government ought to have done.

23. In an article headed "Poor Mr. Crawford!" the *Hindu Punch* (29), in its issue of the 25th July, says:—Nothing is to be more regretted than that a brave officer like Mr. Crawford, possessed of skill for achieving great deeds, ability, cleverness, and popularity with the Natives, should incur the displeasure of Government, should be suspended from office and should find himself compelled not only to skulk like a cat and abscond under cover of darkness, but to use a disguise and an assumed name in order to escape disgrace. Verily there was no reason whatever for Mr. Crawford to be frightened out of his wits. "He who has done nothing has nothing to fear," but "a sinking man unconsciously gets more and more into deep water." This is the way that coming misfortunes cast their shadows before, and the misfortune of being compelled to gather cowdung-cakes in the same place where one gathered flowers comes upon a doomed person. Such a big person as Malhár Ráo Gáikwád was also overtaken by an extremely unbearable calamity, but that was a different affair from the present incident. Mr. Crawford's planets are now in the descendant. He had a hint about it when two weeks ago the river Mula-Mutha, being flooded, washed away his pet poultry from his Mula Lodge residence, thereby indicating, according to the opinion of a smart astrologer in our service, that Mr. Crawford's good fortune had departed. Whatever it be, it seems that Mr. Crawford's glory has received a check. But it matters little, for if good fortune takes him by the hand wonders will still be done. It is the same Mr. Crawford who pluckily escaped to England though warrants had been obtained by the Bombay Municipality and had been awaiting his arrival at the Apollo Pier, Bombay. The power of a cold climate is such that if it takes Mr. Crawford by the hand, all the clouds that are to be now seen will be dispersed, and like Mr. Wilson and other Civilians he will be found pure and innocent by the sprinkling of the Thames water, and will come back to India either as a member of the Executive Council of a local Government or perchance a Governor of a Presidency or a Political Agent or Resident in a Native State. The freaks of fortune are very strange and nobody can speak confidently of them. If this is assumed, it is not impossible that the painful inquietitude and anxiety felt by the public concerning Mr. Crawford, the king of the serpents, and several Natives, may disappear and the Native public will enjoy for many years more the good company of this public benefactor. Poor men, the Anglo-Indian newspapers complain that he has fallen into adversity because he trusted roguish and wicked Natives and thus throw the burden of dishonour and shame of the affair on the Natives. This ought to be so, because even God permits the destruction of the weak. "He who carries the game in his hand is the huntsman." If such persons do injury to anybody they are protected from harm by a royal warrant, and it is quite natural that subsequent events should occur in accordance with whatever they should say or do. At present it is very doubtful whether Mr. Crawford who swam in company of several persons will be able to save himself and his companions. Several newspapers of Calcutta have criticised Mr. Crawford's singular deeds as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, but there is no good reason to make such criticisms. The public career of Mr. Crawford is to be examined. There is no use in pricking a tiger or a lion who is already caged. While he was in office nobody dared speak or write about his private character.

Mr. Crawford's case ironically noticed.

It is unmanly to torment him now that he has fallen into adversity. But his planets are in the descendant and everybody has stood up against him maliciously. Even his European countrymen do not seem to feel sympathy with him. It cannot be ascertained what injury he has done them in order to deserve such treatment. Instances of improper conduct on the part of Civilians of every presidency were required to be placed on record and they have been forthcoming. Mr. Sullivan of Madras, Mr. Beames of Bengal, and Messrs. Wilson and Crawford of Bombay have furnished them. The Civilians do not bear in mind the native saying, "Eat what can be digested and speak what is suited to the occasion." How can money be digested? How can pieces of silver and copper thrown into the stomach be digested? There is nobody whose stomach possesses such a strong gastric heat as to achieve the feat. It is quite in the course of nature that if Mr. Crawford has on some occasions swallowed pieces of metal he should be unable to digest them; but if his stomach has the necessary gastric heat he may yet be able to digest them. In short, Mr. Crawford's affair is full of novelties. His conduct has hitherto been an open secret. The occurrences since his suspension are novel. His running away unobserved, his assuming a disguise, his speech and actions intended to mislead, his changing his name, and his arrest as a prisoner through the exertions of the marine, city and railway police are all novel occurrences. Alas! Poor Mr. Crawford! What will be your condition hereafter?

Mr. Crawford's sins have brought him to his present condition.

24. In an article headed "Crawford! Oh Crawford!" the *Dátardun* (98), a comic paper, in its issue of the 26th July, says:—The people have heard much about the exposure of Mr. Crawford, but the only perplexity they feel is about the person who first gave the clue to it. Different men suspect different parties. But the fact is that the measure of sin burst of itself. People say that he is a good man and has been brought up in greatness, and mercy should therefore be shown to him. Certainly, we pity him, but we must pity also the public and the State and recognize the claims of justice and good order. Our pity for him is, therefore, helpless in his defence. It is said that he is good, merciful, obliging, kind, friendly, humble, lively and gentle. These are really noble qualities, but his demerits have been found to be so numerous that they outweigh all these. It is said that he is very clever and excellent in conducting administrative duties. If he had been clever he would not have failed for decades together to foresee things, and if an excellent administrator, would not have controlled his mind so badly.

Popular feeling for Mr. Crawford and the effect of his attempt to leave the country.

25. The *Gujarát Darpan* (78), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—Many, principally the Europeans, think that there is some misunderstanding and that Mr. Crawford has been unjustly charged with such serious charges of corruption. Be that as it may, Mr. Crawford's conduct after suspension goes a long way to prove the truth of the charges.

Mr. Crawford pitied and the action of Government commended.

26. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes in its English columns:—The arrest of Mr. Arthur Crawford is the sensation of the week. There is something of romance in the life and character of the man which extorts our sympathy in spite of his serious failings. That the career of a man of brilliant talents and undoubted abilities should have such an ignominious ending! A man of masterful disposition, he seemed to bid defiance to the world, never dreaming of the dangers of his situation, until the coming of the final catastrophe which found him completely unnerved and broken. Our sadness only deepens at the thought that the charges against him are the most serious that can ever be preferred against a public official of his standing and position, and if they were brought home to him our pity for the unfortunate individual must give way to higher considerations of public right and justice. There is not the least doubt that such considerations only must have moved His Excellency Lord Reay to take action in the discharge of what must certainly be to him a most unpleasant duty. Reports of

various kinds have for a long time been afloat against Mr. Crawford; but we deem it our duty to suspend our judgment until the close of the judicial inquiry which will shortly commence at Poona. Whether he be proved innocent or guilty by the tribunal before which he will be arraigned, his arrest in Bombay under circumstances of a most painful character marks the close of a brilliant but chequered character.

27. The *Gujarát Gazette* (79), in its issue of the 26th July, writes in its English columns:—If there is one man in our presidency whose genuine history would read like a romance, it is Mr. Arthur Crawford. Born of a distinguished family, with talents such as would have made the fortune of many a statesman, with gifts of nature and art which extorted admiration from even determined opponents, with a daring worthy of the days of chivalry, he has achieved a fame in India—not altogether for evil—which will long survive his fall. It speaks volumes in favour of the Bombay Government that they have had the courage to take such bold steps in a scandal of this nature. While few of them would conscientiously sympathise with the proceedings of the adventurous Commissioner, it is not unnatural if the Anglo-Indian community as a whole feel its own reputation compromised to some extent by the affair. The Civil Service especially, after its oft-repeated boast of unswerving probity and unspotted fame, cannot but feel itself disgraced. The effects of such disclosures on Native communities can hardly be exaggerated. Individual cases of this kind often undermine the awe and esteem felt towards the whole service. The slightest glimpse of flesh and blood under the divine mantle of the rulers but too often creates a wholesale disbelief. A single instance of human weakness in a body considered supernatural lowers it entirely in their estimation. Never supposing this fold to be like other folds, they never take into account the "black sheep."

Opinion of the Natives about the moral laxity of Mr. Crawford.

28. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—For years past Mr. Crawford has rightly or wrongly borne an indifferent repute for moral strictness in the minds of the Native public, and all sorts of rumours about his lax conduct have been so rife that the people wondered that they had failed to reach the ears of his superiors. They heard, they wondered, but they remained silent, some of them, however, in the expectation that a day would come when the truth of the matter would be sifted and brought to light. The issue of the important inquiries about to be instituted will be awaited with thrilling interest by the public, and while we hope and pray that justice may be vindicated and the real offender or offenders, whoever he or they may be, will be dealt with as they deserve, we cannot but regret the sad fatality which threatens to close a splendid public career in humiliation and disgrace.

Mr. Crawford's popularity and his public services.

29. The *Native Opinion* (11) of Bombay, in its issue of the 22nd July, says: Mr. Crawford committed a great mistake in trying to escape. But a man in a critical juncture loses his presence of mind and does not know how to act. Otherwise why should a man of Mr. Crawford's intelligence and sagacity have acted as he did? Considering the great services rendered by Mr. Crawford to Government and to the public we are indeed very sorry that such a severe calamity should overtake him. The great works which he carried out in this city when he was Municipal Commissioner testify, and will ever testify, to his administrative capacity. The *rayats* and the Vatandárs in the Ratnágiri District are under his everlasting obligations. He has been useful to British Government in carrying out treaties and in doing other important political matters, and for these services he has been praised and rewarded with titles from time to time. It was only last year that he was honoured with the title of C. M. G. on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. At present we are not in a position to say how far the charges brought against him are true and what will be the outcome of this case. It is a pity that such untoward things should be said in connection with responsible and highly-spoken of Government officers. Mr. Beames and Mr. Sullivan have by dark deeds already perpetuated their names in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. We do not know whether it is now time for a Civilian in a high position in this presidency to commemorate his name in a similar manner.

Mr. Crawford's sudden fall and sympathy for him.

30. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—Mr. Crawford's disgrace at the close of his long career and at a time when his period of service qualifying for honourable pension has already expired, certainly excites our pity. Mr. Crawford is so well-known to us as late Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and the circle of his friends, acquaintances and admirers is so large that since the publication of the news of his suspension public feeling seems to have been excited in his favour, and the people, disregarding the charge brought against him, are drawn towards him the more by pity owing to his sudden fall.

Sympathy for Mr. Crawford in Poona and Bombay.

31. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 23rd July, says:—There is scarcely a man who will not be moved on reading of this case. Mr. Crawford may be found guilty or not after the inquiry, but it is beyond question that almost all people in this city (Poona) pity his position. The same is the case in Bombay. It is but natural that people should sympathise with a man who is known to all as possessing exceptional abilities and a noble mind. It would have been a matter for surprise if it had been otherwise.

Sympathy for Mr. Crawford in Ratnágiri.

32. The *Jagan Mitră* (33), in its issue of the 23rd July, gives details of the suspension and arrest of Mr. Crawford and says:—We leave it to our readers to imagine the state of Mr. Crawford's mind under these circumstances. We cannot conjecture how many people will come into trouble in this case. To-day we are unable to write any more in the matter, but we are deeply pained to see Mr. Crawford overtaken by a calamity which should not befall even an enemy.

33. The *Satyă Shodhak* (59), in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—Not only the people of Poona and Bombay, but the whole of India will be deeply pained to see that such a calamity should have overtaken such a high officer of exceptional abilities as Mr. Crawford! Mr. Crawford sincerely loved the poor people in the Ratnágiri District, and they will therefore actually shed tears on hearing of his present condition.

Necessity for severe punishment in cases of bribery and corruption in India in the interests of the people and the Government.

34. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—Was there ever a Government whose officials did not, at one time or other, succumb to the temptations of office, did not accept bribes, were not corrupt themselves or allowed others under them to be so? The escutcheon of England has not been clear from blemishes of this kind. From the days of Warren Hastings, whose treatment of the Princesses of Oudh gave cause to the greatest of English law court decisions in the name of Government, the many instances of minor degree are too well-known, and have made it manifest that the temptation to accept bribes and to govern corruptly is sometimes irresistible for officers of Government, otherwise of unblemished character and conspicuous abilities. The general public of Bombay has been struck dumb during the past week by the reported arrest of an important officer of Government. Most people will await anxiously the revelations which must be made during the inquiry into the charge on which Mr. Crawford has been suspended. Sufficient proof seems already to have been given to warrant his arrest. It is to be hoped that in consideration of recent cases of a similar nature that have taken place the Government will, as far as possible, allow the light to shine on all the public details of this transaction, and not, as on former occasions, hush up the matter in the hope of letting it blow over. The more vigorously a Government investigate and punish cases of bribery and corruption, especially when occurring in influential quarters, the higher will that Government stand in the estimation of the people and the more sure will they be of securing trustworthiness in their officers. Regarding the late Commissioner many ugly rumours have at times been heard, and it is said that several of his juniors in the Civil Service, about whom no whisper of dishonourable motive or action has ever been heard, have refused to serve under him. Who can be blind to the cause? These gentlemen, whose names have not been withheld from

the public, will be thankful that at some possible cost to themselves they are saved from inculpation and are clear of the slightest suspicion. The Government of India only the other day promulgated a rule regarding the pecuniary transactions of officials within the limits of their jurisdiction. They will have to consider how far this rule is applicable to the present case. Perhaps nowhere are examples of a law which punishes bribery and corruption more needed than in India, where these evils too often have the chance of going unexposed. Any leniency in proved cases means an increase of the evils. Nowhere should they be put down with such a stern hand as amongst officials of the higher class who, as highly paid and wielding great influence, are examples to those below them upon whom the Government mainly depend for honest administration. We need hardly add that it will be a great relief to us if the result of the proceedings at law shows Mr. Crawford to have been more sinned against than sinning. There are few Englishmen who have more friends in India than the late Commissioner, C. D. There is something tragical in a brilliant public career closing amid darkness, in the labours of a most active and a most useful life coming to naught, and in cheering prospects being blighted near their realization. And the heart goes out to the stricken man as he flies ignominiously from enemies who used not long ago to quail under his glance. But it is impossible to make the fugitive the hero of this tragedy. We are inclined to believe that his misfortunes have unhinged his mind. What else is there to account for the flight under that silly disguise? In memory of his past services to Bombay we shall still hope that the more serious charges laid against him may be found grossly exaggerated, and that he may yet have an opportunity of retrieving the past elsewhere. What a system of administration must that be which allows of such things going on for years? This scandal is more terrible even than the Cambay scandal. It breaks the charm which has so long surrounded the higher ranks of our Civil Service, and it shakes public confidence to an extent to which it is not remembered to have been shaken before. After the information laid before them, Government had no other course open to them save the one they adopted. It speaks vastly to their credit that they took the straight course; and though they may be assailed and vilified by some, there are many right-thinking men who will respect them as the true friends of the service and the true guardians of public interests. The Civil Service of India is not so corrupt as to need the hushing up of an occasional scandal. We believe the inquiry into this unfortunate business will be judicial, not administrative. It is the best course that could be taken for the Government, the accused and the accusers.

Vice of bribery alleged to be prevailing extensively among Government servants, high and low, European and Native, and the necessity for altering the law regarding bribery and for exercising strict supervision over the private conduct of Government officers pointed out.

35. The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 26th July, says :— Since it was laid down in the Indian Penal Code that both the receiver and giver of bribes are liable to punishment, dishonest officers have had a diploma to take bribes. It is not surprising that many persons should accept Government service even on low salaries for this purpose. We are of opinion that it is not low-paid servants and Natives alone who carry on this bribery traffic; highly-paid persons and also Europeans freely carry it on, but there are reasons why their doings do not come out more freely than those of the Natives. They are foreigners and live far away from the Native population and so the fact is not known to many. Moreover, they hold high offices and the permission of Government is necessary to prosecute them. We admit that many Europeans act honestly, but it is wrong to say that all of them are good. Many European officers owe debts to Natives, and this is opposed to Government resolutions. Many Europeans freely take bribes, which are of two kinds, one of money and the other of women. But the source of this is the present law about bribery. If the receiver of bribes be alone held liable to punishment and not the giver, eight or ten cases out of a hundred will be detected and bribery will be somewhat lessened. Though only the cases of Mr. Sullivan, a member of the Madras Council, of Mr. Larpent, and lastly that of Mr. Crawford have come to light, hundreds of officers freely indulge in bribery. Mr. Crawford had been taking bribes for the last 14 or 15 years and still got higher appointments one

after another, and has only now been detected. If Government want even now to keep their servants respectable, honest and cautious, they should repeal the clause (regarding the punishment of the giver of bribes) and they should also be watchful of the private conduct of their servants. The expenses of adulterous and drunken officers are heavy, and when they cannot meet them out of their salaries they incur debts and to pay them off take bribes. Mr. Crawford's illegal intercourse with the wife of a member of the Council of a former Government is well-known. Such men cannot meet their large expenditure on this account but by taking bribes. Unless, therefore, strict supervision is exercised over their private conduct, Government cannot make their subjects happy and prosperous and give them justice through their servants. Otherwise the present state of things, which is similar to that under the former Mogal and Peshwa administrations, will undoubtedly grow worse.

A surgeon in charge of the Bombay Jail fifteen years ago exposed as having received a bribe of Rs. 2,000 through his wife from a prisoner in order to get him discharged from prison.

36. The *Rájyabhakt* (121), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—When Government are making an independent inquiry into Mr. Crawford's case, we bring to the notice of Government a fact of which we heard fifteen years ago. The information is true and we are prepared to expose the matter if Government help us in procuring proofs regarding it. The facts are as follows: A certain person was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for forgery at the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions. The prisoner's wife afterwards got him released from jail on payment of Rs. 2,000 to the doctor in charge of the jail through his wife. It thus happened. The doctor made the prisoner sick, within two or four months made him dangerously ill, got permission from Government to hand him over to his family saying that he would otherwise die, and released him from jail. We personally met this man some years after his release and heard this story from his own lips. Documentary proof and eye-witnesses of the payment of these rupees can be obtained. We do not know the name of the doctor in question, but if Government or their Secretary wish to get the real information we are prepared to give it to them in person. With a view to put an end to a vice prevailing among their officers it is the duty of Government to duly inquire into this matter. We shall have to incur the enmity of many in the discharge of our duty as a public writer, but not caring for it we shall prove our devotedness to our duty.

The Sir Dinsháh Máneckji Petit's Jubilee gift and the proposed establishment of an hospital for children in Bombay out of it.

37. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—His Excellency the Governor will avert a grave scandal by the judicious application of Sir Dinsháh Máneckji Petit's Jubilee gift of a lákh and twenty-five thousand rupees to such an object as may be congenial to the peculiar views and wishes of the munificent donor on the one hand and conducive to the welfare of the people on the other. The amount, according to the *Times of India*, is about to be utilized in establishing an hospital for children in Bombay, but we are afraid that our contemporary's sanguine expectations, based on information which is somewhat premature and incomplete, are far from being realized. The proposal for a children's hospital is, we are informed, not agreeable to Sir Dinsháh, who rightly thinks that such an hospital would be unsuited to the present social condition and wants of the people, and that his gift would be better utilized in the cause of scientific study and research of Indian drugs and medicines by the formation of a pharmacological laboratory and an endowment of a professorship in connection therewith. His Excellency Lord Reay, while presiding at the Elphinstone High School exhibition some time ago, himself recommended this important work to the attention of our wealthy citizens, and taking the cue from His Excellency's speech the generous Pársi Knight has actually written to the Governor, showing his decided preference for the great work so strongly recommended by His Excellency himself over an hospital which, we may safely predict, will take half a century to be of any great use to a thoroughly conservative people. After this emphatic expression of Sir Dinsháh's views in favour of a highly scientific and patriotic object, it is likely to cause a scandal if his princely gift be devoted against his wish to another work of doubtful

utility. Hospitals for Native women, as at present conducted, are more ornamental than useful, but hospitals for Native children, we humbly submit, will be utterly useless in India for a long time to come. [The *Yajdán Parast* (136) and the *Kaisar-i-Hind* (110) of the 22nd July take the same view. The *Gujaráti* (104) of the same date says that if the hospital be built as proposed, Europeans alone will be benefited thereby, as Native parents will scarcely avail themselves of its aid.]

Ábkári licenses in the Thána and Kolába districts.

38. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 25th July says:—The ábkári licenses issued in the Thána and Kolába districts contain no prohibition against bringing liquor for consumption from any places outside those districts. As a resident of the Fort in Bombay can, if he pleases, bring liquor for his consumption from Mázgaon, so a resident of either of the two districts can, if he likes, take country spirits for his use from Bombay. But the poor *rayats* are not likely to take advantage of this freedom on account of their being ignorant of it and on account of a prohibition having existed in previous years. Should Government, however, bring this fact to the notice of the public more prominently by repeating it in a resolution, the liquor contractors will not raise the price of liquor too much, nor will they adulterate the drink. To enable competition to work more freely, licenses should be issued in the two districts for the retail sale of Europe liquors.

The income-tax assessments in Ahmedabad.

39. The *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 23rd July, complains of the new income-tax collector in that town having raised in several cases the income-tax assessments for the present year to double and treble the amount paid last year, while several persons who ought to pay the tax have escaped, attributes this state of things to the inexperience of the new income-tax collector, says that the people are in consternation, and requests Mr. James, the Collector of Ahmedabad, to hear the income-tax appeals himself or to appoint a clever and experienced officer well acquainted with the town for the purpose, instead of allowing the income-tax collector to hear them, as rumoured. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (86) of the 24th July expresses the same sentiments. The *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 26th July, says that Khán Bahádur Shápurji Ratanji, the new income-tax collector, is an old, experienced and faithful servant of Government and is not likely to unduly burden the people with the tax, and wants to know how some newspapers have learnt that the people complain of oppression in the matter when the income-tax notifications have not yet been pasted in all parts of the town.]

Complaint against Mr. Dárásha Dosábhái, income-tax collector, Surat.

40. In an article headed "The most oppressive way of collecting the income-tax in Surat," the *Gujaráti* (104), in its issue of the 22nd July, repeats the complaint made by it in May last against Mr. Dárásha Dosábhái, income-tax collector, Surat (*vide* page 8, paragraph 10 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 20 of 1888), regrets that no remedial measures should have been taken in the matter, and remarks that the oppression in collecting the tax is increasing every day, that the authorities appear to be so hard-hearted as to manifest joy at the trouble they cause to the people and that they pay no heed whatever to the public outcry in the matter. Why does not Mr. Dárásha, asks the paper, resign the post if he does not wish to hear the appeals according to the law or if he cannot decide them? It adds that many complaints are also made regarding the work done by Mr. Dárásha as Deputy Collector and Magistrate and that speedy measures ought to be taken to prevent the meek people of Surat from being thus slaughtered, and advises the appellants to appeal to the Commissioner, N. D., against his decisions.

Appointment of Mr. Moore as Commissioner, C. D., and a request to him to try to be popular by a change in his policy.

41. The *Yajdán Parast* (136), in its issue of the 22nd July, refers to the appointment of Mr. Moore as Commissioner, C. D., and says:—Mr. Moore is very clever, hard-working and straightforward in business. He is a trusted officer of Government and a first-rate man in increasing Government income. For this very reason they appoint him to high offices on critical occasions. He was

nominated a member of the Commission of inquiry into the Cambay case and his impartiality shone forth in the matter. Government now thought it proper to appoint him to succeed Mr. Crawford on the latter's suspension. This is not a small thing in favour of Mr. Moore. The only matter for regret is that with all these good qualities he cannot become popular; on the contrary, he is considered disagreeable to some extent by the people. His ábkári management has not caused less clamour than that raised against Mr. Pritchard, late A'bkári Commissioner. The reason is that he is not so anxious to serve the public convenience as he is to increase the Government revenues. We do not say that Government revenues should not be increased; they should be increased by all means, but not by making the people grumble. It is the duty of Government officers to enhance the glory of Government as well as their revenue, and this can only be done by keeping the people contented. But Mr. Moore and many other officers do not attend to this. We wish that he would see his mistake and that he would serve the public as eagerly as he does Government. If he does so, he will become a brilliant officer in future and will earn the blessings of the people in addition to honour from Government.

Mr. Jehángirsháh Erachsháh Kohiyár congratulated on his appointment as Compiler of the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1887-88.

42. The same newspaper writes:—We congratulate Mr. Jehángirsháh Erachsháh Kohiyár on his appointment as Compiler of the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88. The work has hitherto been entrusted to European officers alone, and Mr. Kohiyár is the first Native gentleman who has been fortunate enough to win such confidence and honour from Government. He is at present Assistant Secretary in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, the duties of which post he discharges satisfactorily, and there is no doubt that he will discharge the duties of the new office also satisfactorily. Cleverness as well as impartiality are needed in the work and Mr. Kohiyár must be aware of this fact. We wish him success in his new work.

Alleged injustice done to Vatandárs in the Ratnágiri District by the Bombay Government in the matter of *judi* settlement.

43. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—After all we can confidently assert that the Government resolution regarding the *judi* settlement in the Ratnágiri District and their policy in the matter are most unbecoming to the British rule and to His Excellency Lord Reay. What upright and just man will not be exasperated to see that the original resolution in the matter is most unjust, that it was not published, that the appeals against it were not forwarded to the Government of India, that the oppressive resolution was put into operation not only before the appeals were disposed of but even before they were forwarded to the Government of India, that no copy of the resolution can be obtained, that permission is not given to bring an action against Government, and that Government refuse to give a hearing to a representation of the Vatandárs? What historian will think that this is not Mogal despotism? What critical observer will not think that justice is simply a farce under the British rule?

The extension of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Causes Court recommended.

44. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—A complaint is often raised that arrears are accumulated in the Bombay High Court and the appointment of an additional Judge to clear them is sometimes recommended. Considering the great delay that occurs in the disposal of claims to small sums and the heavy expenses that are incurred by parties in getting their cases settled, it would seem proper to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court to claims up to Rs. 2,500. In the event of the proposed extension being allowed, an addition will have to be made to the number of the Small Cause Court Judges, but since this Court has been ever found to be more than self-supporting, the increase will not prove an additional burden on the public treasury. The clause in the new Bombay Municipal Bill that municipal cases should be disposed of by the Small Causes Court will necessitate the enactment of

a law authorizing the Court to hear such cases, and this will be an appropriate occasion to extend its pecuniary jurisdiction as above recommended.

Alleged partiality of Government officers in dealing out justice to Native and European offenders.

45. In a paragraph headed "Is this justice?" the *Satyá Shodhak* (59), in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—Mr. Larpent, Registrar of the Panjáb University, was simply dismissed from the service for having illegally received thousands of rupees from the people, while Diwán Parumal, Deputy Collector in Sind, who only received about rupees one or two hundred, has been sentenced to undergo three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 in addition. While a commission was appointed to inquire into the charges made against Mr. Larpent, Diwán Parumal was summoned to come all the way from Jacobabad to Karáchi to take his trial. Is this justice? This is not justice given impartially. There are very few officers like His Excellency Lord Reay who have a desire to give equal justice to all. The greater number of them is unjust, as those connected with the above cases. Is it just that the *Pioneer* and other newspapers of its class should say that the editors of Native newspapers are liars and disloyal when they criticise the conduct of such officers?

Procedure adopted in dealing with Mr. Parumal Khubchand considered unsatisfactory.

46. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—Apart from the legal merits of the case, the procedure adopted in dealing with Mr. Parumal Khubchand strikes a layman as irregular. There is little in the nature of the case that we could see at a distance to call for, much less to justify, an unusual mode of prosecution. Some information appears to have been laid before Mr. Parumal's superiors about his having accepted as illegal gratification Rs. 200 from a Mahomedan. On the strength of this information the Deputy Collector is said to have been suspended without notice or explanation, and called away immediately to take his trial out of the jurisdiction. The Public Prosecutor, we find, throws up his brief in despair, considering the methods of prosecution as un-English and something else. Accused has to send for the leading Native counsel from Bengal; he is tried and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000. We need not add that local feeling runs high with regard to this unpleasant case. The local Native paper uses strong language against the official prosecution, and the local European paper uses even stronger language against its rival. These animosities of the press are to be deplored as they tend to obscure the main issues. Is it worth while putting this case on the same level with Mr. Larpent's case and pointing out the difference between the two, both as regards procedure and result? Bombay is not bound to follow the Panjáb in every detail of criminal administration. It may be admitted, however, that the impression is wide-spread among Natives that our courts of justice, especially in the mofussil, have two scales for the two communities. Mr. Parumal is preparing for an appeal, and before the issue is known we must say no more than that the sentence passed upon him is either too light or too heavy. We beg to call the attention of the Government of Bombay to this matter.

The trial of Mr. Parumal at Lárkhána and the absurdity of the attacks of the *Phœnix* newspaper against high Government officers in Sind.

47. The *Muawin-i-Majma-i-Muhammadi* (149), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—Though we are very sorry to see that the charge of bribery has been proved against Mr. Parumal, yet we are not at all surprised to hear of his conviction, seeing that the case against him was strong. We hear that there are other charges, about 36 in number, against Mr. Parumal and that Government has sanctioned his prosecution on those charges. The local newspapers, viz., the *Sind Gazette*, the *Sind Times* and the *Karáchi Chronicle*, are unanimously of opinion that the sentence passed on Mr. Parumal is insufficient. We are not so much surprised to hear of the inadequate sentence passed upon Mr. Parumal as to read the peculiar views expressed by the *Phœnix*. The editor of this journal is Mr. Gupta, a Babu of Calcutta. He says that all the officers of Sind, including the Commissioner, Mr. Giles and Mr. Mules, have treated Mr. Parumal most tyrannically. He also strongly condemns the

action of Government in this matter. In his paper of the 11th July he said that the trial was only a mockery. He also said that he knew that the decision would be against Mr. Parumal. He further said that Mr. Giles and Mr. Mules had maliciously arranged to get Ráo Bahádur Parumal punished. The Babu is angry with the Commissioner, because he says that the Commissioner in Sind, knowing that Mr. Mules was not on good terms with Mr. Parumal, sanctioned his trial at Lárkhána. The editor also says that all officers, including District Magistrates, were anxious to see Mr. Parumal convicted and produced all evidence in their power against him. We are very much surprised to see such unjust allegations brought against Government officers. What reasons had Mr. Giles, Mr. Mules or the Commissioner to be Ráo Bahádur Parumal's enemies? On the contrary, on reading all the proceedings of the case, it will be seen that the Commissioner in Sind and Mr. Mules have been very kind to Mr. Parumal. We are therefore unable to understand why Mr. Gupta has attacked the said officers. Mr. Mules, after having pronounced judgment against Mr. Parumal, allowed him the use of his carriage to go to the railway station and to wait at his bungalow until the receipt of a telegram from the Sessions Judge admitting him to bail. This is an unusual favour and we do not think any Magistrate in Karáchi would have ever shown it to a man against whom a criminal charge had been proved. Seeing this it is not right to accuse a kind officer like Mr. Mules of having entertained inimical feelings towards Mr. Parumal. If the offence has been duly proved, there is no doubt that the sentence passed is inadequate. It is folly to bring any charge against the Commissioner in Sind. No other Commissioner would have shown so much kindness as the present Commissioner has done. He allowed the accused the services of the Government pleader. How can Mr. Giles be blamed in the matter? Without the assistance of the Government pleader, he had to conduct the prosecution and to stand against so many able pleaders engaged for the defence. It would have been better if the advisers of Ráo Bahádur Parumal had, instead of bringing any charges against the officers of Government, tried to break down the case by employing strong and cogent arguments.

Laudable indefatigability of Mr. Candy, Collector of Ratnágiri, in cholera cases.

48. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 22nd July, highly praises Mr. Candy, the Collector of Ratnágiri, for his laudable indefatigability for the last month and a half in the matter of cholera patients, mentioning a case which was considered hopeless but which afterwards proved successful through his exertions, and requests the commissioners of the local municipality to imitate the Collector and to discharge their duty by rendering assistance to persons attacked by cholera in their respective wards. It also adds that the doctor in charge of the station and the hospital assistant, Mr. Mádhavráo Kadam, have been sincerely discharging their respective duties.

Inámdárs, Jághirdárs, and others, and táluka medical dispensaries.

49. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the 27th July says:—Government have recently promulgated a resolution ordering that the prescribed fees should be charged to Inámdárs and well-to-do farmers for consultation and medicines given them at the táluka medical dispensaries, but it is not right to charge them any fees. The Jághirdárs, Inámdárs and other landed proprietors pay direct taxes for the establishment and maintenance of the dispensaries. These institutions are maintained out of the local fund, which is contributed to by every landholder. If fees are charged for consultation and medicines to these persons they will have to bear double taxation for the same thing, which is evidently an unjust burden.

News of a wonderful letter written in golden ink having fallen from heaven at Benares.

50. The *Hitechchhu* (30) of Bijápur, in its issue of the 22nd July, in its news columns, publishes the following news under the heading "A wonder":—A letter written in golden ink recently fell from heaven near the temple of the god Vishveshvar at Benares. It is to the following effect: "God will descend on the earth in the form of man to personally rule over India from the 1st of November 1888 and men will be just in their dealings from that time. The day will become longer and longer until it reaches its utmost limit of 14 hours and the night will be 10

hours. Men will live as long as 125 years and nobody will suffer from any disease." Formerly, says the editor, news of a similar letter was widely spread, but we do not remember that its contents were realized.

Postal savings bank at Ahmedabad.

51. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (92) of the 28th July says:— The two clerks appointed to do the savings bank business at the general post office at Ahmedabad are unable to get through their work expeditiously and persons who have business with the bank are detained for a long time before their business is transacted. An additional clerk ought to be allowed to the bank.

PART II.—*Education.*

Disapproval of the policy enunciated by the Government of India in their recent resolution on education.

52. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 22nd July, refers to the recent Government of India's resolution on education in India, and says:—Government not only forget that the education of the people is their duty, but they go on reasoning with themselves to justify their dereliction. Nor do they stop here. They go even further. They not only give up the idea of opening more schools, but very solemnly assert that the policy of retirement cannot be complete unless they reduce the scale on which they have been keeping up their present institutions. When barely one in ten children of school-going age is receiving instruction, there is ample room for Government activity as well as for private enterprise. For a long time to come there is no chance for the two activities even touching each other as regards primary education. And as regards high education the chance is even less. So much yet remains to be done in the matter and the field for extension and improvement is so wide that for generations to come higher institutions maintained by private effort will be doing this work in a sphere very far from that occupied by the State agency. It would certainly have been better for morality if Government had plainly confessed their financial inability instead of taking refuge in such subterfuges. It is really very provoking to see Government sacrificing even the best interests of the people under their care in order to satisfy their ambition for vast armaments and unnecessary and onerous annexations. Military glory has proved a great curse to the prosperity of India, and it is surely high time for those responsible for our affairs to stop in the mad career of dangerous embarrassments when they are obliged to stint even the educational wants of the country. As it is, the education branch is already too much starved. Our Government only spend per inhabitant 2*d.*, whereas England spends 4*s.* 3*d.*, France 1*s.* 6*d.*, Germany 3*s.*, Russia 3*d.*, Austria 1*s.* 8*d.*, Italy 10*d.*, Spain 1*s.* 6*d.*, Holland 2*s.* 6*d.*, Belgium 3*s.* 4*d.*, Canada 5*s.* and Australia 2*s.* Thus even the barbarous Russian spends 1*d.* more than British India, while new countries such as Canada and Australia spend enormously more. The comparison between India on the one hand and Canada and Australia on the other is very suggestive and adds a great weight to the national demand for having greater voice in the administration of the country. Regarding moral education to us it appears difficult for anybody to draw up a programme. In one sense every school and college is even at present giving a high order of moral education inasmuch as the books which are taught in them contain great moral principles. Nobody can say that the standard works prescribed are anything but moral. But evidently Government do intend to draw up a scheme for teaching morality by itself, by means of text-books designed to treat of the duties and responsibilities of man. However desirable at first sight the proposal may be, we entirely agree with what the Honourable Mr. Telang has said in his minute appended to the report of the Education Commission. The scheme is either bound to fail or to give rise to mischief. Then comes the question of technical education, and in this respect we are not sorry that the Government of India do intend to hold what they call an industrial survey. This identical step was recommended by Mr. Adams of Madras in his speech at the Indian National Congress last year. He said referring to this that "the difficulty is the want of accurate information upon the subject," and he recommended that a small committee should be appointed to make an enquiry into the actual condition of Native

industries in *esse* and in *posse*, not from the æsthetic but from the practical and economic point of view. We ourselves have said some time ago that in the matter of technical education we ought first to go to those classes in the country who are engaged in handicraft workmanship and to base any scheme of promoting it upon the broad lines of tradition and existing facts, and not upon *a priori* deductions which will only have the effect of turning topsy-turvy the present social and industrial economy of the country.

Comments on the resolution of the Government of India on education.

53. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 23rd July, writes in its English columns:—The long expected resolution of the Government of India on the subject of education is a document which will be read by the public with mixed feelings. The general progress of education it notices is satisfactory, but the policy it announces must cause alarm.

Remarks on the present educational policy of the Government of India as embodied in the resolution recently issued by them.

54. In its vernacular columns, the same newspaper, referring to the same resolution, says:—The Government are shirking off their responsibility in the matter of education from their shoulders. This is most undesirable. The resolution will strengthen the people's belief, whether it be true or false, that Government are not willing to give them education. They are thus likely to be prejudiced against Government, who should therefore give up their present policy and become popular by following that laid down by Lords William Bentinck and Dalhousie. [The *Gujaráti* (104) of the 22nd July says that the principal object of Government appears to be to stop high education, that they do not take stringent measures for the present for its accomplishment but slowly take very awkward means for this purpose, and that this policy will bring discredit and will cause much suffering to them. It is, continues the paper, disgraceful that 81 per cent. of the male population of India should be illiterate. If Government take a retrograde step, the allegation that they purposely mean to keep the Natives ignorant and foolish will certainly be strengthened. It is the bounden duty of Government to encourage the spread of education as much as they can. If their financial condition is bad they may well effect retrenchment in other departments, but if they do so in the matter of education they will harm themselves. The system of encouraging private educational enterprise by grants-in-aid will prove successful in large towns, but in small cities it will take time to be successful. It should not therefore be immediately adopted. But Government are clever in the matter. The hidden object that colleges and schools should be closed in case private enterprise succeeds is not lost sight of. Moral education ought to be given from a tender age, and that too in the vernaculars. Technical education ought also to be speedily taken up and fostered. The *Ahmedabad Times* (86) of the 24th July says that special technical schools ought to be opened in different towns instead of having classes for this purpose attached to the existing schools, that it is a mistake on the part of Government to reduce expenditure on education by encouraging private enterprise, that the result of this niggardliness will not be good, that such a step will be proper if Government mean to withhold henceforth the blessings of education from the Native public, and that it is to be hoped that they will seriously ponder over the matter.]

Progress of education in India.

55. In noticing the recent resolution of the Government of India on the progress of education in India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 23rd July, writes:—Government frequently assert that they have to incur heavy expenditure on account of public education and express a desire to be relieved of a portion of it. For some time past attempts have been made to obtain that relief by encouraging private enterprise. But the evidence afforded by the resolution that in the case of primary education only one male child out of every ten of school-going age and only two per cent. of the girls are actually under instruction proves how much yet remains to be done for the due dissemination of general education in the country. As regards high education a similar complaint has frequently proceeded from Government, who have latterly begun the policy of gradual withdrawal from high education, making it over to private enterprise

under subsidy, but the resolution states that only five per cent. of the total number of boys under instruction attend institutions for high education which include the high schools, and only half that percentage receive education at the colleges. These facts will, it is to be hoped, induce Government to devote more money from the State treasury to the spread of education of all grades in the country, and to think less of help from private enterprise for the present at least.

Qualified approval of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and the objection taken to it on the ground of his being a missionary ridiculed.

56. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 23rd July, writes in its English columns:—We agree with the *Indian Spectator* that no one perhaps would have been more gratified than Dr. Mackichan himself if Mr. Justice Birdwood had been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. Mr. Justice Birdwood has long taken a very active interest in the University. When some years ago he was elected a Syndic he attended to the work very carefully and was present at almost all meetings, though he was then District Judge of Thána and had to come all the way from that place to Bombay. As to the claims of others, which have been advanced, they are more or less exaggerated; but all said, we think the University is to be congratulated on having obtained for its Vice-Chancellor a *strong* man such as Dr. Mackichan undoubtedly is. He is a scholar and an educationist of standing, and, what is equally important, he is a man of system. He is a good and methodical worker and possesses all qualifications needed for the place. The plea—we can scarcely call it an argument—that being a Christian missionary he was not fitted for the place is simply worthless. Dr. Wilson was a missionary, and yet that did not prevent a former Government from conferring the honour upon him. If there is any force in the contention, it should equally disqualify a missionary for the place of a Syndic or a Fellow. Nay, why should the University in that case recognize a College, manned by Professors who are missionaries? The silly insinuation that Dr. Mackichan may, now that he is Vice-Chancellor, bring his Christian proclivities to bear on his fresh work, is puerile, and it shows that in Bombay too we have the counterparts of the men who instigated the students of a missionary college in Madras to mutiny. And even supposing the insinuation to be true, it is tantamount to a reflection not upon Dr. Mackichan so much as on Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon'ble Mr. Telang and others who are members of the Syndicate, for the insinuation in question implies that these latter are unable and incompetent to hold their own in the face of the new Vice-Chancellor. And yet it is for having passed over the claims of these members to the Vice-Chancellorship that Lord Reay's Government has been taken to task.

Disapproval of the appointment of Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

57. The same paper, in its Maráthi columns, says:—What reasonable excuse was there for Government to pass over the claims of men like Justices Birdwood and Jardine and the Hon'ble Messrs. Mandlik and Telang, and to appoint Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University? His Excellency Lord Reay should not have acted in this matter as he did, as the appointment was not a political one but one of educational honour. We cannot help observing that free scope has been given to race prejudice in this matter.

Approval of the appointment of Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

58. The *Dnyánodayă* (8), in its issue of the 26th July, writes:—We are glad that the Rev. Dr. Mackichan has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. No one can doubt that he is worthy of the honour and that he will ardently devote himself to his new duties. It is creditable to Bombay that there are so many persons who are rightly deemed qualified for the Vice-Chancellorship. [Several Gujaráti papers also approve of the appointment.]

Disapproval of the appointment of Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University to the supersession of senior members.

59. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—We must certainly express our emphatic disapproval of the appointment of Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of our University. Dr. Mackichan, against whom personally we have nothing to say, and looking absolutely to his worth there is no question, entered the Syndicate only a few months ago, and that with a very narrow majority over his competitor. To have at once selected such a person to preside over the destinies of the University in preference to men of superior claims and of settled and long experience in University matters is an event that we cannot contemplate with any satisfaction. Men like Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Latham among the Europeans, and Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji and Mr. Telang would as Vice-Chancellors have done honour to the University and would have been worthy successors to Sir Raymond West. It is rather unfortunate that Principal Wordsworth is not here at present. We ask whether Government would have thought fit to overlook his claims also. That, we fear, would have been the case, for Dr. Mackichan's appointment cannot be explained on any other theory than the desire of Government to nominate a person not eligible just now to it. The appointment came as a sudden surprise on the educational world, and for the last few days we have been loath to give credence to the report. Our worst fears have, however, been realized. There is another ground besides the question of seniority and of services done to the University on which we object to Dr. Mackichan's appointment. The Chancellor being an ornamental figure-head of the University, pleasing its members with his occasional gracious presence at the Convocation meetings, practically the Vice-Chancellor becomes the centre of the University administration, and in this position any nominee, if he may so wish it, may exercise his authority according to his own sweet will. The question of denominational colleges apart, the very character and constitution of our University is strictly religiously neutral, and a sectarian Vice-Chancellor whose professed life business is to advance the cause of one religion at the expense of others may often be tempted even against his own will to give a sectarian tinge to our University affairs—a circumstance which requires to be most carefully guarded against. Moreover, at a time when the Government of India seems determined to withdraw themselves from the field of education and leave it to private enterprise, which may practically be taken to mean missionary institutions, the appointment of a missionary at the head of the University may not be an unmixed good. We know that a Vice-Chancellor cannot do anything by himself; he has to consult a body of coadjutors before taking the initiative. But even with these limitations of powers there is so much to be done by him that he may, with a diplomatic skill, so manœuvre the forces as to carry out his own policy.

60. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—Had it rested with Dr. Mackichan, we know he would right gladly have nominated Mr. Justice Birdwood to be Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. And no one would have been better pleased with the nomination than the Chancellor. For, in more respects than one, Mr. Birdwood has the strongest claim of all the candidates named, the next best being Messrs. Jardine, Latham and Telang. But the choice lay with a somewhat mixed company, "His Excellency in Council." It evidently wanted a non-official and one directly connected with teaching. So far we consider the present selection to be unexceptionable. But Dr. Mackichan is more than a teacher, an examiner and a Syndic. He is a man of high scientific attainments, of wide culture, and with his whole heart in the progress of sound and useful education. His being a missionary is not a disadvantage, we should think, to the institution over whose destinies he is to preside. For the Vice-Chancellor elect we cannot hope better than that the mantle of his revered predecessor, Dr. Wilson, may always grace his shoulders.

61. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—Considerable speculation was indulged in when the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West went away on leave as to who would be appointed to succeed him as Vice-Chancellor. But all speculation must now be at rest. Dr. Mackichan, the worthy Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution at Bombay, has got the honourable place. To

him individually no objection could be raised; but there is substantial ground for complaint that the claims of other equal if not abler men who had greater claims have been passed over. There was Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik who has been doing a good deal for the University for nearly twenty years. He is a man quite worthy of the honour. Then there was the Hon'ble Mr. Telang, or Dr. Bhándárkar, or Mr. Justice Birdwood, or Mr. Justice Jardine, or Dr. Cooke, the Principal of the Science College, Poona. All these gentlemen have distinguished themselves in their several spheres of work and attained a notable position. Their zeal in University affairs nobody could question. But all regret is useless. Dr. Mackichan has been chosen and we heartily congratulate him on the honour. We do not think that the fact that he is the head of a missionary institution can be considered a valid ground of disqualification in him. [The *Kesari* (38) of the 24th July expresses similar sentiments.]

62. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—Dr. Mackichan succeeds Sir R. West as Vice-Chancellor of the University. The appointment has outstripped general expectations so far that it is no wonder it is being freely canvassed in all educational circles. As Principal of a missionary college Dr. Mackichan may be allowed to be acquainted with the needs and requirements of high education in the presidency. But he has had very little experience of the actual administration of University affairs; and he supersedes some gentlemen who, by their long connection with the University and meritorious work both in the Senate and the Syndicate, as well as their unquestioned acquirements and abilities, decidedly possess a priority of claim to the high office. The dissatisfaction which the appointment has given rise to is quite natural. Whatever we may think of the merits of the individual actually appointed, and though we may congratulate the able Principal of the Free Church College on the high position that he has attained so early in his connection with our University, we cannot equally felicitate the Government of Lord Reay on the justice or wisdom of the appointment. Again, on principle there is an objection to the raising of a missionary gentleman to the government of an Indian University. Much as Indian missionaries have helped the cause of high education in the country, all their efforts in that behalf are more or less based upon the hope that their work in that direction will smooth the way to the attainment of the primary end they all keep in view. Hence, as a rule, they show a tendency to view all educational questions as problems in evangelization. The influence of this tendency could be traced some years ago in the studies prescribed for the arts course by the University. And the influence may naturally be feared to grow when a representative of the body is placed at the head of the University. This ought certainly to be avoided as far as possible.

The Professors of the Gujarát College and the Government of Bombay.

63. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 23rd July, writes:—The Government action in respect of the Gujarát College is quite inscrutable. When the College has just begun to show prosperous and efficient management, Government are asking the Board to change hands. This is like, to use General Grant's celebrated saying, "swapping horses while crossing a stream." If the College prospered under the present management, there is surely no magic in putting at the head of the College a European Principal, especially so when the latter can only be obtained at the cost of the subordinate staff. The Board says that it cannot pay a European Principal and maintain the existing staff at their present salaries. Government answer, "dismiss or reduce your present staff, but have a European Principal." This is surely, it strikes us, having a European Principal with a vengeance. Under the proposed scheme the College will indeed get a European Principal, but since the present salaries cannot be paid, the other staff must needs be of inferior calibre. Not content with inflicting a hardship on the College, Government deal a harder measure to the luckless Professors. Men of such eminent standing in the service as Mr. Dalál and Mr. Káthawate are to have inferior posts and reduced salaries given to them, because, forsooth, the Board cannot keep them along with the new imposition put upon it and the department cannot provide them with posts of equal honour and emoluments. If officers like these, after such honourable service, are to be put to such indignity and loss, there is an end to all security and confidence in the Gov-

ernment service. If these and other officers must needs be removed from their posts, and if no posts of the same salaries are vacant in the department, it is due to the honour of Government that the salaries should be made up by some such provision as personal allowances. The loss of pay which these transfers involve is, in Mr. Káthawate's case especially, frightful, his pay being reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200, unless the difference of Rs. 300 is made up by a personal allowance. The loss in present pay and future pension may well be imagined. It is a reduction in grade, pay and pension which we cannot look upon without shame and indignation. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 26th July, says that Government are going to force the Gujarát College Board to appoint a European Principal notwithstanding that the College has prospered under the able Professors Messrs. Dalál and Káthawate, and that they are doing great injustice to the two Professors, who will greatly suffer with respect to their salaries in case a European Principal is appointed.]

64. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd July, writes:—We expect better of the Gujarát College Committee than to cast its present officers adrift in favour of economy or improvement. It is said that some members of the Committee are in search of an Englishman to be Principal and Professor of English. In the abstract a proposal like this would be unexceptionable. What more natural than that an Englishman should teach English? But for all practical purposes, and in the case of our provincial colleges, it makes very little difference, we believe, whether the Professor of English is an Englishman or a Native. Personally we would prefer an English scholar to teach English and history. But are English scholars available on the salaries we could afford? It must be remembered that the inducements are hardly strong enough even for third-rate English graduates. Our small colleges can pay but poorly; they cannot hold out prospects of promotion, and of pension they dare not breathe. Are we likely to have any but third-rate men on these conditions? Much better to be content with the best Native talent we have secured than to go in search of indifferent English scholarship. In the case of the Gujarát College the Committee has reason to be thankful to Mr. Principal Dalál and his staff. In three years Mr. Dalál has raised the College to an enviable position and brought up the number of students from 10 to 70. No better test of efficiency could be required. The results of our University examinations point to the same conclusion. It would be a bad mistake, on the score of efficiency, to bring in an Englishman to supersede a veteran like Mr. Dalál; and we think it would be a worse mistake, on the score of economy, to entertain young Native graduates on Rs. 150 or so a month. It is feared that if Messrs. Dalál and Káthawate are thrown out by the College Committee they will suffer both in salary and in pension, as the Director of Public Instruction cannot provide for them. We cannot share this apprehension for one moment. It is no part of the policy of the Government or the Educational Department to starve those who have served them honestly. [The *Kaisar-i-Hind* (110) of the 22nd, the *Ahmedabad Times* (86) of the 24th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of the 26th July take a similar view and wish for the continuation of Mr. Dalál's connection with the College, the last-named paper adding that the usefulness of the College will be much enhanced by the attachment of a Law Class to it and by appointing Mr. Dalál, who stood first in the list of successful candidates at the LL.B. Examination, as Law Professor with a small addition to his present salary.]

An alleged hard rule of the Bombay Educational Department in the matter of school fees.

65. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 23rd July, says:—If parties in a case do not appear in a Civil Court on the day on which their case is fixed for hearing the case is dismissed but the parties are not fined. It is not necessary for the parties to inform the Court that they are unwilling to proceed with the case otherwise than by their non-attendance. But this just practice is not approved of by the Educational Department in the Bombay Presidency. Every school-going boy is required to give to his teacher previous notice of his intention to leave the school, and if he fails to do so and if his name is consequently carried on to the roll for the next month he is made to pay the fee for that month when he applies for re-admission into the school or for a certificate. Why should such an order be applied to schools for young boys when it is not in force

in those attended by grown-up ones? The policy of the Educational Department in financial matters is very strange. An order from Government is necessary before one anna in the rupee is collected as local cess and in many other financial matters of the kind. But the Educational Department does not require any such order from Government. Moreover, the price of all articles sold by Government, such as receipt and postal stamps, is the same throughout India; but the case in the Educational Department is quite different. In the Government shop at Poona College education is sold at Rs. 8 per mensem, while in Bombay Rs. 10 are charged for it. Why should there be this difference? It does not become Government to consider the Educational Department as a source of income. These matters should receive consideration at their hands.

PART III.—*Railways.*

The coming railway conference at Simla.

66. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 23rd July, says:—At the railway conference to be held at Simla on 2nd September next most of the questions to be brought for discussion and settlement appertain to goods traffic, but will the conference attend to the comfort and convenience of third-class passengers who form the very life blood of railway companies? The complaint about the overcrowding of third-class carriages on certain railways is of old standing and continues unabated in spite of Government resolutions for its removal. Passengers bound on long journeys have to put up with unbearable inconvenience from want of sufficient accommodation, and frequently a number of passengers are left behind at a station for want of room. It is to be hoped that Government will draw the attention of the conference to these complaints of the dumb millions who cannot make their voice heard in high quarters, and will see that they are effectually removed. [A few other papers also request the conference to attend to the grievances of third-class passengers.]

Necessity for strict Government supervision on the management on railway lines in India.

67. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (32), in its issue of the 21st July, complains of the hardship and inconvenience suffered by pilgrims to Calcutta on the occasion of the last Dashahara (19th June) owing to the overcrowding of passengers in railway carriages, and requests Government to inquire into the matter and to keep strict supervision on the management on railway lines.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

The leakage from the Malabár Hill and the Bhandárváda Reservoirs in Bombay and the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality.

68. In writing about the leaking of the Malabár Hill and the Bhandárváda Reservoirs in Bombay and the amount of rupees six lákhs and a half required for repairing them, the *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the 22nd July remarks:—The Bombay public ought to protest against this dreadful item of fresh expenditure being met from the municipal funds. The reservoirs leak not through accident, but through defective construction. The people already know that the Malabár Hill Reservoir is defective in construction. The reasons given by the Municipal Commissioner for the leakage of the Bhandárváda Reservoir are more startling. He says that this reservoir leaks owing to the use of bad bricks, chunam, sand, &c. What then have the engineers in charge of the work been doing? Can they not be arrested and called to account? They can well be made to make amends, and the rate-payers need only show courage and determination in the matter. [The *Gujaráti* (104) of the 22nd July says that the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality is rotten, that the contractors cannot make large profits save with the connivance of the superintending officers, and that speedy measures ought to be taken to stop such mismanagement. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the same date observes that the Municipal Engineers are chiefly to blame for the leaky condition of the Bhandárváda Reservoir, though the Municipal Commissioner tries to defend them, that the expenditure of lákhs of rupees for repairs caused through the carelessness or "oversight" of the Engineering Department of the Municipality is extremely harmful, and that great care should be

taken by the Municipal Commissioner in repairing the Malabár Hill and the Bhandárváda Reservoirs, so that he may not have to shamelessly ask for a further sum of money hereafter for the same purpose.]

Adulteration of ghee and milk and sale of bad grain in Bombay.

69. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 25th July, says:—It is gratifying that at a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation it was resolved to address Government on the subject of the draft Bill for the prevention of the adulteration of articles of food generally. Several kinds of frauds are committed in connection with ghee, some of which are objectionable to the Hindus as regards their religion. There is a strong feeling among the Hindus against these frauds and they have become uneasy. The sale of bad grain is also a serious evil and the vending of adulterated milk is not less so. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will at once take steps to comply with the request of the Corporation to introduce the Bill into the Legislative Council. In regard to the adulteration of milk, care should be taken to provide against the feeding of cattle on horse-dung and other objectionable substances. The Government of Bengal, seeing the seriousness of the subject of the adulteration of ghee, have enacted a measure prohibiting them, and the Government of Bombay ought to be equally expeditious in providing similar protection for the people of Bombay. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (87) of the same date express somewhat similar sentiments.]

PART V.—*Native States.*

Rumoured appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident at Hyderabad condemned.

70. The *Rájyabhakt* (121), in its issue of the 24th July, writes:—We are surprised at the news that Sir Lepel Griffin has accepted the post of Resident at Hyderabad. Is not this a reward for his arbitrary conduct in the Central Provinces? If Government give encouragement to such tyrannical officers, why should not the people interpret it as meaning that Government wish that the Native States should be crushed down? By his appointment at Hyderabad Government add to their disgrace instead of lessening it. [The *Pársi Punch* (117) of the 22nd July says that it would have been better if a whole forest of venomous serpents had been forwarded by Government to Hyderabad instead of appointing Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident there. The *Káside Mumbai* (111) of the 25th July observes that the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin in such a State as Hyderabad cannot be welcomed, and that fears of an interruption in the friendship existing between His Highness the Nizám and the British Government must be entertained therefrom. The *Kásid* sincerely wishes that the rumour regarding his appointment may turn out false and that he may not again return to India.]

The Nágar officials of the Bhávnagar State and their misbehaviour.

71. The *Rájyabhakt* (121), in its issue of the 24th July, complains of the conduct of the Nágar officials of the Bhávnagar State, gives instances of the misbehaviour of several of them with respectable women, and remarks that the Nágar employés from top to bottom have so much spread immorality throughout the State that if Government were to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Bhávnagar State not a single Nágar is likely to escape being sent to jail.

G. M. SATHE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd August 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 28th July 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: The — licenses in the Thána and Kolába districts 19
Appointments:
  Appointment of Mr. Moore as Commissioner, C. D., and a request to him to try to be popular by a change in his policy... ... 19
  Mr. Jehángirshah Erachshah Kohiyár congratulated on his appointment as Compiler of the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1887-88 20
Corruption among Government servants: A surgeon in charge of the Bombay Jail 15 years ago exposed as having received a bribe of Rs. 2,000 through his wife from a prisoner in order to get him discharged from prison 18
Hospitals:
  Inámdárs, Jághirdárs, and others, and táluka medical dispensaries... 22
  Sir Dinsháh Máneckji Petit's Jubilee gift and the proposed establishment of an hospital for children in Bombay out of it 18
Income-tax:
  Complaint against Mr. Dárásha Dosábhái, — Collector, Surat ... 19
  The — assessments in Ahmedabad 19
India Council Bill: The — introduced into the House of Lords and the necessity for obtaining public opinion in India on such measures previous to their submission to Parliament 5
Judicial matters:
  Alleged partiality of Government officers in dealing out justice to Native and European offenders 21
  Extension of the jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Causes Court recommended 20
  Procedure adopted in dealing with Mr. Parumal Khubchand considered unsatisfactory 21
  The trial of Mr. Parumal at Lárkhána and the absurdity of the attacks of the *Phœnix* newspaper against high Government officers in Sind 21
Postal matters: Postal savings bank at Ahmedabad 23
Public service: Laudable indefatigability of Mr. Candy, Collector of Ratnágiri, in cholera cases 22
Suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S.:
  Approval of the action of Government and a suggestion regarding matters of the nature of the Bhadgaon farm existing in the district of Kánara 9
  Diffidence in the issue of Mr. Crawford's trial 10
  Government censured for having appointed Mr. Crawford to a responsible post 12
  Government censured for the steps taken by them and told that they would have done better if they had quietly asked Mr. Crawford to retire 11
  Government praised for their action, though tardy, and general amnesty suggested for the purpose of obtaining evidence ... 9
  His Excellency Lord Reay praised for his courage and Government officers exhorted to assist His Excellency 7
  His Excellency Lord Reay's strictness in preserving the morality of Government servants and the solicitude of his Government to preserve the good name of British justice highly commended, and the terror that Mr. Crawford's case will strike into the hearts of evil-minded Government servants pointed out 7
  His Excellency the Governor and his Council assured of public support and praised for their action in the Crawford case ... 8
  Mr. Crawford's case ironically noticed ... 13
  Mr. Crawford's case, verification of the proverb "Pride goeth before destruction," and praise of the Bombay Government ... 5

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

(Suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S. :)
  Mr. Crawford's conduct as Commissioner exposed and the Bombay Government praised for its action in suspending him on charges of bribery 6
  Mr. Crawford's exposure and the trouble taken by Messrs. Nugent and Ommanney and a Native officer in the matter... ... 11
  Mr. Crawford's extravagant habits and what Government ought to have done 13
  Mr. Crawford pitied and the action of Government commended :
    The *Gujarát Gazette* 15
    The *Rást Goftár* 14
  Mr. Crawford's popularity and his public services 15
  Mr. Crawford's sudden fall and sympathy for him 16
  Mr. Crawford's sins have brought him to his present condition ... 14
  Mr. Crawford's unfitness for independent powers 12
  Necessity for severe punishment in cases of bribery and corruption in India in the interests of the people and the Government ... 16
  Opinion of the Natives about the moral laxity of Mr. Crawford ... 15
  People invited to communicate to Government what they may know about Mr. Crawford 9
  Popular feeling for Mr. Crawford and the effect of his attempt to leave the country 14
  Satisfaction at the action taken by Government against Mr. Crawford and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for his impartiality :
    The *Arunodayă* 8
    The *Karnátak Patră* 8
  Sympathy for Mr. Crawford in Ratnágiri :
    The *Jagan Mitră* 16
    The *Satyă Shodhak* 16
  Sympathy for Mr. Crawford in Poona and Bombay 16
  Sympathy with Mr. A. Crawford and censure of Government for dilatoriness 12
  The corruption and indebtedness of Mr. Crawford 10
  The suspension and arrest of Mr. Crawford, C. S. 5
  The — and its salutary effect on the public service 11
  The — considered a material help in demanding the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India, and the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay praised for its action 5
  Vice of bribery alleged to be prevailing extensively among Government servants, high and low, European and Native, and the necessity for altering the law regarding bribery and for exercising strict supervision over the private conduct of Government officers pointed out 17
Vatandárs: Alleged injustice done to the — in the Ratnágiri District by the Bombay Government in the matter of *judi* settlement. 20
Wonderful letter: News of a — written in golden ink having fallen from heaven at Benares 22

PART II.—*Education*—

Bombay University :
  Approval of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the — 25
  Disapproval of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the — to the supersession of senior members :
    The *Indian Spectator* 26
    The *Indu Prakásh* 25
    The *Mahrátta* 26
    The *Native Opinion* 26
    The *Subodh Patrika* 27
  Qualified approval of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the — and the objection taken to it on the ground of his being a missionary ridiculed 25
Gujarát College, Ahmedabad: The Professors of the — and the Government of Bombay :
    The *Indian Spectator* 28
    The *Indu Prakásh* 27

Page.

Part II.—*Education*—continued.

Resolution of the Government of India on education :
  Comments on the— 24
  Disapproval of the policy enunciated by the— 23
  Progress of education in India 24
  Remarks on the present educational policy of the Government of India as embodied in the resolution recently issued by them ... 24
Schools : An alleged hard rule of the Bombay Educational Department in the matter of school-fees 28

Part III.—*Railways*—

Railway Conference at Simla : The coming— 29
Railway lines in India : Necessity for strict Government supervision over the management on— 29

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay :
  Adulteration of ghee and milk and sale of bad grain in— ... 30
  The leakage from the Malabár Hill and the Bhandárváda Reservoirs in Bombay and the Engineering Department of the—Municipality 29

Part V.—*Native States*—

Bhávnagar : The Nágar officials of the—State and their misbehaviour... 30
Hyderabad : Rumoured appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident at—condemned 30

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH JULY 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Whispers against Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., his suspension by His Excellency Lord Reay and the strength of character of the latter.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 21st July, writes:—News comes from Poona and Bombay which will create a great stir amongst both the European and Native communities and cause a considerable fluttering of heart. It is said that Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, Central Division, has been suspended and put under arrest. For years past there have been most ugly rumours about Mr. Crawford. Everybody moving in the districts over which Mr. Crawford exercised his authority must have heard of the wholesale charges of corruption and bribery whispered against him. But his position and the great influence which he wielded kept people back from taking their grievances before Government. There were not wanting officers who openly expressed their disapprobation of the ways of the powerful Commissioner, and it is said even Collectors were afraid of him. At one time hopes were entertained that His Excellency Lord Reay would take some action, but these hopes died long ago and it was felt that even Lord Reay felt the difficulty of the task and flinched back from it. But the thunder-bolt has fallen from an apparently clear sky. On Monday Mr. Crawford was suspended and gave over charge of his office to Mr. J. G. Moore, Commissioner of Customs. Whatever might be the result of all this there can be only one opinion of Lord Reay's strength of mind and freedom from bias.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd August 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 31 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 4th August 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
24	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
26	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
28	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
29	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
30	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
32	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
33	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
34	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
35	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
36	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarèse also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
55	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
56	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
68	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardum	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,382
111	„ Káside-Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Do.	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pakhvádyáni Maják	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
117	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
120	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
121	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
122	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
123	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
124	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
125	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
126	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
127	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
128	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
129	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
130	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
137	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
138	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
139	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
141	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
148	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Reduction of the Home charges.

1. After praising Lord Cross for having duly conserved Indian interests by negativing the prayers of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants and of Mr. Taylor, the late Commissioner of Patna, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 2nd August, says:—It is said that the Secretary of State has appointed a committee to enquire into the exorbitant Home charges and to suggest measures for their reduction, with a view to effect economy in the expenses of the India Office and the Store Department. Should His Lordship be able to curtail the India Office expenditure by half its present cost, the people of India will be highly grateful to him. No fear need be entertained of the efficiency of the India Office being marred by the proposed reduction. The European garrison of India may also be safely reduced, as the Native army is thoroughly loyal and European troops can be easily brought over from England within a month to meet a contingency. In returning to this subject the *Jáme Jamshed*, in its issue of the 4th idem, writes:—The committee of enquiry is, it is said, most likely to be composed of two members of the India Council, Mr. Henry Waterfield, the Financial Secretary of the India Office, and an official from the Treasury. But there is little probability of this committee suggesting appropriate retrenchments, which can be expected only from a committee containing private persons well-known to be well-wishers of India, the Secretary of State for India, a representative of the Government of India and a native of India. A still better course would be to appoint the expected Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Indian administration that will effectually scrutinize all items of Indian expenditure. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (92) of the 4th August expresses similar sentiments.]

Suspension of Mr. Charles A. Conybeare, M. P., from the House of Commons for one month alleged to have caused regret among the people of India.

2. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80), in its issue of the 29th July, refers to a Reuter's telegram from London announcing the suspension of Mr. Charles A. Conybeare, M. P., for one month from the House of Commons for grossly libelling the Speaker in a correspondence published by him in the *Star* newspaper in connection with the Speaker's ruling permitting closure during the debate on the Irish Drainage Bill, and remarks:—What is the Conservative Ministry bent upon doing? It not only pursues the Irishmen, but also appears to be pursuing some members of Parliament who side with them! It is surprising that Mr. Gladstone should have supported Lord Randolph Churchill's motion for the suspension of Mr. Conybeare. The people suspect from this support of Mr. Gladstone that the correspondence in question must have been highly pungent, but for all that his suspension is to be regretted. The reasons why the people of India are sorry for it are that he has many a time fought for them and that he is one of their sensible well-wishers. It is therefore not at all surprising that they should be sorry for the punishment inflicted on him.

Resolution of the Government of India on sanitation in villages commented upon.

3. In noticing the recent resolution of the Government of India on sanitation in India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 30th July, says:—The sanitation of cities and large towns is looked after by municipal bodies, but the work is not satisfactorily done on account of the shortcomings in the municipal arrangement already brought to the notice of Government by the Native press. Much remains to be done in regard to the sanitation of these places, and requires careful attention from Government. As for village sanitation, sweepings and dirt of the nature found in cities and large towns are to be hardly found in villages. Vegetable rubbish and refuse are deposited in an appointed place by the villagers for being subsequently utilized as manure, to which state they are soon reduced by the sun and air acting freely upon them and freeing them from all obnoxious smells. No system of conservancy need therefore be provided for villages. The village habitations being almost invariably built at some distance from each other, the waste water is soon soaked up by the land without leaving unsightly evidences or unpleasant smells behind. There is therefore no necessity for providing drains to village residences, as they are sure to create the very evil which Government wish to remove. The village population is generally in sore

need of a supply of pure water. Springs of good drinking water within reach of villages should be preserved, while those containing unhealthy water should be closed. In the case of rivers or streams the water of which is not fit for drinking purposes, the impropriety of using it should be explained to the villagers. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (107) of the same date says:—The Indian villages are too poor to afford any water-works and drainage systems and efforts made in this direction will not fail to give rise to complaints of over-taxation. The defects of village sanitation may, however, be removed by explaining the matter to the rural populations and weaning them over by conciliatory means to a better appreciation of the importance of sanitation. The local boards, with aid from the State treasury, should be made to provide supplies of pure water, wherever needed, by sinking wells. Government intend to make over the work of village sanitation to sanitary boards mainly consisting of Government officials, but this will be a backward step as regards local self-government. The sanitary boards might be utilized only as advisers to municipal corporations on sanitary matters, but should never be charged with executive work. The Government resolution is not a practicable measure, and appears to be drafted by one sadly wanting in rural experience.]

4. The *Satyavakta* (125), in its issue of the 3rd August, says:—The resolution of the Government of India on sanitation in Indian villages does not appear to have been drawn up by experienced men. The three reforms suggested therein, viz., supply of pure drinking water, construction of drains, and cleanliness in the villages, are so extensive that it is difficult to imagine how they will be carried out when large cities even have not succeeded in introducing them. It is generally known that villagers are healthier than people living in towns and cities, and it will be improper to burden villagers with taxes to meet the cost of the construction of drains, &c. It is true that cholera and other diseases break out in villages, but the causes are that the people do not get sufficient food owing to their poverty and that some of it is rotten. It is necessary that special measures should be taken to clean the wells which supply drinking water. Villages are not thickly populated and refuse does not accumulate in heaps therein. Moreover, as much of the refuse is used for agricultural purposes, the adoption of measures to remove it outside would be a burden on the people. It will thus be seen that the three reforms suggested in the resolution are unsuitable to villages, and will add to the difficulty of the villagers in procuring sufficient food owing to the imposition of new taxes. Experienced doctors should be deputed to villages to advise the people about the sanitary defects in them. Such a course will improve sanitation at a small cost and within a short time. [The *Gujaráti Gazette* (79) of the 2nd August takes a similar view and adds that independent gentlemen ought to be nominated to the sanitary boards, that these boards should not be separate from municipalities, and that the introduction of English systems into Indian villages and towns, which are quite different from those in England, will serve no purpose. The *Káside Mumbai* (111) of the 1st August says that the reforms suggested in the resolution in question are so impracticable that they will not be carried out even within the lapse of half a century from this date, and that Indian villages are not in such a miserable condition as the authorities think them to be in. The *Gujaráti* (104) of the 29th July observes that no fresh burden should be imposed on the people for carrying out the suggested sanitary reforms, as they are unable to bear any addition to the existing burden of taxation, that Government should find out means to meet the cost, that the suggestion for the construction of drains cannot be accepted until the experiment of constructing them in large towns turns out a complete success, and that the suggested reforms ought to be discarded for the present if they cannot be introduced without adding to the existing burdens.]

Comments on Mr. Arthur Crawford's case and a hint that the posts of Divisional Commissioners may be done away with.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 29th July, writes:—Speaking of Mr. Crawford personally, we do not think that he is to be pitied for being tried by an ordinary law-court. In his own interest this is the better course of the two. For whereas a Commission would have enquired into and reported upon all the charges made against the accused, we believe the magisterial

enquiry will have to be confined to only one of the charges. With the issue thus narrowed and with the best available defence and the power of confounding his accusers as well as of sharing his own misfortunes with the numerous other accused, Mr. Crawford's friends have every reason to be comforted. In view of these agreeable contingencies, is it so difficult now to understand the flight under a transparent disguise, the easy gentlemanly arrest and the equally gentlemanly transfer to Poona? Let those of us sympathize with the accused who can; it is idle to pity him. We must wait and see how the case for the prosecution is opened, what the charges are and how the accused meet them. And in the presence of this huge scandal would it be impertinent to ask why Government insist upon the maintenance of these Commissionerships of Divisions? It has been shown that a Commissioner's office is little more than a medium of communication between the Secretariat and the district officers. Is it worth while keeping it up at such a cost? Including the Rs. 50,000 and odd paid to the Commissioner alone every year, the establishment cannot but entail a heavy drain on the resources of Government. This is how money goes. Some departments are starved while others suffer from congestion. The latter is evidently the case with the department of Revenue Commissioners.

Disapproval of the way in which evidence has been collected against Mr. Crawford.

6. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 25th July, writes:—It would be affectation to attempt, in the face of the details which have been published of the suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, to doubt that the charges brought by Government against one of the highest placed Civilians of the Bombay Presidency are in the main well-founded. Innocent men do not try to run away from enquiry, cloaked in mean disguises and under false names, so that although the unhappy man whose fate we deplore has not yet been brought to trial, and it is possible that extenuating circumstances may be shown to lessen the weight of the heavy accusations against him, it is clearly out of all reason to suppose that he can secure an acquittal at the trial he has sought to escape from. We heartily wish we could imagine it possible that the fugitive, who vainly tried to leave Bombay in disguise, should prove himself to be innocent of the corruption laid against him. But the methods employed by Government to test the allegations made against this distinguished servant have at least the merit of completeness in their style, and leave us little hope that the conclusions come to on which the suspension of the accused was determined can be shown to be inaccurate or unjustified. But complete and successful as the hunting down of the culprit may have been, we confess to an extreme dislike of the method of it. We do not envy His Excellency Lord Reay and his Government the triumph they have achieved as detectives. Many victories of this sort would be as fatal to the empire as so many defeats, and for our own part, had a more open and above-board proceeding on the part of Government towards the accused resulted in his escape, we should have thought that more good than harm would have come of it. We are told that the first step taken by Lord Reay's Government on receipt of representations from "a distinguished Native official" two months ago was to direct the Inspector-General of Police "to make preliminary, though necessarily secret, enquiries into the complaints preferred against Mr. Crawford and to submit a confidential report to Government." We do not see why the enquiries should necessarily have been secret, nor why the report should have been confidential. An open and straightforward enquiry and a plain, public and unvarnished report, together with the reply of the accused, would have been a method of procedure more consonant, we venture to think, with English ideas on such matters and more creditable. The stealthy espionage lasting over two months, the secret examination of Native witnesses brought from a distance, the troop of spies in the secret service of Mr. Ommanney,—these things, we say, we read about with very strong distrust of both the wisdom and the morality of the course pursued. Having thus collected, we are told, a large fund of information which has been held to make out a *prima facie* case, Mr. Ommanney submitted his confidential report, and on its receipt Government decided that Mr. Crawford should be suspended. Without impugning the value of the information collected in this instance as illustrated by the behaviour of the accused, we have no hesitation in saying that by the aid of a secret inquisition such as that described, it would be easy to get a fund of information on

which a *prima facie* case might be made out against any official in the empire. But we should attach very little importance to evidence so collected. The whole business is deplorable from first to last, and nothing but mischief can ensue to the public interests from its publication. Alike to the Englishman and the Native who has the prosperity of the empire at heart, the spread of this scandal must seem an unmixed and lamentable misfortune.

Comments on Mr. Arthur Crawford's case.

7. After giving particulars about the suspension and arrest of Mr. Arthur Crawford, the *Dnyánodayă* (8), in its issue of the 2nd August, in its Maráthi columns, says:—During the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay this is the second time that truth is likely to come out by the trial of a big officer. The first was the Wilson case and this is the second. We hope that in this case all the doors for the egress of truth will be opened and that due justice will be done, for even experienced Collectors used to say that they did not want to serve under this Commissioner. Really Sir Richard Temple was very shrewd. When appointing Mr. Crawford to a high post he said plainly, "I will keep him under my own supervision and he will not have liberty of action in any Division." The meaning of this sentence has now been realized. Whatever may be the result of this case, it is very shameful that a high officer who served Government for so many years with great ability should have at the end of his career to say that he is about to commit suicide, to run away in shabby disguise and to tell a lie that he has come from Jabalpore.

Rumour about the Bombay Government having been called upon to explain its action against Mr. Crawford.

8. A correspondent, writing from Poona to the *Bombay Samáchár* (92) in its issue of the 31st July, says:—An important matter, contradicting previous information on the subject, has come to light in connection with Mr. Crawford's case, and the person who has supplied me with this piece of news assures me that he is satisfied that it is correct. The order sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. Crawford bears the signature of Mr. Nugent, the (Chief) Secretary to the Government of Bombay, but the permission of the Supreme Government sanctioning this proceeding not having been previously obtained, the latter has called upon the Bombay Government for an explanation, remarking at the same time that the steps taken by the Bombay Government are an insult to the Civil Service, which has been lowered in public estimation. I expect to be able to get more particulars of this matter.

Rumour about Mr. Arthur Crawford's intention of going home on medical certificate.

9. The *Satyă Mitră* (57) of Poona, in its issue of the 31st July, has a paragraph as follows:—A gutter rumour—It is whispered that Mr. Crawford being ill and unsettled in his mind, has by means of a medical certificate obtained permission from the Government of India to go home at once and engaged a steamer. If this be true, the whole of the mighty business must be said to be at an end. But Natives will fall victims.

Adjournment of the cases against Messrs. Crawford and Hanmantráo considered childish.

10. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (42) of Sátára, in its issue of the 2nd August, refers to the postponement of Mr. Crawford's case from the 1st to 16th August on the ground of Government being not prepared to produce the whole of the evidence on that day, and says:—We consider all this to be simply childish. In the first place, it is not legal that Mr. Crawford should be tried before Mr. Vidal, Magistrate at Poona. In England such officers are tried by a jury and so it is obvious that this is simply a trick to degrade Mr. Crawford. Seeing that the police officer brought forward the excuse that he had still to collect evidence and that the Magistrate believed him, we are obliged to say that the just Government have changed their mind. One who knows how the police procure evidence needs not be told plainly why this adjournment for fifteen days has been obtained. Referring to the adjournment of the case against Mr. Hanmantráo, the same paper observes that it is an ill omen that a postponement was asked for and obtained notwithstanding the

fact that proper preliminary arrangements had been made with regard to the trial and that the evidence collected by the police cannot injure one who is protected by God.

Squabble about bail in Mr. Hanmantráo's case disapproved.

11. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (23), in its issue of the 2nd August, says:—What squabbling regarding bail in the case against Mr. Hanmantráo! If he is given such harsh treatment, who is to console him? Why should bail to the amount of Rs. 40,000 have been demanded from an offender to whom the utmost punishment that can be awarded under the law is simple imprisonment for one year or a fine of Rs. 500? Instead of putting such indirect obstacles in his way, would it have been worse to openly refuse to liberate him on bail?

Uneasiness prevailing among the employés in the Revenue Department in the Central Division.

12. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18) of Sátára, in its issue of the 1st August, says:—Under the existing orders of Government the appointments of Mámlatdárs, Police Inspectors, Collectors' Chitnises and persons in charge of the District Treasuries and Aval-kárkuns, Faujdárs and clerks in tálukas rest either wholly or partly in the hands of the Commissioner of a Division. This being the case, it need not be said that persons holding these posts in the Central Division have been terrified by the vague rumours which are current at present. For it is not known who and when one will be suspended. In the interests of Government it is not desirable that such a state of things should continue any longer. We cannot blame the Government officers who cannot devote themselves to their office work on account of uneasiness and anxiety. In some places high Government officers, it is said, are asking their subordinates whether they have given bribes to Mr. Crawford. If this be true, we say that it is quite unjust to do so. If they have suspicions about any one they should publicly take action against him and prove the truth. Besides, the giver and receiver of bribes being considered equally guilty under the existing law, secret enquiries in such cases are quite useless. On the contrary, useless suspicions will lead to evil consequences. It will be better if high Government officers consider this matter. It is necessary for them to remove the uneasiness which is now felt by the employés in the Revenue Department.

Bribery and the encouragement it receives at the hands of Government.

13. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 30th July, says:—The vice of bribery has long existed in India, but it is on the increase under the British rule. The cause of this is the law which holds the giver as well as the receiver of bribes guilty. Government may be of opinion that because people induce Government officers to take bribes, therefore the latter accept them. But the truth is that people give bribes because they are compelled to do so by officers. Though Government may not wish their servants to take bribes, people are led to believe that such is their desire, and to suppose that as they do not take notice of corrupt officers though they have the means of finding them out, they encourage such officers to plunder the people.

Alleged prevalence of bribery in Political Agencies and the necessity for enquiring into it.

14. In an article headed "Are bribes taken in Political Agencies?" the *Gujaráti* (104) of the 29th July writes:—The grave exposures made in connection with Mr. Crawford's case have given rise to much comment among the Native public, and it is asked whether other European officers holding responsible and tempting posts and their Native subordinates do not also receive large bribes. The Native public has been for a long time past showing its displeasure with the work done in the Political Agencies in different parts of the country. It has complained that Political Agents and their wives squeeze Native Princes in many ways and that they return to their native country after amassing lákhs of rupees by unfair means. Some of the Native newspapers in Poona commented upon this subject some time ago, but it is not known why the agitation subsided afterwards. The recent plunder of the Hyderabad State treasury and the general talk about the Resident in that State having had a hand in it, and Mr. Arthur Crawford's case have

given rise to the question among the people of this presidency whether the Native and European officers in the Political Agencies in Káthiáwár do not take such bribes from the Native Princes. It is said about many European officers who have served in the Political Department in Káthiáwár that they freely used to bring pressure to bear upon the Native Princes under their charge and to receive large sums of money as bribes. We do not wish to give proofs of the truth of this story generally believed in, but we have no doubt that many instances could be adduced in support of it with little trouble. Is it not then the duty of Government to take a lesson from the several cases of corruption that have recently been exposed and to order an enquiry on a grand scale into the internal management of Political Agencies? From what we have learnt in our journalistic capacity of the mismanagement prevailing in the different Political Agencies in this presidency we have strong reasons to think that an independent enquiry ought to be ordered into the internal management of the Political Agencies in India and specially those in the Bombay Presidency. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of the 30th July complains of justice being not impartially administered in bribery and other cases in which Europeans may be concerned while Natives are adequately punished in such cases, of some European officers in Political Agencies receiving presents from Native States and using, without payment, horses and carriages supplied to them by these States, and says that such men should be visited with condign punishment in order to set an example to others and to wipe away the slur on British justice.]

Appointment of Native Civilians as District Collectors suggested.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 29th July, writes:—We are not at all surprised at the displeasure of our Anglo-Indian friends at the appointment of a Native gentleman, thoroughly well qualified though he is, to be Collector of Calcutta. It takes very little time to throw spoilt children into a pet. A wise parent never cares for ebullitions of temper. What really surprises us is that this example of Sir Steuart Bayley is so rarely copied by others in his position in other parts of the country. It will have to be largely followed within the next ten years. Is it not a pity that Government will not do with grace what they know they have to do under the stress of circumstances? It is infinitely better to appoint Native gentlemen to offices from which they may have been hitherto excluded only on account of their race, and to make good the promise of impartial distribution of patronage, than to yield to external pressure and make a virtue of necessity. Had Her Majesty's sacred pledges in this respect been loyally carried out by the custodians of these pledges in India, her Government would long before this have ceased to be considered an alien Government. But though the Englishman is slow to acknowledge a mistake, he is blessed with just instincts. With the knowledge he has now acquired we hope he will review the whole position and so adjust the future administration of the country as to strengthen his hold on the people without giving needless cause for alarm or for disaffection to the dominant class. A large employment of Natives in India and a curtailment of the Home charges in future—these are reforms which will force themselves upon Government before long, unless the latter meet the claims of justice with grace.

Appointment of Mr. N. G. Chandávarkar to the Bombay Legislative Council to the seat shortly to be vacated by the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Barve recommended.

16. The *Satyă Sudha* (60), in its issue of the 23rd July, recommends the appointment of Mr. N. G. Chandávarkar to the Bombay Legislative Council as a representative of the people of the Kánara District, which seems to the paper to have been so long forgotten in the matter of such appointments, on the expiration of the term of the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Barve.

Difference between the treatment of Christianity and that of the Hindu religion under the British Government.

17. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 29th July, learns from the Calcutta newspapers that one Mathuráprasád was sentenced by the Magistrate at Lucknow to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month and one day for uttering some bad words regarding Jesus Christ while preaching the doctrines of the A'rya Samáj of which he is a follower, and says:—Is it not partial justice which does not prohibit Christian missionaries from reviling the Hindu

religion and gods, while it punishes severely a person for speaking disrespectfully of Christianity? We would not have complained in this matter if Government had expressed their desire to administer justice as it was administered under the Mogal rulers, because, under the latter, not only was our religion reviled, but even our gods were broken to pieces. If, however, the British Government boast of their impartial justice and assure us of the same in long proclamations, why should they not come forward and punish those who freely revile the Hindu religion and gods, as they do the revilers of Christianity? Considering the punishment awarded to the accused in the case in question the reviler of the Hindu religion and of the Hindu gods who compared the latter to his boots ought to have been punished with his own boots! Where did the goddess of Justice hide herself at the time?

18. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (139), in its issue of the 27th July, refers to the same case and says:—If Christian missionaries have under the British rule full liberty to preach their religious principles and to revile those of other religions, why should not followers of the A'rya Samáj and the Brahma Samáj have the same privilege? None would blame the people of India if they thought that the Christian missionaries are encouraged in their actions by Government and that the latter is desirous of the extinction of Hinduism. What then of the Government's professions of religious neutrality? The followers of the A'rya Samáj and other Hindus who are proud of their religion should not fail to bring this matter to the notice of Government.

The proposed hospital for sick children in Bombay.

19. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 3rd August, says:—The gift of Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit of a lákh and a quarter rupees is said to have been disposed of by Government by its resolving to lay it out on an hospital for sick children. If such a resolution has been arrived at, it is to be much regretted that the more useful and catholic scheme of a pharmacological laboratory, so much approved of by the public in preference to the proposed children's hospital, should have been thrown aside. However, it is to be hoped that some liberal gentleman will come forward to endow the proposed laboratory or that a public subscription will be raised for carrying out the scheme.

The grant of a *jághir* to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, late 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

20. In noticing the alleged presentation of a plot of ground of the value of Rs. 10,000 as a *jághir* to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, C.S.I., late 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for valuable services rendered by him to Government, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 1st August, says:—In one or two cases before this Government officers were presented with *jághirs* for their good services, but there is not a single instance of a private gentleman having been similarly rewarded for conspicuous services rendered by him to the public. This is, indeed, a matter for regret.

The authorities of the Government Dockyard, Bombay, censured for their attitude towards retiring subordinates.

21. In noticing the case of Merván Dáda, an employé of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Bombay, who was after a service of 29 years dismissed with a gratuity on account of his old age by the local authorities, but whose claim to a pension has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 30th July, says:—We have received several complaints that the Dockyard authorities have been acting arrogantly and high-handedly towards their subordinates. Very probably several of the latter have been obliged to sit quietly at home because all cannot be expected to be so persevering and courageous like Merván Dáda as to carry their complaints to the higher authorities and to obtain redress of their grievances. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will be kind enough to ascertain the number of such sufferers and do justice to them.

Income-tax assessments at Ahmedabad.

22. A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 4th August, writing from Ahmedabad, says:—The Income-tax Collector of this station has heavily assessed the tax-payers without instituting a legal enquiry, as remarked the other day by one of the local newspapers. I am prepared to produce a convincing proof of this statement if the Collector is pleased to receive it.

Proposed erection of a central jail in Gujarát by the Bombay Government disapproved.

23. The *Satyodayă* (126) of Dohad of the 26th July disapproves of the proposed erection of a central jail in Gujarát at a cost of about 8 or 9 lákhs of rupees at a time when the financial condition of Government is bad, says that there is not much necessity for such a large jail in Gujarát, suggests the utilization of the Dohad castle for the purpose in which more than 2,000 prisoners can be easily accommodated, and adds that the Government offices now located in the said castle can be removed to a new building, the construction of which will cost Rs. 50,000 only.

Processions of the Salvation Army in Bombay.

24. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 3rd August, says:—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has allowed the Salvation Army to move in processions through the streets without playing upon a musical band while going through the lanes of the Fort inhabited by Pársis until the Government decision about the law on the subject is received. But considering the feelings entertained by the Natives towards the Salvation Army, it would have been better had Colonel Wilson altogether prohibited the processions of the Army until the receipt of the Government decision. It is not right that the processions of a sect aiming at proselytizing should be allowed to pass through the thickly-populated streets of a city inhabited by followers of different religions, since not only a breach of the peace is likely to occur, but the feelings of the Natives will be hurt by the sight. The Natives of all persuasions, therefore, pray Government to prohibit the Salvationists from going about in public processions, particularly through the quarters inhabited by the Natives. It is sanguinely expected by the Native public that its prayer will be complied with.

A request to the Dohad police.

25. The *Chakravák* (96) of Dohad of the 30th July regrets to hear of two or three cases of Mahomedan bad characters having forcibly taken away some young females who had gone to the river side for bathing and other purposes with a view to outrage their modesty, and observes that if the report be true the police ought to bring the culprits to justice.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Provision of the Bombay Municipal Act about taking out a license for every pile of firewood in a warehouse.

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, recently tried a case in which a firewood-dealer was prosecuted by the municipality for having failed to take out a license. The accused replied that as he had already taken out a license he did not see why he should take out another. It was then discovered that the Municipal Act required a dealer to take out a license for every pile of firewood he had in his warehouse, and that the accused had two piles in his shop. A license is issued to a dealer for following his trade and the provision of the Municipal Act requiring a license for every pile of firewood is evidently unjust. The firewood-dealers, through fear of being called upon to take out a license for every pile, stack firewood to a great height, thereby endangering the safety of the workmen and the public. The Magistrate also saw the unreasonableness of the law and advised the accused that the firewood-dealers should make a representation to Government on the subject and get the unjust provision duly altered in the new Municipal Bill.

Part III.—*Education.*

Comments on the resolution of the Government of India on the progress of education in India.

27. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 30th July, writes:—In dealing with the question of the general character of the instruction imparted in British India, the Viceregal Government seem to assume that the primary or rudimentary education is the only sort of education which is most useful and essential for the welfare

of the people, and they quote figures to show that there is an increasing appreciation of that form of it on the part of the masses. The assumption, however, appears to be open to question, and we doubt if the increase, such as it is, is very considerable. It is no doubt true that for general advancement education must permeate the masses, that such education can be only of the rudimentary kind, but if the advancement is to be steady and permanent, there must be filtration of a superior kind of knowledge, and for that purpose a vastly greater proportion of people must avail themselves of the middle or secondary, if not the higher, class of education. Of elementary education even we have precious little compared to the standard of European countries. The resolution itself contains an acknowledgment to this effect. In view of this, the policy of retirement and reduction of expenditure which the resolution announces cannot but be looked upon with alarm and anxiety. The material prosperity of India and the stability of the empire depend upon the state of education among the masses, and we hope that the Government of India will not be content with imparting to the masses the modicum of elementary education which they at present receive. Nothing, however, is likely to cause greater alarm than the openly declared intention on the part of Government to retire from the field of education and shirk all responsibility in that respect. The anxiety of Government to impose the cost of education upon those who share in its benefits and not to let it fall upon the general tax-payer may be commendable enough, but the retirement of Government from direct action in the work of education means, in the present circumstances of our country, an all but total denial of education to our people. We are willing to believe that Government do not consciously mean that education should be stopped, but we assure Government that they could not strike a greater blow to the cause of education and to the general prosperity of the country than by the early retirement from its administration which they are earnestly contemplating. Primary education they have already rid themselves of, but it is to be hoped that they will not rush with equal haste to leave our secondary and collegiate education to private agents. The experiment of leaving primary education in the hands of municipalities has not yet been sufficiently long tried, and, as far as present experience goes, it is not a success. Many of the municipalities, we are informed, find the burden too heavy to bear, with the result that education is starved or very irregularly fed. The policy of burdening them or other private agents with the sole charge of high education will be disastrous. The opinion of the people on this subject has often pronounced itself decidedly. Its latest manifestation was seen in the case of the proposed transfer of the Deccan College, Poona, to the Deccan Education Society, and if Government have any respect for public opinion in this matter, we hope that they will not take a precipitate step. We should be glad enough to have the honour of being called on to regulate the education of our own countrymen, but the time has not yet arrived for assuming such a heavy responsibility. It will ill suit us just now. When the time does come, we shall ourselves raise the cry. The colleges at present maintained by Government should remain in their hands and ought to be maintained in the most efficient condition possible, so that they may prove models to private workers. In this connection that portion of the resolution which concerns the machinery employed by Government for imparting instruction in colleges and so forth, and for testing the results of the teaching that is given in the schools, claims our attention. The recommendation of the Public Service Commission for separating the two agencies which have been hitherto one and for recruiting the former with the best men from Europe for temporary service and the latter from local agencies cannot be accepted in its entirety. The time has indeed arrived for the employment of Native gentlemen to serve as Educational Inspectors. Persons capable of discharging these onerous and responsible duties are now available in this country, and it is but proper that the present drain upon the finances of India should be reduced by utilizing them more freely. But as regards the first portion of the Commission's recommendation, we cannot speak with the same approval. We must admit that, if successful, it would greatly further the cause of high education, but we doubt if it will be successful in point of efficiency. If at all, it must be made very cautiously. [The *Bodh Sudhákar*

(18), in its issue of the 1st August, also disapproves of the educational policy of the Government of India as enunciated in their recent resolution on the subject, and hopes that the shears of retrenchment will leave the Educational Department untouched as the present outlay on it is already inadequate enough.]

28. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 29th July, writes:—We heartily approve of the idea of encouraging private effort in all departments, which is one of the important objects of the policy, but we regret we cannot say the same thing of the other object in view, viz., that "there should be a tendency to decrease rather than increase the share (of the total expenditure on education) now defrayed by the public treasury." The imperial expenditure on education of all kinds in India is already small when compared with similar expenditure in other countries, but if the finances of the State do not permit its increase it is but just that the funds relieved by the co-operation of local bodies and private agencies should be applied to education alone either in extending the existing organizations or in establishing new ones for the diffusion of such branches of knowledge as have not been yet introduced. The idea of entirely drawing away even the small pittance at present allowed to the tax-payers of the burden of the expense on education is entirely erroneous, and if this be one of the objects in view in initiating the present policy, we have grave doubts as to the future progress of education in this country. For, the local boards, though they render good help to Government in spreading education in the country, can never be in a position to undertake the whole responsibility of education upon themselves, especially in those branches of it which are not yet organized. Here, to use the words of the resolution, Government has yet to point out the way and lead, and it is premature to expect that the general tax-payer can be relieved to any large extent so soon. We may even doubt whether he can ever be so relieved, for, the demand for education must grow more and more with time, and, instead of relieving the general tax-payer, a time may come when he may have to subject himself to increased taxation on this account.

Necessity for technical schools in India and advice to the people to devote money to this purpose.

29. The *Shubh Suchak* (63), in its issue of the 27th July, refers to munificent legacies left by the people of Great Britain for the advancement of trade and manufacture in their country, advises the people of India to evince the same spirit of patriotism for the benefit of their own land, and observes:—There is a great necessity for technical schools in our dear country, India, where millions of people are starved for want of industry. Our rulers are foreigners and their countrymen having the monopoly of trade in India do not establish technical schools here, because they are quite aware that if such schools be established here their people will, in course of time, lose the means of subsistence. Unless, therefore, rich Native merchants and bankers recognise the truth that the good of the whole nation is the good of the individual and devote money to national purposes, the present miserable condition of India will not be remedied.

Approval of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

30. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 29th July, approves of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and hopes that he will make himself popular in his new capacity like the late Dr. Wilson.

Gujarát College Committee and the decision arrived at by the Government of India regarding the Professors in the College.

31. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 29th July is glad to learn from a reliable source that the Government of India have decided that Mr. Jamsedji Ardesar Dalál should continue as Principal of the Gujarát College till a suitable place is available for him in the Educational Department and that he is to be regarded as a Government servant, and remarks that the people of Ahmedabad will certainly be rejoiced at this news. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of the 2nd August publishes the same information regarding the present appointment of Mr. Dalál and of his Assistants, Messrs. Káthavate and Cowser, and adds that there is no doubt now left about the prosperity of the Gujarát College increasing under its energetic Principal.]

Grievances of school-masters in the Poona District.

32. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 3rd August, says that it has received a letter written in strong language from a school-master in the Khed Táluka of the Poona District, complaining of delay in the payment of salaries of school-masters, of the dislike of the educational officers for untrained teachers, of abusive language used by the educational officers in the course of their annual inspection of schools and of the frequent transfers of teachers, who, being low-paid, have sometimes to spend one or two months' salary in removing from one place to another.

Closing of the Fort Branch School, Bombay, disapproved.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—The Fort Branch School, Bombay, is to be closed when there is an opportunity of providing for its teachers in other institutions. But this school is very old and is said to cost Government not more than Rs. 1,200 per annum. In it the sons of poor parents and of the middle classes receive primary education, and they will be much inconvenienced if the school is abolished. It is therefore to be hoped that this institution will be spared from the impending fate.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, and the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals.

34. In an article headed "Sir John Gorst and the Hyderabad *khatpat*," the *Gujaráti* (104) of the 29th July refers to the statement made by the *Statesman* newspaper of Calcutta about Sir John Gorst having received from the Nizám's treasury, through his friend Mr. Tom Palmer, a Eurasian barrister, the sum of Rs. 75,000 in the year 1883 for advising His Highness the Nizám's *Peskar*, and remarks:—For a long time past Europeans have plundered the Nizám's treasury, as if it were kept for their benefit. Sir John Gorst, the present Under-Secretary of State for India, is now said to be one of the many persons concerned in such an affair. If the statement made by the well-known Anglo-Indian newspaper, the *Statesman*, regarding Sir John Gorst be true, the Home authorities ought at once to deprive him of the post of Under-Secretary of State for India. The Native public is at a loss to know when the spoliation of the Nizám's treasury will be stopped. When His Highness the Nizám's subjects are being crushed under the burden of taxation, it is a matter for regret and is disgraceful to the Indian Government that roguish Europeans should make holes in the Nizám's treasury on various pretexts. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (80) of the same date refers to the allegation made by the *Statesman* newspaper about Sir John Gorst having acted in opposition to the interests of His Highness the Nizám in the matter of the enquiry into the Hyderabad mining scandals on account of an understanding between him and Nawáb Mehdi Ali and Mr. Tom Palmer, and about Mehdi Ali having, with the advice of Sir John Gorst and Mr. Palmer, greatly deviated from the course His Highness the Nizám's Council intended taking in the affair and given his evidence accordingly, and says that it is the duty of Sir John Gorst to clear himself of the allegation brought against him, that if it be true notice should be taken of his conduct, and that if false the *Statesman* should be punished for it.]

Protest against the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident at Hyderabad.

35. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 29th July, writes:—Reuter informs us that the post of Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan) has been offered to and accepted by Sir Lepel Griffin. His canvassing for a seat in Parliament and his departure from Indore after the exposures in the columns of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* led men to look upon his departure as final, and therefore the announcement of his acceptance of the new post will come as a sudden surprise upon the people. Perhaps Sir Lepel possesses in as exceptional a degree as Sir Richard Temple activities both physical and mental, but their application has been mischievous. No doubt to Government he may have been a very useful servant, but his services have been engaged in a sphere most uncongenial to his energy and activity. Speed and quantity and not quality seem to be the soul of whatever he does, and therefore the better use of his capacity would be his appointment as Commissary-General to an expeditionary field force or the builder-general of a railway where the line is to be laid down in as short a time as possible. As a Resident or Political

Agent Sir Lepel is out of his element and consequently an utter failure. Although he seems to have accepted the Hyderabad Residency, we have yet our doubts on the point. Sir Lepel seems to have an ambition to make his reputation in the House of Commons, and the least chance of success at a Parliamentary election will induce him to throw up the new appointment. He may be allowed to continue in Government service, but he should not be allowed the enjoyment of any independent power. [The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 27th July, also disapproves of the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident at Hyderabad.]

Revival of the post of the Regent at Kolhápur disapproved.

36. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 29th July, writes:—It was only the other day that our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* directed public attention to a scheme that is hatching in the Political Secretariat, the scheme of reviving the post of the Regent at Kolhápur. In noticing this information of our contemporary we have already remarked that the Regent is a costly luxury which the people of Kolhápur can well do without, and we are glad to find that the contents of the last Administration Report of the Kolhápur State fully bear out our assertion. By the light of facts embodied in that report we can at once say that the Regent would be a superfluity, and a costly superfluity too; and that the appointment of one now would lead to so many financial, administrative and other difficulties that the material condition of the State and its feudatories would become much worse than what it was ever before. We find from the official report for the year 1886-87 that the Council in each successive year of its existence has been gaining greater and greater confidence of the people and of the Government. Should this progress be left undisturbed we make no doubt that by the time the present Mahárája comes of age and takes up charge of his State he will find it in a flourishing condition, which will do credit to any administration. The Regent with his private secretary cost the big round sum of Rs. 62,000 every year, and it may fairly be asked what necessity there is for the revival of such a costly post. In 1882-83 when the post was created for the first time the circumstances were almost unique. The Mahárája was too young and required in the place of a guardian one who was closely related to him and who by his position in the State could command high respect, and the restoration of public confidence in the Government had then become an urgent necessity. Financial considerations had therefore for a time to be kept out of sight. The effects of the measure then introduced have been obvious. Public mind is once more quite at rest and confidence has been restored to such an extent that the State authorities have been able to improve their affairs very much indeed. There is, however, much room for further improvement, which lies in the direction of making the control of the Council over the departments stronger and more effective. It appears that at present the Councillors combine within themselves the powers of Councillors as well as of the heads of departments. Sounder principles of government require that these offices should be separated. There are other reforms necessary in the organization of the departments. But they can be effected gradually, especially as the savings of some years to come have been hypothecated towards the construction of the Kolhápur-Miraj Railway. At present our only contention is that the Regent's post cannot be revived without seriously endangering the financial position of the State. The present members of the Council, at least two of them, being the late Regent's personal friends in whom he had the fullest confidence, we may allow that they will be better guardians of the young Prince than a perfect stranger. But whatever course Government might deem fit to follow, no radical changes in the constitution of the administration of the State ought to be effected without previous consultation with the official and non-official leaders of public thought and action in that State.

Alleged miserable condition of the Sávantvádi State.

37. The *Goa Punch* (28), in its issue of the 14th July, publishes an article on "The wretched condition of the Sávantvádi State and the dainty notions of the Political Agent there." It says:—All the unfortunate Native States in India are placed under the control of Political Agents who are generally military men, rude, illiterate, irascible, inconsiderate and devoid of common sense. They are the pets of Provincial Governors and are invested with powers which even the Viceroy and the Secretary of State do not possess. They are, in fact, the

lords of the States in their charge and behave in such a manner that the subject people of the State must be disgusted with living under their rule. We are much pained to see the miserable condition to which the Sávantvádi State has been reduced under the high-handed and irresponsible Political Agent, Colonel Westropp, who has fallen to its lot. If one asked what beneficial acts he had done ever since his appointment to this State his eyes would be opened and he would repent for his past deeds and go home direct on sick leave or on some other pretext. Ever since his appointment he has compelled, by his influence, the Sardárs, Inámdárs and respectable people of the State to build houses in the desolate village of Amboli on the top of the Ghát with a view to make a splendid town of it. These people have, on this account, been obliged to incur debt and the State treasury has also spent thousands of rupees on this project simply for the pleasure of this officer, who has given his name to the *bazar* in this new town and who in his zeal to make this town in every way conducive to his pleasure has neither regarded morality nor displayed mercy or common sense, but carried out his hobby just as he liked till the State treasury has been emptied without his object being entirely realized. He does not pay the least attention to the impoverishment of the subjects of the State, but, if on the contrary, any people address petitions to him on behalf of poor people he keeps them in mind, enters their names in his note-book and brings them into trouble for fear of their making complaints to the Governor in Council against the administration of the State and thereby making it necessary for him to give explanation in the matter. Poor people, what can they do? On account of their poverty, brought on by bad crops, dear cattle and heavy land assessment, they are compelled to put up with their miserable condition without ever demanding the redress of their grievances. The tyranny of the revenue survey had commenced in the State before Colonel Westropp's arrival in it, but in order that it might serve to bring in additional revenue to the State for his personal pleasures he paid no attention to it. On the contrary, he was glad of it and got credit from his superiors for the increase in the income of the State. He has been selfish throughout. He has spent the whole of the State's treasure on public works with a view to get credit from His Excellency the Governor and others for giving a splendid appearance to the capital. A newspaper has urgently been required in Sávantvádi for the exposure of its mal-administration, and some educated people having petitioned this officer for permission to start one they have been informed in reply that the Chief will dispose of this matter after he is invested with administrative powers. Indeed, we do not like to write any more about this Political Agent. But we think that if the British Government prides itself upon its justice, it should feel ashamed that the subjects of a Native State, the administration of which it has taken into its own hands on the ground of the minority of its Chief, should be gradually growing more and more impoverished and that the Political Agent should receive applause merely for the superficial appearance of the State. One must feel a hundred times as sorry for the people of a friendly State who under the semblance of honesty are made short of food as he might feel for the unjust conduct of the British Government towards its own subjects in contravention of some of the clauses of the Royal Proclamation of 1858. The land of the Sávantvádi State being rugged, yields comparatively poor crops; but it has been assessed at the same high rates as those levied on fertile land. The consequence of this is that the people are obliged to pay the assessment by selling their cattle. So their lot is very hard. Though they have become quite impoverished, the Political Agent does not give up his engineering hobby. Really speaking, these people deserve remission of land revenue and they will pull on in the State only if they get it. Many of these poor people are making enquiries if they can get land sufficient for their maintenance in Goa territory. What man with a heart in him will not feel for this pitiful condition of the people while the Political Agent is enjoying himself at Amboli? Should not the Governor of the presidency and the Governor-General make enquiries in this matter and thereby evince the graciousness of Her Majesty the Empress whose loyal servants they profess themselves to be?

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th August 1888.

[illegible] States in their [illegible] and believe in such a manner that the people of the State must be [illegible] with [illegible] under their rule. We [illegible] pointed to and the [illegible] condition to which the State [illegible] been reduced under the high-handed and tyrannical rule of [illegible] who has fallen to its lot. [illegible] asked [illegible] ever since his appointment to this State. He even [illegible] and [illegible] for his past deeds and [illegible] other sources. Ever since his [illegible] families and respect [illegible] people of the State [illegible] with a view to [illegible] account [illegible] treasury [illegible] also spent thousands of rupees [illegible] of the others, who [illegible] and which he [illegible] the State [illegible] without his object being [illegible] He does [illegible] the [illegible] of the subjects of the State [illegible] people address petitions [illegible] for fear of their [illegible] complaint to the [illegible] administration [illegible] and thereby [illegible] poor people who [illegible] brought on by [illegible] They are compelled to [illegible] the redress of their grievances. The [illegible] of the [illegible] in the State [illegible] that it might [illegible] pleasure [illegible] paid no attention to [illegible] On the contrary, he [illegible] for the increase in the [illegible] He has [illegible] He has spent the [illegible] public works with a [illegible] from His [illegible] appearance [illegible] and [illegible] people having [illegible] they have been [illegible] with [illegible] But [illegible] the British Government [illegible] that the subjects of a Native State, the [illegible]

[illegible]

INDEX.

(For the week ending 4th August 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: Appointment of Native Civilians as District Collectors suggested 10
Bombay Legislative Council: Appointment of Mr. N. G. Chandávarkar to the — to the seat shortly to be vacated by the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Barve recommended 10
British Parliament: Suspension of Mr. Charles A. Conybeare, M. P., from the House of Commons for one month alleged to have caused regret among the people of India 5
Corruption among Government servants:
  Alleged prevalence of bribery in Political Agencies and the necessity for enquiring into it 9
  Bribery and the encouragement it receives at the hands of Government 9
Government Dockyard, Bombay: Authorities of the — censured for their attitude towards retiring subordinates 11
Home charges: Reduction of the— 5
Hospitals: The proposed hospital for sick children in Bombay ... 11
Income-tax: Complaint against the heavy assessments of the — at Ahmedabad 11
Jághirs: Grant of a *jághir* to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, late 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 11
Jails: Proposed erection of a central jail in Gujarát by the Bombay Government disapproved 12
Police: A request to the Dohad — 12
Salvation Army: Processions of the — in Bombay 12
Sanitation in villages: Resolution of the Government of India on — commented upon:
  The *Bombay Samáchár* 5
  The *Satyavakta* 6
Suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.:
  Adjournment of the cases against Messrs. Crawford and Hanmantráo considered childish 8
  Comments on Mr. Arthur Crawford's case 8
  Comments on Mr. Arthur Crawford's case and a hint that the posts of Divisional Commissioners may be done away with ... 6
  Disapproval of the way in which evidence has been collected against Mr. Crawford... 7
  Rumour about Mr. Arthur Crawford's intention of going home on medical certificate 8
  Rumour about the Bombay Government having been called upon to explain its action against Mr. Crawford 8
  Squabble about bail in Mr. Hanmantráo's case disapproved 9
  Uneasiness prevailing among the employés in the Revenue Department in the Central Division 9
Treatment of Christianity and that of the Hindu religion: Difference between the — under the British Government:
  The *Kannadă Suvarte* 11
  The *Poona Vaibhav* 10

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Bombay Municipal Act: Provision of the — about taking out licenses for every pile of firewood in a warehouse 12

Part III.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Approval of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan as Vice-Chancellor of the — 14
Gujarát College, Ahmedabad: Committee of the — and the decision arrived at by the Government of India regarding the Professors therein 14

Page.

Part III.—*Education*—continued.

Progress of education in India: Resolution of the Government of India on the — commented upon:
    The *Indu Prakásh* 12
    The *Mahrátta* 14
Schools:
    Closing of the Fort Branch School, Bombay, disapproved ... 15
    Grievances of school-masters in the Poona District 15
Technical education: Necessity for technical schools in India and advice to the people to devote money to this purpose 14

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad:
    Protest against the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident at — 15
    Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, and the — mining scandals 15
Kolhápur: Revival of the post of the Regent at — disapproved ... 16
Sávantvádi: Alleged miserable condition of the — State 16

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH AUGUST 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A suggestion to make Local Committees in Berár Second Class Municipalities.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 28th July, says:—The Municipalities in Berár are divided into two classes, viz., Village and Town Municipalities. But some places, such as Malkápur, Mortijápur, Káranja, Jalgaon, Bálápur, &c., which are neither villages nor towns and where Local Committees were established in the year 1881, have been excluded from the present classification, the result being that villages like Ridhora having only 100 houses have the right of electing members, while the places above mentioned have no such right although the population of each of them is nearly 10,000 souls. There are many educated men in these places, and they must possess the right of electing members of the Local Committees. We make a suggestion to Government to make all or some of the Local Committees Second Class Municipalities as they are in the Bombay Presidency. The number of members in each of them will have to be increased and it will consist of both nominated and elected members. The present anomaly can be removed by carrying out this suggestion.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th August 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 32 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 11th August 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
24	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
26	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
28	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
29	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
30	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
32	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
33	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
34	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
35	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
36	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
55	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
56	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
68	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vídushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Dín Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,389
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
118	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
119	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
121	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
123	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
128	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
130	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
131	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
132	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
133	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
136	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
138	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
149	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

[illegible]

1. The [illegible] (15), in its issue of the 8th August, writes:—We [illegible] hear that Lord Cross intends to appoint a strong committee of experts to revise the Home charges of the Government of India. This is a step in the right direction, but [illegible]

[illegible] Committee [illegible] the Secretary of State for India [illegible] The Government [illegible] growing upon them year by year [illegible] the whole [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Royal Commission [illegible]

[illegible] substantial advantage they will derive [illegible] the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the administration [illegible] this country will not be [illegible] for the Indian public is sufficient [illegible] the report of the Royal Commission [illegible]

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Reduction in Home charges proposed by Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India.

1. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—We hear that Lord Cross intends to appoint a strong committee of experts to revise the Home charges of the Government of India. This is a step in the right direction. If there is room anywhere in the expenditure of the Empire for an unsparing use of the shears, it is in the matter of these charges. But the committee now proposed to be appointed will not, we fear, be able to do much in the way of reducing them. A radical reform is wanted, and that is not possible without the intervention of the British Parliament. By and by, we have no doubt, the Secretary of State for India will be compelled to call for such wholesale reduction as the circumstances of the case require. The necessities of the Government are growing upon them year by year, and if not now, a short time hence, without doubt, the whole expenditure on the India Office will have to be thoroughly revised with a view to reduce it within very moderate limits. But till then the small measure of reform now promised cannot but be welcome to all who care for the solvency of the Government of India. [The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the 5th August says that the reduction proposed in the Home charges will be a great blessing to India, and that Lord Cross has been forced to make the proposal owing to the sources of income in India being exhausted and the expenditure continuing to grow. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) of the 5th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of the 9th August praise Lord Cross for his proposal, but fear that no good and substantial results will come out of the labours of the committee appointed for the purpose. The *Kaiser* remarks that the India Council should be composed of a few young, experienced and hard-working men instead of 15 old and useless members as at present. The *Gujarát Gazette* adds that the committee to be appointed to suggest retrenchment should consist of experienced, old and independent members of Parliament who have resided in India.]

Hope of British Parliament paying better attention to India before long.

2. The *Kalpataru* (34), in its issue of the 5th August, refers to the intention of some of the members of Parliament to attend the next Indian National Congress to be assembled at Allahabad, and says:—The House of Commons should consider how far it is just to entrust the administration of India to a single officer with five advisers. If the rulers of a dependency themselves walk away or show their disgust when a subject concerning it is about to be discussed, what can be expected from their servant and who will care for the happiness or otherwise of the people of that dependency? There is nothing, however, to prevent us from entertaining a hope that such a state of things will not long continue.

Disappointment at the refusal of Government to increase the Civil Service age-limit as recommended by the Public Service Commission.

3. The *Satyavakta* (126), in its issue of the 10th August, says that the Natives do not hope for satisfactory results from the labours of the commissions and committees of inquiry appointed by Government, as the Government of India and the India Council do not act up to their recommendations, and that the Native public thinks that the money spent on these inquiries is thrown away. The Under-Secretary of State for India has, observes the paper, recently stated in Parliament that the Civil Service age-limit is not to be increased, and it is therefore likely that the result of the Public Service Commission will not be satisfactory. His Excellency Lord Dufferin appointed this Commission and it is necessary that its report should be published before the departure of His Excellency from India, so that the Natives may be enabled to make an estimate of his career. The Natives expected great benefit from the labours of the Commission as regards the raising of the Civil Service age-limit, but now that this hope is not to be realized it cannot be understood what other substantial advantage they will derive. Until the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India desired by the Natives this country will not be benefited, for the Indian public is confident that the report of this Royal Commission will have to be carried out in its

entirety. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 9th August asks why Government waste thousands of rupees on commissions of inquiry when they are not willing to accept their recommendations, and says that Government may be said to be playing a sort of trick with the public in so doing, that they should know for certain that the public confidence in them is thereby lessened, that the refusal to enhance the Civil Service age-limit will greatly disappoint the Natives and will revive the unpleasantness manifested by them at the time when it was known that the Public Service Commission had recommended that the Civil Service Examination should not be held in India simultaneously with that in England, and that it is desirable that Government should reconsider the matter.]

Report of the Public Service Commission and the reply of Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons in connection therewith.

4. In noticing the reply of Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons that Government had not decided on the report of the Public Service Commission and that it was not intended to alter the limit of age of the candidates for the Civil Service Examination, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—While the Commission was carrying on its work evil omens for the Natives were showing themselves, presaging that the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which is reserved mainly for the Natives, would be thrown open to Europeans also. That fear still hangs over their head and is not likely to be dispelled until the final decision on the Commission's report is arrived at and published. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will not make further delay in deciding upon the Commission's report or on the report of the Finance Committee. The announcement made by the Under-Secretary of State for India that the limit of age of the candidates was not intended to be raised is not a little disappointing. [The *Jáme Jámshed* (107) of the same date and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 8th August express somewhat similar sentiments.]

Disapproval of the financial policy of the Government of India.

5. The *Shubh Suchak* (63), in its issue of the 3rd August, says:—The authorities in India will continue to be reckless in their actions so long as they are not adequately punished for the injury they do to the interests of the subject people. There will be some check on them when the people have a voice in the financial administration of India. Will anybody ask why the Government of India have thrown on this country the additional burden of 12 lákhs of rupees annually in the shape of interest on the loan of 3 krors recently borrowed by them, when there was a large cash balance in the Government treasuries at the end of June last, when there were no prospects of any work requiring large expenditure, and when they can raise any amount of loan at any time in case of necessity?

His Excellency Lord Dufferin censured for the dearness of salt in India.

6. In an article headed "Has the whole of India become blind, deaf and dumb, &c.," the *Dnyán Ságar* (25) of the 6th August speaks of the extreme poverty and the consequent inability of the people of India to feed and clothe themselves decently, blames the policy of His Excellency Lord Dufferin in increasing the duty on salt with the support of men like Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit and in utter disregard of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji's opinion about the condition of India, and observes:—If British rule is to be submitted to only for the public peace it secures, and if this peace cannot be had unattended by scarcity of food, clothing and the spontaneously produced salt, fie to that peace! The thick-lipped negroes in Africa are ignorant, but even under their rude political constitution the subject people may not be so much persecuted. The subjects of even the barbarous Russian Government appear to be better off than the British subjects in India, and the cause of this is the better rule they are under. If one wants a policy of government in which no convenience is enjoyed by the subject people, it is the British policy. The French possession of Pondicherry is very small, but see how those people make efforts from time to time for the happiness of their subjects! It is well-known that seeing that his subjects will have to suffer misery in the matter of salt, the French Governor raised a number of difficulties in his negotiations with the

English on the subject. But on account of the obstinacy of the British Government salt has become scarce also to the French subjects. The Portuguese and the French subjects and those of the Native States curse not their respective rulers but the British Government for the scarcity of salt. Those British rulers who, in spite of peace in all directions, disregard the condition of the subject people must be extremely obstinate, selfish and blind. All the subjects in India, the Native Princes, foreign Governments like the French and the high Native officers should find out some remedy for the misery we are suffering for want of sufficient salt. Not a single man has yet risen to call upon the British Government to explain its conduct in the matter of the long prevailing outcry of the people, and this fact will justify us in asking, as we have done, if the whole of India has become blind, deaf and dumb. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 9th August refers to the return showing the consumption of salt and the revenue derived therefrom by Government during the quarter ending 30th June last to show that its consumption during that period was less by 86,000 maunds than that during the same quarter of the last year though the revenue increased owing to the enhancement of the duty, and requests Government to reduce the recent addition made to the rate of the salt-duty and to levy a duty on imports instead.]

Evil effects of the working of the A'bkári Department and a request to Government in connection therewith.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 6th August, writes:—The Government of India, in their despatch on the ábkári administration, have tried to make out as strong a case as they could by endeavouring to answer the allegation made against them that their policy is leading into drunkenness a people by nature averse to strong drink. The Temperance Congress has no doubt overstated a point when it asserted that the Government of India were in the midst of a universally abstemious population, which if let alone would know nothing of intoxicating liquor, and which had been introduced to it only by measures adopted by the British Government. The Government of India, if they have succeeded in any respect, have succeeded in repudiating this assertion which indeed needed no vigorous repudiation. But though the entire population of India may not have been abstemious, it will scarcely be disputed that there was a large portion of it which was absolutely so, and that those to whom drink was permissible and who indulged in it were not so intemperate as now. Any one who has the least acquaintance with our society will readily admit that drink has now become quite habitual with large classes of people to whom formerly it was quite unknown and who would have regarded it as an abomination. The facilities and temptations provided by the A'bkári Department have brought liquor within easy reach of people, and have undoubtedly caused a considerable spread of liquor-drinking, whatever Government may say to the contrary. Native society, we mean our own society which we know best, has to mourn every year many losses of promising lives cut short in the prime of youth by this most destructive vice. That the vice of intemperance has spread far and wide is a hard fact which it is sheer blindness to controvert. The question is whether Government are responsible for the spread, and our answer is that though Government may not consciously cause the spread, the effect of their policy of seeking to obtain an increasing amount of ábkári revenue is to cause this appalling increase of intemperance we so greatly deplore. Mr. Wácha makes out a strong case showing that the present state of drunkenness is in no small measure attributable to the working of the A'bkári Department. We hope that Government will find it possible to exercise control over the administration so that the department working it will not defeat the policy Government have really at heart. At present it is the old story of the central Government being animated by laudable motives, but frustrated by a subordinate department, which being a revenue-earning department is too powerful for the Government. We do not mean to imply that the central Government is weak or that the department is insubordinate, but the fact that it earns revenue makes it possible for an over-zealous officer to make its interests all-powerful, overriding all other interests. When this happens, as it did happen in the case of the Bombay A'bkári Department under Mr. Pritchard, it is, we think, the duty of Government to become an arbiter between the department and the people. Now that the real

effect of the working of the A'bkári Department has been so fully exposed, let us hope that the Government will cease the *rôle* of a blind champion of the department and make an earnest endeavour to set it right before its mischiefs are past all remedy.

Worn out and defaced copper coins in circulation in Bombay and a request to Government.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 8th August, says:—A very large portion of the copper coins current in the city of Bombay is worn out and defaced by long use and difficulty is frequently felt in passing such coin from buyers to sellers. Even on the tram lines an objection is raised to receiving defaced copper coins and passengers are thereby put to serious inconvenience. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will have a supply of copper coins struck anew, withdrawing the defaced copper from circulation.

Regret at the delay in submitting evidence in support of the charges in the cases against Messrs. Crawford and Hanmantráo.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—The delay in submitting evidence in support of the charges and in the very framing of the charges themselves in the cases against Mr. Crawford and Mr. Hanmantráo Jághirdár is, as the trying Magistrate observed, "certainly a matter for regret." But even that delay could have been borne, but both the gentlemen have been kept totally in the dark as to who their accusers are or what precise charges are prefered against them. This policy, we humbly suggest, is not creditable to those who are the prosecutors or the Government who took the extreme step of suspending an official of Mr. Crawford's high position and name. When Mr. Crawford was suspended there was no reason to withhold such information from him. Mr. Crawford simply knows that he is accused of corruption under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. But will that circumstance enable him to prepare himself for the defence? How can he defend himself unless he knows in what particular transaction he is alleged to have committed an offence? At present he is curtly told that "details will be given hereafter." Now Mr. Crawford was suspended on the 16th July, and on the 1st August, when the case came on for hearing, the solicitor for the prosecution put in a plea that he had not yet been able to determine what charges should be pressed against the accused and prayed for an adjournment for 15 days. This is unaccountable. If we are correctly informed, the secret inquiry by a special officer commenced about a month and a half ago and had been completed, we hope, before the order of suspension was issued. Even if it was not, it should have been so completed by the 15th of August. The delay is unjust and harassing to the accused and we must say that it has produced a very unfavourable impression on the public mind. The above remarks apply to the case against Mr. Hanmantráo also. He is even at a greater disadvantage than Mr. Crawford. He was called upon to give substantial bail. He had to remain in custody until bail was procured from Bijápur. He instructs his pleader, so far as he could, in the short time at his disposal, and on the 31st July, when he goes to hear what the precise nature of the accusation against him is, he learns nothing and has to wait in painful suspense for 15 days more.

Comments on the adjournment of Mr. Crawford's case.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—An English friend, with wide legal and judicial experience, tells us that in his opinion Government were not well advised in suspending Mr. Crawford publicly on such slender evidence as they appear to have armed themselves with before taking that extreme step. Our correspondent thinks that the information filed by the Inspector-General of Police is such as no qualified Magistrate in the country would accept, much less act upon. The warrant ought to have been drawn up by a legally trained hand, and if an adviser like Mr. Latham, for instance, had been consulted at the initial stage, he would probably have dissuaded the Government strongly from a criminal prosecution. The prosecution, our friend thinks, will end in a *fiasco*, and such a result cannot but compromise the stability of the Government. The writer enters briefly into the history of several cases of a like nature, in which the Government of the day acted differently. Two of these were cases in which political officers were involved. In one the officer

charged with corrupt practices was tried by a commission privately, and honourably acquitted. In the other the charges of corruption preferred by the English assistant to the political officer against his chief were so bold and circumstantial that the Governor in the course of a tour went up to the spot and made careful inquiries personally. He felt convinced that there was some truth in the assertions of the accuser, but it was hopeless to bring the charges home to the accused. He therefore allowed the scandal to die out. To the average official mind it seems to be a graver scandal to order such a prosecution on insufficient grounds than to incur prosecution. And as a result of our enquiry we are told that Government would have done better had they sent for the accused in this case quietly, placed the accusations before him, and asked him either to resign or to meet his accusers before a commission. We ourselves believe that the Government of Bombay have acted in this matter with every possible care, and after full consultation with the Government of India and the Secretary of State. They thought the course taken by them to be the best for all interests. They cannot certainly be charged with having acted in a vindictive spirit or with undue severity, and if the accused gets off, we do not think that Government will any way regret that result. The case seems to us to be more as between the accusers and the accused, and Government have no further interest in it save to see that impartial justice is done. But we agree that the adjournment asked for by the counsel for the prosecution, and the grounds on which it was asked for, may tend to throw the accused more upon the verdict of the country than the verities of the case justify. There is, however, something beyond what we have heard, and if the counsel for the accused has apparently scored one on the first day, it does not necessarily follow that he will go on winning to the end.

The Crawford case and want of mature consideration on the part of Government in undertaking it.

11. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (47), in its issue of the 6th August, says:—The fact of the Government Solicitor having obtained postponement of the trial of Mr. Crawford notwithstanding that the secret enquiry about this case had been going on previously for two months and a half makes it evident that the high Government officers have taken the matter in hand without mature consideration and have been summoning people to Poona by wire for inquiry. Hence the people have given the name of "Crawford sacrifice" to this case. There is no saying now whether ultimately anything true will be elicited or whether the whole matter will end in smoke. The opinion of the public is that the action of Government is immature and not based on sound consideration. We therefore repeat that we are very sorry that Mr. Crawford, who has indisputably discharged his duty as a Government servant excellently and done great services to Government with intellectual dexterity, should have been overtaken by such a calamity. There is, therefore, no use in Government canvassing the matter so much.

Wish of the public about Mr. Crawford's acquittal and a suggestion that the trial should be held in a spacious room.

12. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (32), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—From the weakness shown on the last occasion, public opinion has decided that the evidence for the prosecution is not as it should be. About two or three hundred persons, European and Native, assembled to see the trial. Mr. Crawford, who has become popular in India, was also there as the accused. What could he do? He must behave according to the times. But all people wish that Mr. Crawford may be acquitted and may again take charge of his office. Mr. Crawford's case is not ordinary. Even a common case draws together about a hundred spectators. This case is against Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, and people have come to witness it from places at great distances. There will be, it is believed, a large concourse of people to witness the trial. The Magistrate's Court is very small and has no seats for spectators. The case should be tried in a spacious building so that all may have an opportunity of witnessing it. We hope that the authorities concerned will consider this suggestion. [The *Shri Shiváji* (62) of the 3rd August suggests that the cases against Mr. Crawford and Mr. Hanmantráo should be heard in the Council Hall, Poona.]

13. A correspondent, writing from Poona to the *Jáme Jamshed* (107) in its issue of the 10th August, says:—The news of the withdrawal of the complaint and the discharge of Mr. Crawford by the Magistrate and the closing of the proceedings soon spread wide in the city of Poona and thousands of persons expressed great gratification with it, and Mr. Crawford was congratulated upon the result from all quarters.

Closing of the proceedings against Mr. Crawford in the District Magistrate's Court at Poona.

14. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 11th August, says:—Whether Mr. Arthur Crawford is guilty or not guilty of the offences said to have been committed by him, it is true that he has the sympathy of the entire European and Native communities, and nobody wishes that he should be found guilty and sent to prison. The Covenanted Civilians sympathize with him because he is one of their class, private European gentlemen do so because he is one of their race, and the Natives entertain a similar sentiment because he was ever kind and gracious to them. It seems that seeing the public sympathizing with Mr. Crawford, Government did not like that it should be considered to be acting harshly towards him in desiring that he should be condemned and sent to prison as a common felon, and has therefore resolved that he should be tried by a Commission. This has made Mr. Crawford's position worse than before, because his legal advisers will not be able to take the means for his defence which they could have done at his trial in a Criminal Court. Before the Government resolution for appointing a Commission was published it was rumoured that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught had been much concerned to see Mr. Crawford as a prisoner, and had telegraphed to his Royal mother to show mercy to him. Her Imperial Majesty was very sorry to hear of the occurrence and expressed a wish that, if possible, Mr. Crawford should be freed from his awkward position. Whatever truth there may be in this rumour, it is certain that Government does not wish to injure Mr. Crawford, but wants to show to the people that it will not overlook such offences as have been alleged against Mr. Crawford and thereby do injury to the public interests.

Mr. Crawford's trial by a Commission.

15. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 11th August, says:—Our surmise that Mr. A. T. Crawford will be tried by a commission has turned out correct. Government did not allow the accused sufficient time to appear at the application for the withdrawal of the complaint, and Mr. Crawford has protested against this proceeding with some good grounds for doing it. Government has a right to decide as to whether one of its Civil Servants shall be tried by a criminal court or by a commission, but it should have decided the question long before commencing any proceedings. It was not right to settle the point about the appointment of a commission after Mr. Crawford was arrested and taken to Poona, accused of serious charges, made to furnish heavy personal recognizance and securities, and after obtaining a remand of his case. Independently of the question whether Mr. Crawford is guilty or innocent of the accusations preferred against him, it may be remarked that several mistakes have been committed by Government in the case of this unfortunate officer, the most recent of these exposing it to just criticism. The resolution of Government withdrawing the complaint from the Magistrate's court and entrusting the inquiry to a commission will receive different versions, and since Mr. Crawford is claiming that he should be tried by a jury in the High Court, the withdrawal of Government from a judicial court will be attributed to its weakness. Its refusal to accord to Mr. Crawford a trial by jury, the birth-right of Englishmen, is certain to be subjected to much comment.

16. The *Gujarát Gazette* (79), in its issue of the 9th August, writes:—The demand for a trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford by a special commission or at least by the High Court is reiterated by the Anglo-Indian newspapers. They appear to doubt both the competency and the impartiality of lesser tribunals. To us also it appears that after all this course will be the best to follow in a case of this importance. Involving as it does so many and high interests, and the conduct of an officer only below

Trial of Mr. Crawford by a special commission or by the High Court preferred to that by a lesser tribunal.

the highest in the presidency, any decision, unless given by the highest tribunal, will hardly be accepted as final, either by the Anglo-Indian or Native community. Even then it is hardly to be expected that the case will not be re-discussed and very probably re-decisioned in England. The Wilson affair is still fresh in our memory. The Government of Lord Reay, it will be remembered, had but hard remarks for its pains. Mr. Crawford, it is not to be supposed, has less powerful influence at home than Mr. Wilson. It must be further borne in mind that the present ministry is a Conservative one. Thus it is pretty clear that the final disposal of the affair will not rest with the Bombay Government.

Alleged coercion by the police in the Crawford case.

17. The *Satyá Mitrá* (57) of Poona, in its issue of the 7th August, says:—It is understood that there is a rumour current among the people that the police are coercing, with the . . . . of the Magistrate, those Mámlatdárs and other people who have been summoned from outstations in connection with the Crawford case to confess that they gave bribes to Mr. Crawford. We think that the rumour must be false, but if there be any truth in it His Excellency Lord Reay and Mr. Ommanney should attend to the matter and stop the alleged course if it really exists.

Partiality shown in the treatment of European and Native offenders.

18. The *Vártáhar* (69), in its issue of the 5th August, writes about Mr. Crawford's case as follows:—Mr. Crawford, late of Bombay, is being now run down. He is in difficulties and we do not feel any pleasure in pursuing a man to death. He has merits and he is a good man at heart. He is accused of serious crimes, of having received bribes. Let us not be hard upon him, for there are others as bad, or perhaps worse, who yet enjoy the confidence of Government and are respectable members of the European society. It is no offence to take bribes; the offence consists in being caught! This principle was first brought into existence in Sparta in Greece, the birth-place of modern civilization in Europe. The case, however, discloses partiality, which is always shown towards European offenders. Mr. Crawford, if guilty, is the greater offender. Yet Mr. Hanmantráo, a Native, a mere tool in his hands, receives harsher treatment.

Comments on the treatment accorded to Ráo Bahádur Parumal Khubchand, Deputy Collector in Sind, who was accused of corruption and sentenced by the trying Magistrate.

19. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—Treatment similar to that dealt out to Mr. Arthur Crawford was, we learn, dealt out to Ráo Bahádur Parumal Khubchand, Deputy Collector in Sind, who was accused of corruption and sentenced by the trying Magistrate. He has been since released on bail on appeal. In the first instance he was suddenly removed from his post and asked to see the Commissioner at a distant place, which he was not to leave. He too was not informed of the charges until a late period. The prosecuting officer and the trying Magistrate lived together, and in the course of the enquiry the latter very often took on himself the duty of cross-examining the witnesses for the defence in a very significant manner, which raises a suspicion that his knowledge of the case against the accused was acquired outside the Court. These things, to say the least, were extremely irregular; and to cap the whole, it has been suggested in certain quarters that the newspaper which pointed out these irregularities and severely commented upon them should be prosecuted. That is justice!

A request to His Excellency Lord Reay to look into the conduct of Civil Surgeons and Residents, which is alleged to be similar to that of Mr. Crawford.

20. The *A'ryávart* (15), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—There are many Residents and Civil Surgeons whose conduct is similar to that of Mr. Crawford. We wish His Excellency Lord Reay to look to the conduct of the latter soon after the case against Mr. Crawford is over. Several Civil Surgeons harass almost all Government servants. We shall write about it some day or other. It is certain that the present case will have a wholesome effect on them and that they will improve their conduct.

Repeal of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act recommended.

21. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 6th August, says that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has not only not benefited anybody, but has, on the contrary, done much harm to the agriculturists and has entailed much pecuniary loss on Government, that its operation should not be only not extended to other districts but should be put a stop to even in the districts in which it has already been in force, and that Government can secure the desired end only by repealing the Act at once and by giving education to the agriculturists, the money which they now spend on the working of this Act being applied to the purpose.

The attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council directed to the large amount of useless correspondence and returns which Mámlatdárs have to carry on and submit and a recommendation that the latter officers should be made more independent than at present.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of Bombay, in its issue of the 5th August, writes :—We humbly ask His Excellency the Governor in Council to visit a Collector's office on a day when useless records are about to be destroyed. What is the meaning of the words "useless records"? Why is it that half-yearly report has to be sent regarding the destruction of such records? The fun of it is that a long list of all the useless papers destroyed has always to be made before they are destroyed. We cannot imagine a more beautiful instance of bureaucratic circuity. The wisdom of our administrators ought to be at least equal to the task of minimising useless correspondence. But a glance at the list of useless records burnt every year will show how little attention is paid to this subject. We again ask His Excellency the Governor in Council to look into this matter and to find out for himself why so many records are useless. The official excuse is that only those records which are not likely to be of permanent use are destroyed. But this is hardly correct. The truth is that the useless records are *mostly* the result of "routine run mad" and of the system of reporting, which we have been inveighing against. It is a still sadder truth that besides the useless records generally consigned to the flames, there are many others which deserve the same fate. The powers of the Divisional Commissioner being undefined there is no limit to the number of useless returns and reports that he may require, and in like manner the Collectors and the Assistant Collectors never scruple to multiply these documents. Has His Excellency the Governor in Council ever scrutinized the list of periodical statements which every Mámlatdár has to submit? Let it be sent for and then it will be clearly seen how useless records are produced. Generally in each Mámlatdár's office a list of the documents which each kárkun is bound to prepare is hung on the wall over his head, and these lists contain the real secret of circumlocution and of the rules for the destruction of useless records. It will, however, be a mistake to suppose that these lists are exhaustive. Numerous other statements, large and small, are sent for, and in some offices the petty kárkuns—we say advisedly—are more hard-worked than galley-slaves. It will be asked why they, nevertheless, stick to their task-masters. The answer is that they become task-masters of others and know how to supplement their miserable pay by unlawful gains. Circumlocution is in itself bad enough in all conscience, but it is a thousand times worse when it becomes the mother of corruption. This system of administration by reporting and by multiplication of useless records might have been justifiable in the earlier days of British rule in India when Native officials were not much trusted. But surely the year 1888 is not the year 1827, and yet the system introduced by the Revenue Regulation of 1827 continues to develop its worst features year by year. Government ought to see that its own educational agencies have not been fruitless, that the improvement in the prospects of Native officials has made them more trustworthy than in 1827, that the confidence reposed in the Native judiciary has not been abused, and that, therefore, it is not likely to be abused by the Native revenue officers. The remedy is in the hands of Government. It is time, we say, to make the revenue officers more responsible than they now are under the system of reporting. It is time to make the Mámlatdár the real head of his táluka, subject, of course, to the Assistant Collector's power of revision. And it is time, we think, to do away with the Divisional Commissioners, by vesting larger powers in the Collectors and making them as directly responsible to the Government as District Judges are to the High Court. The circuit of district officers will then be really useful,

for they will have plenty of time for supervision and for redress of grievances, and will not be hampered by the vast amount of original work they are now called upon to do. The Government orders regarding the examination of táluka revenue records are very strict, one examination every year is compulsory, and a second examination cannot be omitted without special reasons. But at present these examinations are mostly a huge farce. Why? Because the Assistant Collector examines not so much the Mámlatdárs' records as his own. Almost everything done by the Mámlatdár is done under his orders. Where, then, is the necessity for such examinations? But such examinations will have great value if the Mámlatdár is not made a mere reporting machine. The change that we advocate is the change of officers from machines into administrators. What we earnestly wish to press upon the notice of Government is the saving in time and labour and the increase in efficiency which will be secured by making the Assistant Collector an appellate and revisional authority and by making the Mámlatdár responsible for all original work within his táluka. There is no talisman in the Assistant Collector's signature attached to papers prepared by the Mámlatdár. Let him by all means inspect the records, but why deprive the Mámlatdár of making records complete by his own signature?

Grant of a *jághir* of the value of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, late 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by the Bombay Government.

23. The *Gujaráti* (104), in its issue of the 5th August, says:—Our readers will be surprised to learn that Government have awarded a *jághir* of the value of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji Karáka, late 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for his faithful services to them. If this news be true, we fearlessly say that the Native public will disapprove of this action of His Excellency Lord Reay's Government. It is not probable that His Excellency Lord Reay's Government would take such an unpopular step, for Mr. Dosábhái received the handsome salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem for his services to them. Moreover, in recognition of his services Government have given a nice appointment in the Secretariat to one of his sons. We would have connived at the grant of a certain sum of money to him, but when a *jághir* has been given him it is our painful duty to express our strong disapproval of it. The system of granting *jághirs* to Government servants is one which cannot be approved of and is injurious. In support of this view we draw the attention of Government to the evils resulting from this pernicious system in Native States. Moreover, truly speaking, Government lands belong to the people, for Government are merely their managers. Hence it is quite improper that persons like Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, who do sterling service to this country with all their heart and power, should not in any way be rewarded by Government, while those who disregard the interests of the people, nay harm them for their own private good and anyhow please Government, should be granted *jághirs*. We are therefrom constrained to believe that Government are mightily pleased with persons who harm public interests and greatly flatter them and that they are displeased with those who do real service to them by administering bitter medicines, although the latter are their true well-wishers. [The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the 5th August says:—We are sorry we cannot regard with satisfaction the grant of a *jághir* to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji Karáka for two reasons, viz., that Government have not given this reward to him with the intention of reviving the system of granting *jághirs* that prevailed in former times in Native States, and that Government have in bestowing this *jághir* only looked to the services done to them and not to the public at large. We are advocates of the system of granting *jághirs* and regret its abolition by the British Government. The grant of small plots of ground to either Mr. Dosábhái or to one or two other officers will not serve the purpose. If Government wish to give such rewards and to take credit for so doing, they should make it a general practice and should in the first place award them to patriotic persons who do service to the public unselfishly and continuously. We say that Mr. Dosábhái does not come within this class. He has passed the major portion of his life in Government service and has not been so anxious to protect public interests as he has been to benefit Government. Though he has retired from the service he has still kept up that bent of mind, instances of which we frequently and painfully see in the part he takes in the deliberations of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Town Council. Government are at liberty to

reward him with a *jághir* for the services done by him to them as a faithful servant and Mr. Dosábhái may thank them for it as best he can. But the public has nothing to do with it and will neither be sorry nor glad for it. The *Broach Mitră* (93) of the 8th August favours the revival, though it be on a small scale, of the system of granting *jághirs* that prevailed in former times among Native States in India, and remarks that the present system of giving titles and medals causes some pecuniary burden on their recipients, that the trifling cost of certificates granted to the recipients of titles should, for the sake of the greatness of the British Government, not be recovered from them, and that no instance of a non-official gentleman being granted a *jághir* by Government for the services done by him to the public has yet occurred. The *Pársi Punch* (118) of the 5th August says that the grant of a small *jághir* to Mr. Dosábhái will be a consolation to him in his old age as a token of appreciation of his merits.]

Rumoured retirement of Dr. Carter from the Indian Medical Service regretted.

24. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—Dr. Carter's early retirement is a blow to medical science in India, where the claims of science are too often ignored in the scramble after professional success and the prizes of office. It is but rarely that the Indian Medical Service tempts men of Dr. Carter's type, devoted to progress and regardless alike of the smiles and frowns of fortune. We doubt if there is another man in the country who could be named with him for high proficiency in his subjects and for those powers of observation and research which have placed Dr. Carter in the forefront of the scientists of our day. There is no lack of clever men in the service, men of large fees and larger fads, which have to be tried at the expense of the tax-payers. But it is hopeless to find in their ranks such genuine love of science and such tenderness for life as have been observed in the retiring head of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Dr. Carter will be long missed in his place both by students and patients, by the poor especially, though to others, owing to his honourable principles and the strict discipline he maintained, the loss is not likely to prove so very oppressive. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (110) and the *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the 5th August say that Dr. Carter's retirement from the service will be regretted by the medical profession and the students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay.]

Praise of Ráo Bahádur Ganpatráo Amrit Mánkar, late First Class Subordinate Judge, Sátára.

25. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 8th August, speaks of Ráo Bahádur Ganpatráo Amrit Mánkar as follows:—During his short stay at Sátára for four years Ráo Bahádur Mánkar showed himself to be an able, independent and conscientious Judge in the truest and widest sense of the term. He fully realized the responsible nature of his appointment and the obligations which the nature of his duties imposed upon him. His honesty of purpose and his independence of judgment were undoubtedly above suspicion, and he successfully preserved these inestimable qualities perfectly pure and undefiled with such a religious scrupulosity that not the slightest word could be ever breathed against him by the vilest and the most abandoned wretch of a slanderer. His punctuality, his devotion to work and his promptness in the disposal of cases with the firm grasp of the *minutiæ* have become worthy objects of well-merited admiration amongst all classes of the people who had to appear before him, and have secured for him a reputation which very few of his predecessors had the good fortune to do in this district. The wide extent of his information and the intimate acquaintance he has with the most important and recent decisions and laws, coupled with his brilliant abilities and business-like capacities, enabled him to perform his duties with commendable promptitude, generally to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Dismissal of a clerk in the Customs Department for asking for a pup from a passenger from Italy and a request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to intercede on his behalf.

26. The *Vártáhar* (69) of Bombay, in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—While European officials fill their pockets with bars of gold, rings, necklaces, pearls, bank-notes and other presents, a clerk of the Customs Department asked from a passenger who was just alighting at one of the *bandars* a pup which he had brought with him from Italy. The passenger, it is said, willingly gave him the little animal and went away. The result of this

was that the poor clerk was interrogated fiercely by his official superiors and summarily dismissed. His 24 years' service was thus thrown away or rather consigned to water. Poor fellow, we sincerely pity him. Gentle reader, this is British justice! Cannot His Excellency Lord Dufferin intervene on his behalf?

Neglect of the tomb of Shiváji, the founder of the Marátha Empire, at Ráygad.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 6th August, says:—The tomb of Shiváji, the founder of the Marátha Empire, at Ráygad, still remains in a very dilapidated condition. Three years ago the subject was much discussed and the people of Maháráshtra exhibited great interest in it by making a movement to collect funds for repairing the tomb, but the result has proved disappointing. The English Government has duly preserved the tombs of the kings of the Tudor and Stuart families, and the Bombay Government ought to repair the tomb of the founder of the Marátha Empire. It would not be improper to spend a small sum for the purpose from the funds set apart for the maintenance of the Archæological Department of Western India.

Gambling alleged to be extensively carried on in Bombay at night and a request to the Commissioner of Police to stop it.

28. The *Gujaráti* (104), in its issue of the 5th August, complains of gambling being extensively and openly carried on in lanes and streets in Bombay by large gangs of inveterate gamblers at night, and remarks that it is not creditable to the so-called clever detective police that it should not be able to do anything in the matter, and that if the police have these men severely punished by the Magistrates and disperse them the number of offences that has recently much increased in Bombay will be greatly reduced, as members of such gangs are generally concerned in their perpetration. It adds that it is said that some members of the police force purposely connive at the actions of these gangs of gamblers for the sake of money, that it has some doubts about the truth of this statement, and that it is the duty of the Commissioner of Police to inquire into the matter when the statement in question is generally believed in by the people and to severely punish the guilty policemen, if any, in order to set an example. The *Gujaráti* hopes that the Commissioner of Police will take stringent measures to stop gambling, inasmuch as gamblers have now taken to cheating ignorant people. [The *Yajdán Parast* (137) of the same date also complains of the prevalence of gambling in Bombay, and says that the police ought to do their best to stop it and that Government should also stop rain-speculation.]

Part II.—*Education.*

Comments on the resolution of the Supreme Government on the progress of education in India.

29. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 6th August, writes:—The enunciation of a new educational policy by the Government of India in their recent resolution has naturally given rise to a great deal of comment and dissatisfaction. The resolution in effect declares the desire of the Government to spend less than they have been doing on education and withdrawing from it in favour of private enterprise. While Government can find money for other purposes and can afford to waste it in the interests of the services, they have thought it expedient to adopt a policy of parsimony in regard to the educational interests of the people. And they have found a very plausible excuse for it in the shape of private enterprise. Private enterprise is all very good and must undoubtedly be encouraged, but principles which are good in the abstract may not be so good from a practical point of view as they may at first sight appear to be. The question is, therefore, not whether private enterprise must be fostered, but whether the time has come for Government to shuffle their responsibility of educating the people on to other shoulders. We say the time has not come, for this reason that a great deal has yet to be done for the education of the people of this country, and the money which has hitherto been spent by Government on education forms but a very insignificant fraction of what they obtain from the tax-payers. Where what is already being spent is very little, less than the States

spend in other and more advanced countries in Europe, it is unfair, impolitic and unjust to determine to cut down even that very little and to go in for a policy of what cannot be described by any other name than short-sighted and mischievous niggardliness. Education is intended, among other things, to make the people loyal and to enable them to understand their relations to the Government they live under. In India, in particular, this object has to be kept in view, and that imposes on Government a certain duty—the duty of superintending directly, as far as possible, the progress of education. When they throw that duty on others, they ignore one of their most sacred functions and obligations. The recent resolution is very discouraging, for it indicates that Government desire to make a saving at the expense of the educational interests of the country. The subject is one which ought to engage the serious attention of our public men and our public bodies. They should speak on it without loss of time in no uncertain sound. The policy which Government have announced in a fit of economy is fraught with mischief, and no stone should be left unturned to induce them to change their mind. In fact, whether it be primary, secondary or high education, Government think that the people ought to look after all of them. The Government, in fact, will not exist in India for education henceforth. The *fiat* has gone forth that the State has not so much concern in the matter as the people themselves. Who will deny that this new policy is conceived in the spirit of Oriental rulers, who thought very little of their duty to provide for the education of their subjects? Government are imitating the Oriental despots of old in this matter; they are becoming a truly Asiatic Government by resolving to adopt a *laissez faire* policy in matters educational. And what is particularly a noteworthy feature of this policy is that, while Government wish to spend less on education, they give no proportionate relief to the tax-payer! "We shall tax you and go on increasing the taxes, but we won't educate you." This is the spirit in which the Government of India have now spoken to the people of this country. Government have at last shown their hand, and well may we say that the cause of education seems to be doomed.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Accommodation of third-class passengers in railway carriages and the necessity for the presence of a Native on the Railway Conference about to sit at Simla.

30. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—We think it truly unfortunate that the Railway Conference about to sit at Simla should pass by the question most keenly debated in Native circles, viz., that regarding the accommodation of third-class passengers. This neglect is not much to be wondered at, seeing that there is not a single Native gentleman in the country deemed worthy of being consulted on the present occasion. Even if the Conference is held for purely technical business, the presence on it of a Native gentleman cannot but be desirable.

Praise of His Excellency the Governor of Madras for calling for a statement of all late trains on the Southern India Railway and His Excellency Lord Reay requested to imitate him in the case of the Southern Marátha Railway.

31. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—Madras, according to the *Pioneer*, deserves the compliments of all the other presidencies. Her Governor has called for a statement of all late trains on the Southern India Railway during the first three months of this year. A Secretary to Government has tabulated the offenders, and the Government has issued an order "that strict endeavours be made to obtain better results in the future." Will our Governor do the same thing in the case of the Southern Marátha Railway?

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Disapproval of the policy of Government in throwing the expense of making sanitary improvements in towns on municipalities.

32. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (61), in its issue of the 7th August, disapproves of the policy of Government of throwing on municipalities the burden of expenditure for introducing improved sanitary methods and allowing them to impose, if necessary, new taxes on the people, when Government themselves have been sucking the life-blood of the people in the shape of various taxes and

have reduced them to extreme poverty, says that the people would never have accepted the boon of local self-government had not Government first shown them only the bright side of the scheme, and advises the municipalities, which being in their infancy are already unable to defray the expenses of primary education, not to allow themselves to be burdened with additional expenditure for sanitary improvements. [In a communicated article, the *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of the 9th August takes the same view and remarks that expenditure on schools and sanitation is going to ruin municipalities, that it appears that they are also to bear the expenditure on technical education, that they may well be burdened in addition thereto with that on the judicial and police departments, and that it would be better if Government were to issue a proclamation notifying that the administration of the country has been handed over to local self-government! The municipalities and local board committees are advised to be cautious in the matter.]

PART V.—*Native States.*

Observation that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has been more just and discriminating than Lord Ripon in his recent acts.

33. Writing about the Hyderabad scandals, the *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 5th August, observes:—It is satisfactory to note, however late, that the retiring Viceroy has determined to see justice done. Mr. Cordery has already retired. Mr. Plowden is to be removed from Cashmere and Colonel Marshall from Hyderabad. Those who have observed the recent proceedings of His Excellency Lord Dufferin will not fail to realize that he has been more just and discriminating than even Lord Ripon. His Excellency is now examining into the Bhopál scandals, with which Sir Lepel Griffin's name is intimately identified. The iniquities of Bhopál, Rewah and Hyderabad cry aloud for legislation.

The India Council and the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals.

34. The *Gujarát Darpan* (78), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—Lo! The members of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the Hyderabad mining scandals are at loggerheads as to whether the India Council officials should come in for a share of the censure in their report or not. Whether they agree or not, the sorry appearance put in by General Strachey and others in the enquiry has proved at the bar of public opinion that the India Council, as constituted now, is a sham and a useless burden on the already perplexed finances of India, its only function being to secure some sinecures for a few retired Indian officers. After knowing the part played by the India Office in abetting, indirectly or directly, by laxity of supervision or otherwise, Abdul Hak and others in so shamelessly robbing His Highness the Nizám, if anybody thinks the officers wholly faultless he must be considered to be senseless. Then if the members of the Committee, yielding to outside influence, come to the decision of letting the India Council go scot-free, though the majority of them are not inclined to do so, they will be considered not to have discharged their duties in the manner they ought to have done.

British Residents and Political Agents in Native States in India and their lording it over the Native Princes.

35. The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 9th August, says that it is not surprised at Mr. Cordery, Resident at Hyderabad, and Colonel Marshall, Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizám, being charged in the newspapers with impolitely bringing influence to bear upon His Highness the Nizám in favour of Abdul Hak, as it knows full well how Residents and Political Agents lord it over the Native Princes, who are mere statues and who have to ask for their advice and sanction even in household matters such as their own marriages, those of their sons and daughters, disputes between the husband and the wife, &c. If then Abdul Hak has been, observes the paper, patronizing them in a special manner or pleasing them, what wonder is there in their having exercised pressure on the Nizám for securing good appointments for his brother and relatives in the State? In connection with this matter the cases of the Begam of Bhopál, the queen of Rewah, the late Gáikwád Maháraja and the Scindia, and in former times of the Nawáb of Bengal, the Nawáb of Ayodhya, the late heirs of the king of Delhi and others, are too well-known to the people to cause them surprise in this matter.

Comments on the deposition of the Ráno of Porbandar and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to make enquiries in the matter personally.

36. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—The *gravamen* of the charges against the Ráno of Porbandar was that the Ráno had refused to make any reforms. This would be a serious charge, but certainly not so serious as to justify the extreme step of deposition. In the matter of reform all India is slow. When educated men find their path full of difficulties which very often cause them to despair of moving forward, we might excuse a Rája if he does not move with railway speed in the matter of making his administration progressive. If he is making some progress, that ought to suffice. The Ráno is not a bad man; he is intelligent, devoted to work, scrupulous, and free from vice. High officials like Colonel Watson, Sir J. B. Peile, Colonel Wodehouse, Colonel Nutt and others have one and all borne testimony to the Ráno's "competence and intelligence," his "sagacity and shrewdness," his exemplary "uniform regularity," "his good character" and his "liberal concessions to the trade." In the very resolution which deposed the Ráno the Government admit that "the loyalty of the Ráno has never been questioned, and the Governor in Council recognizes the fact that he possesses qualities attractive in private life." How difficult it is to believe that such a Prince could do anything deserving of so severe a punishment as deprivation of ruling powers! We suggest to Government that the matter ought to be further enquired into. His Excellency the Governor, in whose judgment our people have perfect confidence, would be simply doing a merciful act, if not one of justice, if he were to make personal enquiries. Princes like the Ráno are not met with every day. The good character hitherto borne by him would seem to entitle the Ráno to some special consideration.

Affairs in the Cambay State.

37. The *Khambát Samáchár* (112), in its issue of the 10th August, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement in the Cambay State, of the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Shámráo Laud, the Diván, and of the inattention of the Nawáb to the affairs of the State, and requests Government to allow the Political Agent to continue in his post for a long time instead of frequently transferring him, so that he may acquire a knowledge of the intrigues prevailing in the State and may help and give happiness to the poor subjects.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th August 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 11th August 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Evil effects of the working of the — Department and a request to Government in connection therewith 7
Administration of India: Hope of the British Parliament paying better attention to India before long 5
Coins: Worn out and defaced copper — in circulation in Bombay and a request to Government 8
Corruption among Government servants: A request to His Excellency Lord Reay to look into the conduct of Civil Surgeons and Residents which is alleged to be similar to that of Mr. Crawford ... 11
Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act: Repeal of the — recommended ... 12
Home charges: Reduction in — proposed by Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India 5
Indian finances: Disapproval of the financial policy of the Government of India... 6
Jághirs: Grant of a *jághir* of the value of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, late Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by the Bombay Government 13
Judicial matters: Comments on the treatment accorded to Ráo Bahádur Parumal Khubchand, Deputy Collector in Sind, who was accused of corruption and sentenced by the trying Magistrate 11
Police: Gambling alleged to be extensively carried on in Bombay at night and a request to the Commissioner of — to stop it ... 15
Public Service:
    Dismissal of a clerk in the Customs Department for asking for a pup from a passenger from Italy and a request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to intercede on his behalf 14
    Praise of Ráo Bahádur Ganpatráo Amrit Mánkar, late First Class Subordinate Judge, Sátára... 14
    Rumoured retirement of Dr. Carter from the Indian Medical Service regretted 14
Public Service Commission:
    Disappointment at the refusal of Government to increase the Civil Service age-limit as recommended by the — 5
    Report of the — and the reply of Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons in connection therewith 6
Records: Attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council directed to the large amount of useless correspondence and returns which the Mámlatdárs have to carry on and submit, and a recommendation that the latter officers should be made more independent than at present... 12
Salt: His Excellency Lord Dufferin censured for the dearness of — in India 6
Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.:
    Alleged coercion by the police in the Crawford case ... 11
    Closing of the proceedings against Mr. Crawford in the District Magistrate's Court at Poona 10
    Comments on the adjournment of Mr. Crawford's case... ... 8
    Partiality shown in the treatment of European and Native offenders. 11
    Regret at the delay in submitting evidence in support of the charges in the cases against Messrs. Crawford and Hanmantráo ... 8
    Trial of Mr. Crawford by a commission:
        The *Bombay Samáchár* 10
        The *Jáme Jamshed* 10
    Trial of Mr. Crawford by a special commission or by the High Court preferred to that by a lesser tribunal... 10
    Want of mature consideration on the part of Government in undertaking the Crawford case 9
    Wish of the public about Mr. Crawford's acquittal and a suggestion that the trial should be held in a spacious room 9
Tomb of Shiváji: Neglect of the —, the founder of the Marátha Empire, at Ráygad 15

Page.

PART II.—*Education*—

Progress of education in India: Comments on the resolution of the Supreme Government on the— 15

PART III.—*Railways*—

Railway Conference, Simla: Accommodation of third-class passengers in railway carriages and the necessity for the presence of a Native on the — 16

Southern Marátha Railway: Praise of His Excellency the Governor of Madras for calling for a statement of all late trains on the Southern India Railway and His Excellency Lord Reay requested to imitate him in the case of the— 16

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Municipalities: Disapproval of the policy of Government in throwing the expense of making sanitary improvements in towns on — ... 16

PART V.—*Native States*—

Cambay: Affairs in the — State 18
Hyderabad: India Council and the — (Deccan) mining scandals ... 17
Native States in India:
British Residents and Political Agents in — and their lording it over the Native Princes 17
Observation that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has been more just and discriminating than Lord Ripon in his recent acts ... 17
Porbandar: Comments on the deposition of the Rána of — and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to make enquiries in the matter personally 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH AUGUST 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Confirmation of Mr. Howell as Resident of Hyderabad desired.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 4th August, writes:—Mr. Cordery has after all retired from Government service from the 13th ultimo, and it is said that Sir Lepel Griffin succeeds him. It will really be a misfortune of the Hyderabad Darbár and the Berárs if Mr. Howell is not confirmed in the appointment.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th August 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 33 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 18th August 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
24	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
25	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
26	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
27	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
28	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
29	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
30	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
31	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
32	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
33	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
34	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
35	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
36	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
37	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
38	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
43	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
45	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
55	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
56	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
57	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
65	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
67	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
68	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
92	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
93	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
94	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
95	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
96	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
97	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
98	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
99	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
100	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
101	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
102	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
103	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
104	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
105	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
106	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
107	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
108	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
109	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
110	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,389
111	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
118	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
119	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Matā	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
121	„ Praja Mitrā	Surat	Do.	950
122	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
123	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
124	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
125	„ Satyā Mitrā	Bombay	Do.	400
126	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
127	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
128	„ Saurāshtrā Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
129	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
130	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
131	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
132	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
133	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patrā	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
135	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
136	„ Vidya Mitrā	Bombay	Do.	300
137	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
138	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
139	The Havyak Subodhā	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadā Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayā	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patrā	Do.	Do.	310
143	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
149	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The British rule in India and its good and bad sides.

1. After praising the British Indian rule for the blessings of peace, education and other benefits it has bestowed upon the country, the *Nyáyadarshak* (116), in its issue of the 13th August, avers that the British nation has betrayed its trust by draining away the wealth of India and thus impoverishing it by a highly expensive system of administration necessitating the imposition of taxes, whether fair or foul, appeals to the British sense of justice and freedom, and prays that India may be restored to its pristine prosperity.

Appointment of Sir Archibald Alison to the India Council disapproved.

2. In noticing the appointment of Sir Archibald Alison in place of Sir William Foster to the India Council, the *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 14th August, says:—It was expected that the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir William Foster would be filled up by the appointment of a well-tried friend of India like Sir William Hunter, but quite an unexpected nomination has been made. Sir Archibald is a good military commander and has taken a distinguished part in several battles, but his connection with India has been very short and of old date, and his appointment to the India Council smells of a desire on the part of Viscount Cross to reward one of the prominent members of the Conservative party. Indian interests needed the appointment of a European or a Native of India who had the welfare of the country at heart, but they were overlooked in the anxiety to advance party interests. However, another vacancy has just occurred by the retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday and two more are likely to occur in the current year, and as it is desirable that in their case at least justice should be done to India, a strong agitation on the subject should be got up by the people here and their well-wishers in England. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 15th August expresses similar sentiments.]

Disappointment at the refusal of Government to increase the Civil Service age-limit as recommended by the Public Service Commission.

3. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th August, says that if the recommendation of the Public Service Commission for the raising of the age-limit of the Indian candidates for the Civil Service Examination be not sanctioned, its labours will have been not only thrown away, but will prove highly detrimental to the interests of the natives of India. [The *Rást Goftár* (83) of the 12th August and several other papers also express disappointment at the intention of Government not to alter the Civil Service age-limit, and think that the Public Service Commission will do no good to the Natives. The *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of the 12th August remarks that if the Statutory Civil Service be abolished as feared from the report submitted by the Public Service Commission, the Natives will lose all their rights, for, as stated by the Commission in its report, certain appointments in the uncovenanted service reserved for the Natives are such as can generally be bestowed upon them as well as upon Europeans, that it feared from the very beginning that the Natives would scarcely be benefited by the appointment of the Commission and that it is their misfortune that their fears are going to be realized.]

Government requested to allow the subjects of the Native Princes of India to appear for the Indian Civil Service Examination.

4. The *Yajdán Parast* (137), in its issue of the 12th August, refers to the report of a Native student from Oude not having been allowed to appear for the Indian Civil Service Examination on the ground of his not being a British subject, and observes:—Are not the subjects of Native Princes the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen? Does not the British Government claim supremacy over the Native States? Why should then the subjects of the latter be prevented from competing for the Civil Service? Are not candidates from educational institutions in Native States allowed to appear for examinations held by the Universities in British territories? Do they not get Government appointments in British territories? Have Government made special arrangements for them whereby to point them out as being distinct from their own subjects or is there any reason for so doing? There is nothing of the kind and the doors of the Civil Service should not be kept closed against them. The prohibition is simply unbecoming and injustice

will thereby be done to youths in Native States and their zeal for education and politics will die out. Government should, therefore, at once do away with this prohibition and do justice to them.

Disapproval of the decision of the Bengal Government in the case of Mr. Kirkwood, Judge of Patna.

5. In noticing the decision of the Bengal Government in the case of Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Judge of Patna, who subjected a Hindu girl of twelve years to an examination at the hands of a medical practitioner, the *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 13th August, says:—The Bengal Government has shown its weakness in letting Mr. Kirkwood go without the punishment he deserved for his culpable indiscretion that has ruined the character of an innocent young girl. This conduct of the Bengal Government will not produce a good effect on the public mind. If Government had inflicted proper punishment on the Patna Judge, it would have produced a good effect on the wilful and mischievous officers who abound in Bengal. Complaints are often heard about some Judges in Bengal being partial to European sportsmen at whose hands villagers are accidentally killed. These Judges attribute such unfortunate occurrences to simple chance, without considering that they cannot occur without gross carelessness on the part of the sportsmen, and let the accused go unpunished. [Several other papers also disapprove of the decision arrived at by the Bengal Government in the matter and wish that Mr. Kirkwood had been duly punished by them.]

Approval of the action of the Calcutta High Court and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal towards Mr. Kirkwood, Judge of Patna.

6. The *Dnyánodayă* (8), in its issue of the 16th August, writes:—The course followed by the Calcutta High Court and by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal towards Mr. Kirkwood helps to restore public confidence that even high position will not prevent a wrong-doer from suffering due punishment. But whenever we think and speak of the outrage done by an English judicial officer, let us not forget or overlook the unfeeling and cowardly course of the Indian assessors or jury who concurred with Mr. Kirkwood in his abnormal proceeding.

Discharge of Mr. Arthur Crawford by the District Magistrate, Poona.

7. The announcement of the revocation of the sanction of Government for the trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner, C. D., before Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona, of his consequent discharge by the Magistrate under Section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code and of the intention of Government to appoint a special commission to investigate the charges brought against him gave rise to much newspaper writing on the subject. The Native press was divided in its opinion, some newspapers being for and some against Government. A few papers in the distant mofussil mistook the discharge of Mr. Crawford for his acquittal and were much delighted to fancy an able and popular officer freed from the storm that had been, as they supposed, hastily raised against him by Government. Many poor people of Ratnágiri, says the *Satyă Shodhak* (59) of the 12th August, manifested their joy at the news of the release of Mr. Crawford by the distribution of sugar, as is the custom among the Natives. Several papers gave currency to various rumours in explanation of the discharge of Mr. Crawford.

Approval of the appointment of a commission to try Mr. Arthur Crawford.

8. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 12th August considers it unfortunate that Government should have had to withdraw their sanction for the prosecution of Mr. Crawford before the District Magistrate, Poona, but quite approves of their proposal to have all the charges against Mr. Crawford enquired into by a commission as being fair and just to all parties concerned.

9. The *Rást Goftár* (83) of the same date also considers a commission to be a better tribunal than a Judge and a jury for the trial of Mr. Crawford on the ground of the decision of the former being more likely to give satisfaction to the public than the verdict of a jury. In putting a stop to the proceedings before the Magistrate and proposing the appointment of a commission, Government have, says the paper, only taken the course which, but for the attempt of the accused to abscond, they would have taken in the very commencement.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 13th August, writes:—It seems that Government have been induced by their legal advisers to drop the prosecution of Mr. Crawford for want of sufficient and satisfactory proofs, and this is quite in accordance with the procedure allowed by the law and followed in many cases almost every day. It is therefore idle for Mr. Crawford's apologists to contend that no criminal proceedings should have been instituted unless Government had sufficient evidence against the accused. Government are now going to try Mr. Crawford by a commission. This is certainly a very wise step. It will ensure a very fair and full inquiry and inspire the confidence of the public, whether its result be favourable to Mr. Crawford or not. In the meantime it is due to the Government of Bombay to say that the courage with which they have undertaken to hold a full investigation into the conduct of Mr. Crawford as a public officer deserves every praise. We of the Native press, who are always calling upon the Government to improve their administration, ought to uphold the course which they have bravely adopted in this matter. We ought to uphold it for this reason that it indicates plainly the desire of Government to keep the administration so pure as to be even beyond the breath of suspicion. If we do not do so, we shall be proving false to our oft-repeated professions and our avowed anxiety to see the Government conducted on righteous principles.

11. The *Rájyabhakt* (122), in its issue of the 14th August, says:—The Government have withdrawn Mr. Crawford's case from the Magistrate's court either owing to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's request to Her Majesty the Queen, or to the pressure of the Secretary of State or of the Government of India, or to the recommendation of numerous Civilians, or the want of proofs, or for some other reason. As regards the commission of inquiry, the public will form either of the two opinions, viz., that Government have nominated the commission in order that Mr. Crawford may be pronounced innocent by it, or that they have done so in order to prevent him from being pronounced innocent by a jury in a court of law, as he has a right to be tried by a jury. The public entertains good feelings for Mr. Crawford, but if Hanmantráo is found guilty, we do not think that it will consider Mr. Crawford innocent, for he has given promotion to those persons who have paid money to Hanmantráo. We do not think that Government have shown weakness in withdrawing Mr. Crawford's case from the Magistrate's court. It is the duty of Government to prevent certain matters coming to the knowledge of the people in order to keep the covenanted service spotless, and hence the arrangement for the nomination of a commission. They have thereby done nothing wrong. Our humble opinion is that the credit of Government consists in doing impartial justice after a proper enquiry into Mr. Crawford's case, though he may be next to His Excellency the Governor.

12. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 16th August, writes:—We think that the Bombay Government is following exactly the right course in regard to Mr. Crawford. When it found that the attempt to try him before the Magistrate on a few charges was likely to result doubtfully, it was best for Mr. Crawford, if he is innocent, and best for public confidence in Government that one trial should not end the enquiry into the scores of charges which are being freely talked about in the presidency as pending over him. Hence it is best all round that a commission should be appointed to sift the whole matter.

13. The *Gujarát Gazette* (79), in its issue of the 16th August, writes:—The news of the sudden withdrawal of the charges against Mr. Crawford by the Government Solicitor gave reasons to hope that the matter would end there and that it was *hushed up*, or that, as some strong partizans of Indian bureaucracy would have it, Government thought fit to come to an amicable settlement with the accused. The people thought it a national grievance that the heaven-born service should have been so rotten as to be incapable of standing the test of an open enquiry. But they felt much relieved when later on they were informed that Mr. Crawford was to be tried by a commission, as required by the rules of the Covenanted Civil Service. No doubt Mr. Crawford and his friends may complain of the cruel suspense in which they will have to stand some time longer. But they have to thank themselves for the premature step

Government were obliged to take. Had not Mr. Crawford attempted to run away, Government could have spared all the hurry about the matter, and would not have opened the enquiry until all the preliminaries were arranged. A commission is the proper tribunal, both for the defence of Mr. Crawford and for the protection of the public interests and the ends of justice. We only hope in the interests of the Civil Service of India that the Bombay Government will show strength in the selection of *independent* commissioners as they did in the notorious Cambay case and in acting upon the report of the commissioners without leaving the final orders in the hands of the Secretary of State for India as they did in the Cambay case.

14. The *Pársi Punch* (118), in its issue of the 12th August, observes:—From the frying-pan into the fire! Mr. Crawford's case has been withdrawn from the criminal court and Government have resolved to appoint a commission to enquire into it. This tactics to take it out of the frying-pan and to throw it into the fire appears to suit the political tact of Government very well.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 12th August does not consider the action of Government to be unjustifiable, but hopes that decisive action will be taken without further delay.

Approval of an enquiry by a commission and disapproval of the past proceedings.

16. The *Native Opinion* (11) of the 12th August is glad for the sake of all concerned that Government are going to have a commission for the trial of Mr. Crawford, but says:—The history of the Arthur Crawford case has up to this time been a chapter of surprises, and reads more like a school-boy romance than the thoughtful procedure of a responsible Government. If Government well knew that there was no evidence justifying a conviction against Mr. Crawford, then their obtaining a warrant has exposed them to the charge of misleading the Magistrate. But if there was evidence, then the subsequent prayer for adjournment and the final withdrawal of the case, and that too behind the back of the accused, is simply inexplicable.

Reasons why Mr. Crawford should not be tried by a commission, and a suggestion for nominating the editors of certain newspapers, European and Native, along with one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court to try Mr. Crawford.

17. The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 16th August, writes:—The condition of Government as regards Mr. Crawford's case appears to have become very awkward in the last week. We do not think that the public would in the least believe that the action suddenly taken by Government against Mr. Crawford was taken through thoughtlessness or without proofs, for His Excellency the Governor's Council is very thoughtful and strong (enough) to take action after minute inquiry; there is not even one (member) in it who would be so thoughtless as to act hastily. Nevertheless, His Excellency Lord Reay's Government having withdrawn the charges against Mr. Crawford from the Magistrate's court and resolved to appoint a commission of inquiry, the public is surprisingly confused and makes various conjectures. It is true that Englishmen must consider it very hard that such a high officer should be criminally tried before a Magistrate. But we are sorry that Government have by doing what they have done created a distinction between the white and the black among their servants. The offence of bribery is very detestable and those charged with it should be tried alike without any distinction of colour or position. But as the Government of Lord Reay has changed its attitude after taking a proper step in the matter, we think that some strong pressure must have been brought to bear upon it. Mr. Crawford is not Mahárája Malhár Ráo that it is necessary that he should be tried by a commission for such a mean offence! All the servants of Her Majesty the Queen should be treated alike. Even though it be laid down in the Civil Service rules that Civilians should be tried by a commission, Government have of their own accord shown weakness in altering their first resolution, and now the public is naturally quite doubtful whether the result of the trial by a commission will be honest or not. The commission will be composed of persons from Bengal. What of it, they will after all be Europeans! If Government wish to give satisfaction to the public, they should appoint three or four persons out of the editors of the Bengal newspapers, the

Indian Statesman, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman*, along with one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court to inquire into the matter.

Adverse comments on the action of Government in the Crawford case.

18. While writing about the withdrawal of the charges laid against Mr. Crawford by Government, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 13th August remarks:—On reading the letters addressed by the Bombay Government to Mr. Crawford since his suspension, one is painfully surprised at the irresoluteness and slovenliness betrayed therein by high Government officers with regard to such important matters. Government may be acting with a good motive, but they ought to remember that it is one thing to do a thing with a good motive and another to do it wisely. We wish that Mr. Crawford and all those who may be involved with him in the charge of corruption may be duly punished. Though the whole of the Native press has praised Mr. Crawford for the extraordinary sagacity he possesses and for the assistance rendered by him in matters of public good, yet nobody says that he should not be adequately punished if he be really guilty. But the behaviour of Government is certainly surprising. It is natural that the people should, from what has hitherto occurred in connection with this case, doubt the presence of a wise and shrewd statesman in the Executive Council at the present time. The hurried seizing and apprehending, the wild running about, the taking of heavy bail and in default of it the preparation to escort one to the Yerrowda Jail before sunset and the weakness shown on the first day in the criminal court, all these things point out the censurable conduct of Government. If a Native State had been guilty of such conduct, Government would have declared its unfitness. But a master has no master, and such is the condition of our Government. Is it meant that the law should be used according to convenience by calling it into requisition when Mr. Crawford is running away and by appointing a commission when he is released on bail? If the evidence was not strong enough, why was the case taken before a criminal court? "Because Mr. Crawford fled away" is the reply given. What reply will be given to the question "What will you do if he runs away to-morrow?". When Mr. Crawford ran away he ought to have been, as he has now been, served with a notice of the intention of Government to appoint a commission, and then if he had run away no blame would have rested upon it. Government was mistaken in having a warrant issued, and it is surprising that it should not have thought of the support that this mistake would lend to the accused. If Government has changed its mind because it does not desire that Mr. Crawford should be punished in a criminal court it must be said that it is partial to him. If the issue of a warrant is a mistake, it must be said that no member of Government is far-sighted. If the withdrawal of the charge be due to a check from the Supreme Government, His Excellency Lord Reay ought to have tendered his resignation. These are the three conjectures formed by the people. If Mr. Crawford be proved to be corrupt, it is right that full punishment according to the law should be meted out to him. We have nothing to say against it. But such childishness does not reflect credit upon Government. If Government thought that the charge of corruption could not be legally proved and that the whole fabric would in the end tumble down, and if they had moral conviction of Mr. Crawford's guilt, they ought to have had recourse to a wiser and more dignified and beneficial step. But statesmanship is required for the adoption of such a step and for evading being blown along with the storm, and that commodity is dear in the present market!

19. In an article headed "The withdrawal of the charges against Mr. Crawford—Government censuring themselves," the *Gujaráti* (104) of the 12th August takes the Government to task for withdrawing the prosecution against Mr. Crawford without declaring the reasons for so doing, and observes:—The withdrawal of the prosecution against Mr. Crawford has caused great surprise. The useless wild hurry and bustle displayed by the Bombay Government has come to an indefinite end and His Excellency Lord Reay's Government and his Council have made fools of themselves! The Bombay Government is paralysed, thoughtless and without a fixed principle of action. Hasty and confused, impatient and rash in undertaking work without enquiry! Acting on super-

ficial proofs! A very dishonourable blot on Lord Reay's career! Though we ourselves and the public do not say that Mr. Crawford is guilty or that he is not guilty, the way in which action has been taken against him is very objectionable and regrettable. At the very time of his arrest it was said that he would be acquitted, that influence would be used or that the necessary proofs would not be forthcoming. But we did not place the slightest confidence in these allegations. When the case was first heard on the 1st instant it appeared that there was not much substance in it. The reasons put forward by the Government Solicitor for postponement were all unsound, and it is a matter for regret that the case should have been found to be groundless. Such a hollowness in a big political affair is very dreadful, and when the case has been withdrawn without giving the necessary explanation to the public in the matter, it is but natural that its truth should be doubted. It appears that the particulars that have come out in connection with Mr. Crawford are not serviceable as direct proofs. Some of them are satisfactory, but not convincing, and Government must have withdrawn the prosecution after perfect enquiry. Government have been very hasty in undertaking the prosecution and have at the eleventh hour tried to procure proofs. They will have for the sake of their own reputation to publish their explanation in this matter. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, stated at the trial on 1st August that the prosecution did not even dream that Mr. Crawford would be defended by a barrister! What a pitiful and disgraceful argument this is! The way in which the Bombay Government have taken action in this case is very disgraceful. A special enquiry ought to be made in the matter and those who have thus causelessly entrapped the Bombay Government should be duly punished. We do not in the least pity Mr. Crawford, but if he has been needlessly brought into disgrace, the Bombay Government ought to give him compensation. If the proofs adduced be weak, he should be tried by a commission. If the charges against him be quite unfounded, those who gave false information should be prosecuted. A large portion of the Bombay public is glad at Mr. Crawford's acquittal, for he has obliged many in his good time. But now the question is what will become of his agent, Mr. Hanmantráo? Either both must be guilty or both not guilty. Government will have to declare the method in which they will try those persons who say that they have given bribes to Mr. Crawford through Mr. Hanmantráo and have accomplished their objects. Great responsibility rests over the Bombay Government in the matter, and until they come out innocent, they, according to the present appearances, seem to have passed a vote of censure upon themselves. Such has never been the case before. In convicting Mr. Crawford the Bombay Government themselves have come into a scrape, from which they must for the sake of their own reputation emerge soon.

20. The *Mahárásthrá Vritt* (43), in its issue of the 13th August, says:—We are exceedingly delighted and surprised to hear of the discharge of Mr. Crawford. For one can say without fear of contradiction that the Bombay Government with their experienced officers have, by displaying their childishness and indiscretion in the farce which they have performed, dazzled the people of the Bombay Presidency. Nothing final is yet known about the Mámlatdárs who are said to have been suspended and about the case against Hanmantráo Jághirdár. We request Government not to crush the poor Natives connected with this case and to restore order as before. We for one do not think that it will be considered an act of manliness on the part of Government to destroy poor, humble sheep when the hungry lion has escaped from their hands. It will be similar to punishing one for another's fault.

21. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 13th August, says:—We hear of a rumour that the police are extorting confessions of having given bribes to Mr. Crawford from the Mámlatdárs who have been summoned to Poona in this case and that some Magistrates are indirectly . . . . . . the police in this matter. This rumour, if true, is very horrible and will in a way strengthen the hands of the accused. The authorities concerned should consider this. Government have been committing mistakes since the beginning of the Crawford case and its ultimate result will very likely be similar to the digging a mouse out of a mountain. In the first place the provision in the law holding the giver of a bribe to be punishable is unjust, and has produced

such evil results that corrupt officers are not in the least afraid of the Act, but are on the contrary assisted by it in their sinful practice. In the present case Government can actually see how far we are right in saying this. Another mistake is that Government have not given general amnesty to the people in this case as has been done by the Government of Madras in the case of bribery against a Subordinate Judge in that presidency. How can people under these circumstances dare place their foot upon the tail of a serpent like Mr. Crawford? Should not Government know how necessary it is to remove altogether the fear of the people on whom they are dependent for evidence which is the chief thing in this case? When they are committing great blunders in these simple matters and are moreover giving cause to ugly rumours like the one above alluded to, what name should we give to their outlandish wisdom? Anybody will see that the present exposure of the charges against Mr. Crawford is due to the negligence of Government. They would not have had to undergo so much trouble and to bring themselves into discredit if they had been careful from the beginning. But what can one do when Government is eccentric? We are perfectly sure that their silliness is sure to result in something absurd. That a representative of Her Majesty the Queen should have had to prosecute for bribery an officer like Mr. Crawford, who stands 4th or 5th in rank, before a judicial officer junior to him is the best proof of their strange wisdom. Look how strange it is that Government have not yet properly appreciated the wisdom, shrewdness and boldness of Mr. Crawford. He can get the support of any number of Natives, and the latter are quite ready to do anything for him. Undoubtedly all Europeans, excepting only four or five officers, are pleased with him. Government are only showing their own senselessness and endangering the lives of many Natives by taking action against an able and popular man at the instance of four or five officers. God is, therefore, the only help in this matter.

Delay on the part of Government in giving out their intention to institute enquiries into the charges against Mr. Crawford by a commission disapproved.

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 13th August, writes:—If, as alleged now, it was the intention of Government from the first to appoint a commission under Act XXXVII. of 1850 to enquire into the charges against the ex-Commissioner of the Central Division, are the public to understand that Government required three weeks to finally make up their mind on such a question as this? And also if such was their intention from the first, it is somewhat difficult to understand why an intimation of such intention on their part was not conveyed to Mr. Crawford in the communication handed to him through Mr. Moore or at least in reply to his demi-official note to Mr. Nugent dated 16th ultimo. It is now contended on behalf of Government that in abandoning the criminal proceedings under the regular criminal law in favour of the less rigorous procedure under the forementioned law of 1850 the Bombay Government have displayed considerable tenderness for Mr. Crawford's position and past services. If that be really so, it is difficult to understand how Government could have treated with scant courtesy a man who had occupied all but the highest position and for whom it is now alleged that they profess the tenderest regard. When we have regard to the fact that very recently a Native Deputy Collector in Sind was criminally prosecuted for bribery and punished, we cannot understand why a European officer should be treated differently; on the contrary, we think that if Mr. Crawford be really guilty, the highest punishment that can be awarded to him under the Penal Code would be hardly adequate to the offence with which he is now charged.

Delay on the part of Government in supplying full details of charges against Mr. Crawford strongly censured.

23. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 15th August, writes:—The public at large is fully justified, from a study of the facts as yet made known to it, in pronouncing the action of Government as highly arbitrary, harassing and cruel to the unfortunate accused, who, in spite of his repeated and incessant efforts and those of his legal advisers, has not yet succeeded in extracting from Government the barest information regarding the extent of his supposed offences, and the number and particulars of the transactions to be cited as

charges against him, either in the criminal courts or before the commission. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the fair name of the British Government and an indelible stigma upon their unparalleled reputation for justice and fair-play, if a moment's further delay is allowed to take place by the Bombay Government in furnishing all available information and details of the charges, the principal actors in this disgraceful drama, and the names of witnesses, to the legal advisers of Mr. Crawford and in affording them ample time to explain the circumstances or expose the baselessness of the charges brought against him. The patience of the public has been sufficiently overtaxed up to this time, and every one having the remotest connection with the Revenue branch of the service is extremely anxious to have the whole mystery laid bare for public inspection.

Censure passed on Government for suspending Mr. Crawford without mature consideration.

24. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—If the Government of Bombay had deliberately conceived the idea of divesting itself of every shred of reputation it might have previously possessed, we will not say for wisdom or justice, but for some semblance of regard for common sense and ordinary business capacity, it could hardly have more completely succeeded than it has done in the line of conduct it has pursued towards one of its highest placed servants, an old Civilian of long service and deserved repute for ability and administrative energy. Such is the bare outline of a case which has, we believe, no parallel in the history of British India. And there is no single point in the procedure of the Government to which the strongest objection cannot and ought to be taken. That the conduct of an official of Mr. Crawford's position and rank should have been subjected for many weeks to a secret and inquisitorial examination was, we will hope, an unprecedented proceeding; that he should have been abruptly suspended,—in itself a severe penalty for an unproved offence, without being allowed or called upon for any reply to the charge brought against him—was, it appears to us, hard and uncalled for to an extreme degree; that he should have been arrested was perhaps inevitable under the circumstance of his extraordinary attempt to leave the country in disguise, but it was a most unfortunate occurrence, the only effect of which was of necessity to discredit the administration, and finally that it should be now discovered that the charges were altogether untenable, and that in that withdrawal the Government should practically confess to having grievously erred throughout, we have a climax of demonstrated folly and injustice resulting in what is nothing more nor less than a scandal of the gravest kind, damaging alike to the Government, to the service, and to the public at large. Even on the narrowest grounds of expediency, setting aside considerations of justice, dignity and State policy, this washing of dirty linen in public, this apparently wanton exhibition of scandal, would be infinitely deplorable, and the Government of Bombay in this respect alone stands convicted of a want of ordinary sagacity and *savoir faire* that seriously damages its repute and weakens its authority. In its graver aspect it is a reproach to the entire Indian administration that the principles of even-handed justice should have been set aside in the conspicuous example of misgovernment and incapacity recorded for all time in the Crawford case.

Expression of delight at the termination of the proceedings against Mr. Crawford.

25. The *Shri Shivâji* (62), in its issue of the 10th August, says:—From the very commencement of the proceedings it has been whispered that Government have no evidence sufficient to bring home the charges brought against him to Mr. Crawford, and from the postponement of the case there is no doubt that there was much truth in these whispers. This must therefore be one of the reasons for revoking the sanction for magisterial enquiry. Another rumour says that the Bombay Government has acted upon the order received from the Secretary of State for India in revoking the sanction. Mr. Crawford had the good of the people at heart and we rejoice at the withdrawal of the proceedings against him. Hundreds of people would not have condemned, as they at present do, the conduct of Government, of Mr. Crawford, of the whole covenanted and uncovenanted service and of the poor Natives, had not the Government acted hastily and in a foolish manner in this case. It is degrading to His

Excellency the Governor that his conduct in this matter was not such as would become a real statesman. It is very good that the case has at last terminated in this manner. It would be better if poor Hanmantráo were also released.

Prediction about Mr. Crawford being acquitted in the end.

26. The *Hindu Punch* (29), in its issue of the 16th August, says:—The people were under a misunderstanding when they rejoiced at the discharge of Mr. Crawford. The real thing is that Mr. Crawford has not been acquitted, but has been overtaken by a more serious calamity. People may rejoice or be sorry for this as they please. His stars are adverse to him. Government are resolutely following him up. They are sure to get him into some trouble. Poor soul! Mr. Crawford was affectionate and mixed with the Natives; he behaved like a brother and friend towards Natives of all castes and creeds. Nobody wished ill of him. An orthodox man from Poona or some other place has engaged about 20 Bráhmans to pray God to relieve him from this calamity. Let us await the result! There is another conclusion which should not be left out of consideration. As a rule, in cases in which Government are the prosecutors the accused are now-a-days acquitted under the modern mode of British justice. The people have lost all confidence in the British Government. This is not at all desirable. The Home Government has unswervingly followed the course of letting off European culprits. Mr. Wilson, who was convicted by the commission appointed to enquire into the charges brought against him and by the Bombay Government, was allowed to retire on pension by the Home Government. In order that complete justice may be done to Mr. Crawford and that he may not think that the slightest injustice has been done to him, the Bombay Government have asked the Government of India to appoint impartial commissioners from presidencies other than Bombay to enquire into the charges brought against him. Although so much precaution is being taken, the people's belief will not be falsified. All such outward shows are perfectly useless. The truth is sure to succeed in the end. Even though a European committed a deliberate murder he must be acquitted under the plea that the deceased had had a liver-complaint or suffered from a heart-disease. This is the truth and this truth must succeed. What the Bráhmans were under the Peshwás and the Mahomedans under the Moghals, the Europeans are under the British rule. As they belong to the ruling race they should be proud of and partial to each other. This is the true thing.

Suggestion that the commission for the trial of Mr. Crawford should be held at Bombay.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (107), in its issue of the 16th August, says:—Probably Government intend to hold the commission for the trial of Mr. A. T. Crawford at Poona, because most of the witnesses to be brought before the commission are residents of the Deccan, and because Government will find it easy to direct the proceedings against the accused, its seat being for the present at that station. But considering other conveniences and with a view to put the case beyond all local influence of the Deccan where the alleged occurrences are said to have taken place, it would be better to hold the commission at Bombay. Neither Government nor their witnesses will be inconvenienced by the transfer of the case.

Government praised for their moral courage and Mr. Crawford believed to be a victim to his subordinates.

28. The *Pandit* (147), in its issue of the 17th August, writes:—The Government of Lord Reay deserves no small praise for the moral courage which it has been displaying in connection with the Crawford case. Our readers are fully aware that this case was to be decided before the District Magistrate of Poona, but the Government has now changed its mind and has been therefore preparing itself to hold a commission for a full investigation of the case. Eventually it may or it may not turn out that Mr. Crawford has done anything to forfeit the trust reposed in him by Government. We cannot really pronounce any verdict on this point at present and must reserve it till the time the case reaches its end. We have already said that we can lay no blame at the door of Mr. Crawford if any misdeed has been committed as alleged, and we shall hold to this

till last. Now we look to the case from a totally different point of view. Government would have richly deserved blame had it turned a deaf ear to the accusations brought before it and thus slept quietly over the affair. The promptitude with which they have taken notice of these allegations is an index of their desire to preserve the fame of John Bull's sense of justice. It plainly shows how much weight the doctrine of a "fair field and no favour" bears weight with it and how heedless it is to nasty notions of caste, colour and creed. It never thought, as some narrow-minded people do, that an enquiry into this case would lower the dignity of the Anglo-Indian race. The Native press, which is always loud in its complaints about the deteriorated condition of the administration in some parts, must uphold the course adopted by Government, for if it acts otherwise it will belie its own word.

Comments on the character of the evidence in the Hanmantráo case.

29. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 15th August, says:—The testimony of persons who first arranged matters with Hanmantráo and gave him large sums as bribes carries with it the inherent defect of suspicion and contamination rendering it nearly worthless when weighed in the scale of justice. The persons appearing as witnesses in the three cases against Hanmantráo, with the exception of two individuals, have rendered themselves liable to criminal prosecution under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, and it would be the height of judicial folly to assume the guilt of the accused upon the strength of such adulterated evidence, unless it is corroborated by either circumstantial or documentary evidence of an exceptionally reliable character or by the evidence of independent persons worthy of credit. It is a very strange circumstance that the very persons who proclaim their own infamy and admit the enjoyment of advantages thus purchased in the market of sin and crime should be the persons most willing to come forward to accuse their accomplices and thus to make themselves doubly infamous. If the greater part of evidence in support of the charges to be brought against Mr. Crawford be of this suspicious nature, we fear Government will have to considerably strengthen their side before they hope for success. The spectacle of the prime tempters and the shame-faced accusers being the same persons is a very strange and disgusting one, and must have been brought about by the wholesale grant of pardon to a lot of unworthy souls, meriting severe castigation at the hands of every lover of justice, truth and fairplay. It would not redound much to the credit of Government and their energetic and efficient staff of confidential officers, if the whole of the evidence against either of the accused be of this stamp, alike void of credit and incapable of corroboration by independent testimony drawn from undefiled sources.

Attendance of witnesses in the Hanmantráo case, how it has been secured and the character of their evidence.

30. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 16th August, writes:—The Poona correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, in his letter of the 11th instant, published on Monday last, has the following paragraph describing the method pursued by Mr. Ommanney and those who are associated with him in preparing the case against Mr. Arthur Crawford, ex-Commissioner of the Central Division: "Mr. Ommanney, C. S., assisted by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lucas, and two others, is engaged in investigating cases—a tedious process. Though before the Inspector-General of Police, this inquiry is not conducted by summonses issued to those who may have information to give; the attendance at Poona is quite voluntary. Owing to the frequent transfers of local officials the evidence is not always to be found in the locality where the offence is charged. It often happens that the money said to have been raised for illicit purposes was procured part in one district and part in another; this gives rise to delay in the work of verification and in the interrogation of those preferring information. It is said that the allegations extend outside the bounds of the two Divisions and direct attention to some political transactions and to a Native State. But it is idle at present to attempt to note all the reports that are current." The public is thus asked to believe that those from whom information incriminating the ex-Commissioner of the Central Division has been obtained or is being still obtained have come forward quite voluntarily to proffer the same. We hope that subsequent events will prove

this assertion to be quite true. It would seem that almost everybody who has had anything to do with Mr. Arthur Crawford, since he became Divisional Commissioner about ten years go, has been seized quite suddenly during the last two or three months with the most irrepressible desire to clear out his conscience by offering to make a clean breast of everything that he may know to the prejudice of that unfortunate gentleman. It would be interesting to know the combination of circumstances which contributed to such a result. If there be any truth in the charge on the strength of information in respect of which the District Magistrate of Poona granted a warrant last month to arrest Mr. Arthur Crawford, it would seem that as recently as the 10th June last he received Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Bálkrishna Govind Sindekar, Mámlatdár of the Chándor Táluka in the Násik District, to prevent, it is alleged, his transfer to another táluka and also to secure for himself rapid promotion. Should this and similar other charges be really well-founded and true, it would be interesting to know how it pays these subordinate officials whose monthly salary varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 to invest such large sums to secure these posts. We do not know if the voluntary confessions made by these self-condemned officials before the Inspector-General of Police or any other officer who may have been authorized to receive them, have or have not disclosed the means by which they recoup the heavy outlay thus incurred; for surely it stands to reason to suppose that if they have really paid the alleged heavy price for these posts, or for promotion, or to prevent their transfers from particular tálukás, they must have recouped themselves somehow, and cannot have paid the alleged heavy price for the mere pleasure of paying it. These reflections suggest themselves most naturally, and it would be interesting to know, as we have already suggested above, whether the voluntarily proferred confessions have or have not thrown any light upon this aspect of the question. The *Bombay Gazette* in its issue of Tuesday last says: "There is a wide-spread impression that it *pays* subordinate officials to invest thousands of rupees in the purchase of small posts of which the *legitimate* emoluments are counted in hundreds." The italics are our own. Should the Commission of Inquiry under Act XXXVII of 1850 be eventually appointed, the inquiry may take a turn perhaps little expected by the several subordinate officials who have unburdened their conscience in the presence of the Inspector-General of Police. In fact, the trial promises to be the most sensational ever held in India.

Poverty of the agriculturists and policy of Government.

31. The *Jagadádarsh* (31), in its issue of the 12th August, says:—The indebtedness of the agriculturists was originally due to the Stamp, Registration and Limitation Acts which Government passed for the purposes of revenue and which pressed hard upon the agriculturists in connection with their dealings with the money-lenders. The consequence was that the farmers were over head and ears in debt and were found to be too poor to pay even the land revenue due from them to Government. The latter then, with a view to free the agriculturists from the clutches of the money-lender and to enable them to pay the Government dues, passed the special enactment called the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, under which a debtor could claim back from his creditor the amount which by an inspection of the accounts the latter could be shown to have received in excess of the amount due under the terms of the Act. When, therefore, suits were filed by the money-lenders in the Civil Courts the agriculturist debtors alleged the produce of their mortgaged fields to be four times what it really was, with the object of having their land restored to them by the Courts on the ground of the creditors having had their principal repaid with interest thereon. Now that the whole land is about to be resurveyed and reassessed, Government have ordered their officers not to oppress the agriculturists, but to take the produce of their land as stated by them in the Civil Courts and to assess it accordingly. Thus the false statements made by the agriculturists are to be used against themselves and for the benefit of Government. Such are the tactics of Government whereby they oppress the Indian *rayat* and benefit their own countrymen. The agriculturists are well-punished for their folly and dishonesty by the land assessment being much raised.

Arrears of work in some of the District Courts in the Bombay Presidency and approval of the course taken by the Bombay High Court Judges for their independence.

32. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 13th August, writes:—We are glad that the High Court of Bombay has protested against the manner in which the Government of this presidency have issued, without consulting the former, a resolution complaining of the arrears of work in some of the District Courts. The District Courts are subordinate to the High Court and Government were not justified in usurping the power of the latter. We hope the High Court will fight for its independence to the last and prevent the executive from trenching upon its ground. The Government of Madras, too, has been trying to lord it over the High Court there. It required the Judges to register the hours of their daily attendance and work. The Chief Justice has, however, refused to comply with the order, urging that High Court Judges are not school-boys. If Judges will fight like this for their independence, they will receive the cordial support of the public. [The *Sholápur Samáchár* (61), in its issue of the 14th August, says that it is natural for the High Court Judges to be offended when Government meddle with the business assigned to them. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (23), in its issue of the 16th August, expresses its opinion that the Government ought to have consulted the High Court Judges before issuing their resolution.]

Approval of the resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the arrears of work in some of the District Courts.

33. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 12th August, refers to the resolution issued by the Bombay Government regarding the arrears of work in some of the District Courts and to the protest of the Judges of the Bombay High Court against it for not having been consulted in the matter, and says:—It is right to consult the proper authorities before issuing such a resolution, but then what about the inconvenience and hardship suffered by the *rayat* owing to the arrears of work? We think Government were quite justified in issuing the resolution. [The *Kalpataru* (34), in its issue of the 12th August, says that there would have been no necessity on the part of Government for issuing such a resolution if the High Court Judges had attended to the complaints about the arrears of work in some of the districts.]

Comments on the apathy of the Bombay Mahomedans in joining the Indian National Congress.

34. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 12th August, writes:—We are unable to see what harm could possibly be done by the Mahomedans joining the other great communities of India at the Congress. Two meetings of the Musalmans were held last week in Bombay and about a score of speeches were made against the Congress; but we searched in vain for a single rational argument that might go to prove that it would injure the interests of the Mahomedans if they were to unite with the rest of the Natives in considering, at a well-regulated assemblage, proposals bearing upon the general welfare of the country. [Several other papers also disapprove of the Bombay Mahomedans keeping aloof from the Indian National Congress and think that they have been misled by the utterances and attitude of Sir Syed Ahmed in this matter, while some papers think that their leaders want to secure Government favour. The *Satyă Mitră* (125) of Bombay of the 12th August advises the Pársis also to keep aloof from the Congress as Europeans do not wish that they should take any part in it and as it is to their interests that they should learn to approve of the opinions entertained by Europeans and the actions liked by European officers. It also strongly recommends the Honourable Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit not to take any part in the Congress movement in his capacity of Chairman of the Bombay Presidency Association.]

Want of rain in Gujarát and the necessity for Government taking speedy measures for the relief of village labourers.

35. Under the heading "Fresh intelligence," the *Gujaráti* (104), in its issue of the 12th August, writes:—The want of rain is felt this year in almost the whole of Gujarát and the labourers in villages are being starved owing to the stoppage of agricultural labour which is their sole support. Up to this time they have managed to live upon vegetables, but as no rain has fallen for the

last 15 days they are not procurable, and they consequently suffer much hardship. The creditors have now stopped giving grain to them and the petty village grain-dealers have raised the prices three-fold. As no resource is now left to these poor men for their maintenance, they will undoubtedly be obliged to take to plunder. They will anyhow keep patience for a week more, but if it does not rain within that time it will be ruinous for all. Government should pay attention to the matter and take speedy measures. Philanthropic persons living in cities know of this state of things after many poor villagers die of starvation, and though relief be afterwards given to them, it so happens that a certain number of these poor men must be sacrificed before measures are adopted for their relief. If measures are not taken from this very time for their relief, several lives will be lost.

Income-tax assessments in Kaira.

36. The *Khambát Samáchár* (112), in its issue of the 17th August, says that the appeals preferred by the people against the income-tax assessments at Kaira are seldom successful, that those who were assessed to pay Rs. 10 last year have this year been assessed to pay Rs. 20, and that several persons who ought to pay the tax have escaped while the poor have been taxed.

Extension of the Gambling Act to Mahudha prayed for.

37. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (132) of Mahudha, in its issue of the 15th August, requests Government to extend the Gambling Act to Mahudha and the surrounding parts, remarks that several policemen have now taken to the vice and hopes that Government will speedily comply with its request.

Belgaum police and the alleged oppression practised by them in seizing carts for press-service.

38. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (17), in its issue of the 13th August, in its local columns says:—Much oppression is practised by the police in the matter of pressing carts for transport. Last week some carts hired by Ráo Sáheb Anandráo Shiddoji Máne to bring goods from the railway station were seized by the police on their way to the station and taken away. The police were informed of the purpose for which the carts had been engaged and of the fact that the owner would have to pay warehouse charges if the goods were not removed from the station in time, and they were requested to let go the carts, but to no effect. On enquiry we learn that the police seized the carts for the use of Mr. Rangráo Bhandiwád, Native Accountant, who has been transferred to Saundatti. If Ráo Sáheb Máne had not been able to remove the goods from the station in time by engaging other carts, would the police, we ask the Police Superintendent, have paid the demurrage? We recommend the Police Superintendent to see that such indiscreetness is not repeated.

Comments on the order demanding securities from the employés in the Postal Department.

39. The *Khándesh Chitraguptá* (39), in its issue of the 12th August, says that the employés in the Postal Department are now-a-days required to do much extra and responsible work, and that too regularly and punctually without any addition to their salaries, and considers it oppression on the part of the Postal Department to ask their old servants to supply securities or to leave the department after long service and at a time when it is difficult for them to get new employment. As a general rule, the paper adds, such orders have no retrospective effect and in the case of this order it is but right to follow the same course.

PART II.—*Education.*

Comments on the recent resolution of the Government of India on education.

40. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (32), in its issue of the 11th August, says:—When the British rule was established in India, Government wanted servants to conduct the administration of the country and wanted also to give some employment to the middle classes with a view to keep them from mischief, and therefore they encouraged the spread of education in the country. But now there are more educated men than Government require for the purposes of the administration and Government want to put down the agitations made by the educated people, and therefore they have, by their recent

resolution on education, thought of withdrawing from popular education and of effecting retrenchments in the educational grant by throwing the work of educating the people on municipalities and private agencies. This is not proper and the people should strongly protest against it.

Suggestions made by the Honourable Mr. Nánábhái Haridás for improving the financial condition of the Bombay University approved.

41. The *Bombay Samáchár* (92), in its issue of the 15th August, says:—The several proposals made by the Honourable Mr. Nánábhái Haridás for improving the present low financial condition of the University of Bombay are well thought out and sound, and deserve serious consideration at the hands of the University authorities. There can be no reasonable objection to Mr. Nánábhái's suggestions to levy an annual fee from persons holding the offices of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Syndics, Deans and Fellows, nor to his proposal to require a fee of Re. 1 from every candidate for a University examination for furnishing him with a detailed statement of marks got by him for each answer, to curtail the remuneration paid to examiners, and to charge a fee for the use of the University Library. The public would dearly value the concession of thus being able to contribute in small sums for the encouragement of education, and would willingly give the aid.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Suggestions to the Railway Conference to be held at Simla

42. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 12th August, writes:—A conference of railway officials is soon to assemble in Simla to consider how uniformity in the working of the different railways without loss of efficiency can be secured. The questions for consideration just published are not such as will interest the general reader. Nevertheless the scope of the enquiry might be so extended as to include the consideration of the question of the inconvenience of third class passengers, their accommodation on station platforms and in railway carriages, and the maximum number of passengers every third class carriage ought to hold. A mere tyro in railway travelling must know that accommodation for third class passengers at railway stations is very miserable; sometimes they are huddled up like so many sheep, as can invariably be seen at the Byculla and other stations, and the crush in railway carriages themselves is so pressing that very often the atmosphere in a carriage is too close for free breathing. Another thing freely talked about is the introduction of two classes of carriages only in the place of three—an arrangement which will surely have a discouraging effect upon third class passengers who have hitherto looked in vain for a further reduction in the third class rates. In the recent reduction in fares it is the first and second classes alone that have obtained a substantial advantage even at the expense of third class passengers. The third class passenger traffic is the salt of our railways and it is in this direction that some further concession is most needed; but not only has it been steadfastly denied, but even convenience in the shape of waiting rooms worthy of the name has not been provided. We think this question of convenience has as much to do with the question of uniformity as every other of internal working, and ought to receive due consideration at the hands of the conference. Another question of importance is that sellers of fruit and sweets being charged certain fees for being allowed on railway platforms, the prices of these articles are often beyond the reach of poor third class travellers, who consequently have often to forego this advantage at much personal inconvenience. The convenience of passengers is not of less importance to railway companies than questions of their own internal management, and we beseech the conference to pay its serious attention to the two subjects above referred to.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Insanitary condition of the city of Poona and the attitude of the Bombay Government in the matter.

43. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 12th August, bitterly complains of the unhealthiness of the city of Poona on account of the vicinity of the canal and of the selfishness, apathy and heedlessness of Government in the matter, says that this kind of high-handedness would not be put up with by the people on the borders of

India like the submissive Hindus, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay and his Government to find out funds for the remedy of the evil complained of and to earn the blessings of the people of Poona.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Comments on the conduct of His Highness the Mahárája of Holkar and his administration.

44. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 12th August, writes:— More than once has the question been asked—is the future of Indore really past praying for? It looks as if this were so. The Mahárája does not seem to know how to discriminate between those who wish him and his State well and those who do not. He lost an able counsellor in Mr. Raghunáth Ráo, and he will, it appears, soon lose another equally honest and sincere well-wisher of his State, Chief Justice Lála Baij Náth. The fact seems to be that the Mahárája Holkar has yet to learn how to treat properly those who deserve good treatment at his hands. His naturally jealous disposition, his distrust of everything and everybody around him, his fondness for astrologers and his caprices of sorts will always deter men of honour from serving his State. Though irritated at newspaper criticism he will do nothing to disarm it. The state of his revenues is said to be no less unfavourable than that of his courts and his police, and yet nothing—not even the most earnest advice from the highest and most responsible officials of the State—will rouse him to action. The place is still infested by unscrupulous adventurers and worse. All attempts of the Chief Justice to give His Highness's subjects impartial and speedy justice have been frustrated by the contemptuous indifference with which his advice for reform in the courts has been treated. We are told that instead of raising the salaries of judicial posts so as to attract men of character and education, His Highness intends to reduce even the present salaries, low as they are. No worse insult to public opinion could be offered. The advice of responsible officers regarding competent men alone being given judicial powers is carried out by the Mahárája appointing illiterate or incompetent people as Judges and Magistrates. Had it not been for the late Minister's and the Chief Justice's watchfulness, Khema Náik, Tantia's accomplice, and many other offenders of the class would never have been brought to justice. There is no wonder if public feeling in favour of both these officials is so strong amongst Holkar's subjects. We think it is time His Highness had a rude awakening, so that he might try, before it is too late, to give a better account of himself. Where is the Mahárája leaving his common sense?

Rána of Porbandar and his deposition by the Bombay Government.

45. The *Shubh Suchak* (63), in its issue of the 10th August, expresses dissatisfaction with the reasons given by Government for the deposition of the Rána of Porbandar, says that ignorant people are likely to believe that he was deposed because he had thirty-one lákhs of rupees in his treasury, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to reconsider his order in question and to reinstate the Rána.

Alleged unjust deposition of His Highness the Rána of Porbandar by the Bombay Government.

46. The *Gujaráti* (104), in its issue of the 12th August, complains of the unjust treatment of His Highness the Rána of Porbandar by the Bombay Government in the matter of depriving him of his powers, and says that it is the Rána's misfortune that he did not from the very commencement act with good sense, that the money saved by him should have been coveted by Government, and that he should have been deposed on the pretext of mismanagement. It is, observes the paper, true that as a gentleman the Rána is very good and respectable, but as he is very avaricious and at the same time parsimonious he did not care in the least for the good of his State. As he did not well entertain the political officers visiting the State, and as several corrupt men did not get anything from him, he incurred their displeasure and complaints of mismanagement were made against him and he was deposed. The people of Porbandar do not seem to have become in any way happy by the appointment of the Joint Administration there. It is said that the oppression there is now ten times what it was

in the time of the Rána, and the people complain that King Stork is worse than King Log. The tax remitted by the Rána some years ago is now being levied and the law which he did not enforce is now being put into operation! The chief reason for the Rána's deposition is that the Home Government wanted a good port on the Káthiáwár coast to fight against the Russians in the event of an invasion, and as they could not obtain the ports of either Dwárka, Mángrol or Verával, they sacrificed Porbandar. Such policy is much disapproved of and the people say that the Bombay Government have not acted rightly in the matter. The monthly allowance of Rs. 5,000 granted to the Rána is, moreover, very small and does not even come up to the amount of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the 40 lákhs of rupees Government got at the time of his deposition from the State treasury. So much injustice has been done to the Rána that if the matter were enquired into properly, the improper policy of the authorities would be known. The reasons given by Government for his deposition are all quite groundless. Is this a just and meritorious policy?

Accusations against the Kárbhári of the Wadhwán State.

47. A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 14th August, says:—Lavchand, a resident of Dhrángadra, has drawn up a petition preferring several charges against Mr. Ratilál, the present Kárbhári of the Wadhwán State. The petition challenges the Kárbhári either to prosecute the petitioner for libel, if he believes that the accusations are false, or to vacate his post, and has been submitted to Messrs. Haridás Vihāridás, Maganlál Bápubhái, Vithalbhái Shámaldás and Popatbhái, the respective Diváns of Junágad, Jámnagar, Bhávnagar and Morvi.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th August 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 18th August 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- British rule in India: Good and bad sides of the — 5
- Civil Service of India: Government requested to allow the subjects of the Native Princes of India to appear for the examination held for the — 5
- Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act: Poverty of the agriculturists and policy of Government 15
- Gambling: Extension of the — Act to Mahudha prayed for ... 17
- Hanmantráo case:
  - Attendance of witnesses in the —, how it has been secured and the character of their evidence 14
  - Comments on the character of the evidence in the — 14
- Income-tax: Assessment of the — in Kaira 17
- India Council: Appointment of Sir Archibald Alison to the — disapproved 5
- Indian National Congress: Comments on the apathy of the Bombay Mahomedans in joining the — 16
- Judicial matters:
  - Approval of the action of the Calcutta High Court and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal towards Mr. Kirkwood, Judge of Patna ... 6
  - Approval of the resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the arrears of work in some of the District Courts... ... 16
  - Arrears of work in some of the District Courts in the Bombay Presidency and approval of the course taken by the Bombay High Court Judges for their independence 16
  - Disapproval of the decision of the Bengal Government in the case of Mr. Kirkwood, Judge of Patna 6
- Police: Belgaum — and the alleged oppression practised by them in seizing carts for press-service 17
- Postal matters: Comments on the order demanding securities from the employés in the Postal Department 17
- Public Service Commission: Disappointment at the refusal of Government to increase the Civil Service age-limit as recommended by the — 5
- Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.:
  - Adverse comments on the action of Government in the Crawford case:
    - The *Dnyán Prakásh* 9
    - The *Gujaráti* 9
    - The *Mahárásthtră Vritt* 10
    - The *Pratod* 10
  - Approval of an enquiry by a commission and disapproval of the past proceedings 8
  - Approval of the appointment of a commission to try Mr. Arthur Crawford:
    - The *Dnyánodayă* 7
    - The *Gujarát Gazette* 7
    - The *Indian Spectator* 8
    - The *Indu Prakásh* 7
    - The *Mahrátta* 6
    - The *Pársi Punch* 8
    - The *Rájyabhakt* 7
    - The *Rást Goftár* 6
  - Censure passed on Government for suspending Mr. Crawford without mature consideration 12
  - Delay on the part of Government in giving out their intention to institute enquiries into the charges against Mr. Crawford by a commission disapproved 11
  - Delay on the part of Government in supplying full details of charges against Mr. Crawford strongly censured 11
  - Discharge of Mr. Arthur Crawford by the District Magistrate, Poona 6
  - Expression of delight at the termination of the proceedings against Mr. Crawford 12

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S. (*continued*):
  Government praised for their moral courage and Mr. Crawford believed to be a victim of his subordinates 13
  Prediction about Mr. Crawford being acquitted in the end ... 13
  Reasons why Mr. Crawford should not be tried by a commission, and a suggestion for nominating the editors of certain newspapers, European and Native, along with one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, to try Mr. Crawford... 8
  Suggestion that the commission for the trial of Mr. Crawford should be held in Bombay 13
Want of rain in Gujarát: Necessity for Government taking speedy measures for the relief of village labourers owing to — ... 16

Part II.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Suggestions made by the Honourable Mr. Nánábhái Haridás for improving the financial condition of the — approved ... 18
Progress of education in India: Comments on the recent resolution of the Supreme Government on the —... 17

Part III.—*Railways*—

Railway Conference: Suggestions to the — to be held at Simla ... 18

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Poona: Insanitary condition of the city of — and the attitude of the Bombay Government in the matter 18

Part V.—*Native States*—

Indore: Comments on the conduct of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar of — and his administration 19
Porbandar:
  Alleged unjust deposition of His Highness the Rána of — by the Bombay Government 19
  Rána of — and his deposition by the Bombay Government ... 19
Wadhwán: Accusations against the Kárbhári of the — State ... 20

BOMBAY PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH AUGUST 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Injustice done in the case of poor Munsarims and classers and the attention of the Provincial and Local Governments invited to it.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 11th August, writes:—All along we have observed that injustice is being done in the case of poor Munsarims and classers. In October last they were subjected to an examination which was conducted in a most irregular manner. The examination was, if we are rightly informed, not sanctioned by the Local Government, and as a consequence the suggestions of the examining board all fell through. Now a set of rules with regard to the duties and qualifications of these officials has been framed and embodied into circulars, the second of which has just been issued. These officials are now required to pass two examinations—one testing their educational qualifications and the other their knowledge of their legitimate work. The first will be held in October, the second in December; and by the result of these examinations it will be determined what officials are to continue in service and what to be told to walk off. What a piece of justice this is! How can the Government with any fairness give a retrospective effect to these circulars? Almost all of these officials are old men having served Government for about 20 years. To submit them to such examinations especially at this age (40 to 55), and after having conducted the duties of the posts for a number of years, is sheer injustice, not becoming the British Government. We hope the Provincial and the Local Governments will reconsider the matter and do justice to the poor employés.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th August 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 34 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
For the Week ending 25th August 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
14	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
22	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
23	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Nameso Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
70	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surát	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,389
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
140	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
152	The Khayir Khâhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
153	The Máawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

[illegible]

The [illegible] in its issue of the 15th August writes:— [illegible] who are going to [illegible] the establishment of a Political and Cultural Agency [illegible] England [illegible] a little [illegible] they will [illegible] Anglo-Indian [illegible] all the [illegible] The Agency [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the policy of the [illegible] [illegible] country [illegible]

[illegible] the Council Chamber of the [illegible]

[illegible]

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Establishment of a Political and General Agency in England on behalf of India.

1. The *Káthiáwár Times* (84), in its issue of the 19th August, writes:—To those who have bestowed little or no attention to politics and who are prone to form off-hand opinions, the establishment of a Political and General Agency in England on behalf of unofficial India might seem a little odd and ridiculous, but to the initiated and experienced minds the idea will appear sound, feasible and deserving of every encouragement. In some Anglo-Indian circles it is likely to create a sensation, which will be happily of short duration, and to give rise to facetious and bitter comments. Almost all the colonies have their agents in England, who do their best for the benefit of those whose interests they represent. The Agency for India should certainly have been established long ago. It owes its origin to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and Mr. W. C. Bannerji, who unceasingly fight for the good of their country. It will be under the personal direction of Mr. Digby, the author of "India for the Indians and for England." We entirely agree with many of our contemporaries that the Indian National Congress cannot prove of the slightest use unless we have such an organization in England to enlist the sympathy of true and noble-minded Englishmen. What India demands at present is nothing but the redress of her grievances and the true representation of Indian affairs. The Agency will prove of the greatest utility in directly and promptly representing the individual and aggregate interests of the Indians. It will be a sort of Indian Parliament, and the days are not distant when Englishmen themselves will be anxious to join and lead the Indians. The idea is, as we have said above, likely to be pooh-poohed in some quarters. It will meet at the commencement with a series of failures, but will succeed in the end as a great divine has said, "Success is the last term of a series of failures." All Indian newspapers must be supplied to the Agency free of charge to enable it to learn at first hand what goes on in different parts of the country. It must be remembered that the National Congress has cost us above a lákh of rupees, and if we do not exert ourselves to provide funds for the Agency all our former investments will be worse than lost. [Several other papers also approve of the establishment in England of the Agency in question.]

Policy of Government regarding the north-west frontier of India.

2. With reference to the theory of "a Native Thinker" regarding the best means of safeguarding the north-western frontier of India recently published in the *Times of India*, the *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 19th August, writes as follows about the policy of the British Government:—The more the wealth and industry of the country that our rulers have expended in preparing themselves to defend India against Russia, *but in reality to attack Russia before she appeared on the Indian frontier*, the more have they found the task growing on them. It has already proved most irksome and dangerous, and has almost exhausted their resources, not to say anything of the growing internal discontent and poverty. Each volley from their miniature armament has been answered by a thunderbolt, and we have not the slightest doubt that Russia will continue so to answer, and answer boldly and vigorously, until wiser and more statesmanlike counsels prevail in the Council Chamber of the Empire. The resistless drift of events must sooner or later bring Russia cheek by jowl with British India, and then neither the thousands of additional troops which might be concentrated on the frontier nor all their fortified passes and railways will prevent a war, and perhaps a signal defeat, at once laying low that fallacious sentiment known as the "prestige" of the British Indian Government. It is the *policy* which is at the root of the present political situation. It was the mad policy of 1838 which led up to the events of 1840-41, and it is the same mad but impotent policy which led to the disasters of 1879-80. And if history is to repeat itself, we may be sure that the same mad or even madder policy, if blindly persevered in, must bring about equally disastrous events in the near future. Hence, what is wanted at this juncture is a *radical change in the policy* which has created the awkward situation and not *additional troops*. That this theory of additional troops is fallacious, and that it is only propounded by the militant hierarchy at Simla to hoodwink and mislead the credulous and ignorant public, we will point out on another occasion.

Remarks on the case of Mr. Kirkwood, Judge of Patna.

3. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th August, writes:—Mr. Kirkwood has by his retirement partly escaped punishment, for retirement itself has the same effect. The case ought to serve as a warning to others. For it is an admitted fact that the heaven-born service is becoming degenerate to a certain extent, and we hear of more complaints against its members now-a-days. This may be partly due to the people understanding their rights better than before. But even making allowance for that, there is little doubt that the complaints are due partly to the degeneration of the service. It is therefore the interest of Government to maintain the high moral standard of the service, and it is a matter for satisfaction to find that they are prepared to do all they can to maintain it. In pure administration lies the strength of Government and the security of the public. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 20th August, observes that Government should bear in mind that cases of misbehaviour on the part of high Government servants like those which are now-a-days coming to light in large numbers will give a severe blow to the high moral character of the British Indian administration, and requests them to see that persons of such bad character do not enter their service. The *Shubh Suchak* (65) of the 17th and the *Bakul* (18) of the 19th August observe that Mr. Kirkwood should not have been allowed to escape in this manner, but should have been awarded exemplary punishment. The *Shubh Suchak* adds that he has been leniently treated by Government because he is a European.]

Comments on the establishment of the Indian Patriotic Association by Sir Syed Ahmed.

4. The *Káthiáwár Times* (84), in its issue of the 22nd August, writes:—Under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmed, 'India's Patriot and timely Saviour,' an Indian Patriotic Association is established. In acting as they do, we think that Sir Syed Ahmed and his followers are simply seeking to ingratiate themselves by base flattery and obsequiousness with Government with a view to obtaining a larger share of Government appointments. But they must rest assured that by this unworthy mode the gates of patronage will not be opened to them; for it is this very trait in the Native character which Government detest and abhor. The Moslems should well remember that by doing so they simply bring discredit upon themselves, and will in the long run fall in the eyes of Government and the British public. Sir Syed Ahmed might get a G.C.S.I., but the cause of the whole Mahomedan community will be ruined. It is very creditable to the leaders of the Indian National Congress that they quietly mind their business in the midst of such unseemly attacks on the part of Sir Syed and his followers. [A few other papers also write disapprovingly of the Indian Patriotic Association founded by Sir Syed Ahmed in opposition to the Indian National Congress.]

The hostile attitude of the Bombay Mahomedans towards the Indian National Congress attributed to indiret official support.

5. The *Pársi Punch* (120) of the 19th August contains a cartoon representing a kid, emblematic of the Anjuman-i-Hubab of Bombay, a Mahomedan assembly, seated upon the top of a high rock, termed "Indirect official support," while a tiger, emblematic of the Indian National Congress, is looking up to the kid from the ground below. The letter-press runs thus:—The kid and the tiger. A kid, mounted upon a high rock, bestowed all manner of abuse upon a tiger on the ground below. The tiger, looking up, replied, "Do not think, vain creature, that you annoy me. I regard the ill language as coming not from you, but from the place upon which you stand." [Æsop's Fable, slightly altered.]

Jesus Christ reviled in reply to an attack on the Hindu gods by a Christian missionary.

6. In an article headed "Exposure of the Christians," the *Rájyabhakt* (124) of Bombay, in its issue of the 21st August, writes:—Who is A. W. Prouch? In what corner of the world is the Methodist Mission lying? Has the Irish Mission in Surat no useful work? Our hairs stand erect at the meanness shown by these men in maligning the A'ryan saints Ráma, Krishna and others and in making a slanderous attack upon the A'ryan religion. Our disposition is not such as to bring to light the hollowness and meanness of persons of other religions, but as tracts costing one pice

each are sold by these men in which all our gods are described as being wicked, thievish and adulterous, we are compelled to publish the exposure of Jesus Christ, the god of the Christians. The Hindu gods Ráma, Krishna and others have acquired celebrity by their deeds, benevolence, communion of the soul, impartiality, conquest of the passions, truth, humility and good conduct. Their parentage, birth and end are all untainted. But Christ, the so-called God of the Christians, was, it is said in the Bible, born of a virgin. Readers, think how one born of a virgin can be considered untainted! Among the A'ryans if a virgin gives birth to a child she is considered depraved; not only this, no difference is considered by them to exist between adultery by a concubine and that by a virgin. What a picture of Christ's untainted birth! Christ's occupation was that of fleeing away here and there, hiding and drawing people towards him by persuasion. Christ has done no work of benevolence personally. He has merely suffered pain from enemies, but what power had he to be relieved of it? What wonder is there in "a weak person becoming a saint"? Christ's end is very pitiful. He was nailed, stoned and tortured to death. How can a person with a tainted birth, tainted condition and tainted end become God? Those who believe him to be God must be mad. We ask this much only of the Christians whether the father of their god (prophet) was also adulterous or not? Was the father of your god unable to give salvation to the people otherwise than by begetting a son by adultery with a strange woman, and that too a virgin? Fie upon those who believe in such heretic opinions and hate other pure religions! We have so far stated facts regarding Christ,—and that too from his book,—in order to convince the fool engaged in falsely maligning our gods, and we are not glad in so doing. Our gods Ráma, Krishna and others are a thousand times superior to Christ; this our readers will confidently know. The paper then calls upon the A'ryan religious patriots to try to impart a knowledge of their religion to the A'ryans in order to prevent them from being deceived by the Salvation Army, Mission and other humbugs which are on the increase in India.

Offence of bribery said to prevail very largely under the British administration of India and the individual case of Mr. Crawford said to have been exposed on account of ill feeling between him and superior officers.

7. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 17th August, expresses the following thoughts which have suggested themselves to it on seeing the turn the case against Mr. Crawford has taken:—Government seem to have made up their mind to appoint a commission to investigate the case of Mr. Crawford, whom they have reasons to believe to be guilty, when they saw that they had not sufficient evidence to ensure his conviction in a criminal court. Proof in matters of corruption is very difficult, and hence nobody dares bring such charges against Government servants, though there are many of them who do take bribes. All posts, from that of the Viceroy down to that of a low-paid peon, have been held some time or other by corrupt people. There are not a few ugly rumours about the Political and the Public Works Departments. Many scandals about the India Office have recently come to light. There were also many complaints in connection with the murders in the Junágad State and the want of proper enquiry into the matter. Some good and well-informed persons fancy that there is some disorder in filling up the posts of college professors. If the Native Princes in Káthiáwár or other provinces have really any regard for truth, they will tell the truth as to what amount they have to contribute every year or at some regular intervals. Although complaints against Mr. Crawford alone have reached the ears of Government, it is not that there is no ground to make similar complaints against others. This charge has been brought against Mr. Crawford because he is not on good terms with his superiors, and it is for the same reason that this case has been pushed forward with so much vigour. Other scandals are allowed to pass unnoticed. Some members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals were first very much inclined to condemn the India Council, but afterwards they had to abandon their intention! Things have long been managed in this manner, and they will continue to be so managed. We are not afraid to say that the rulers of this country do not sincerely wish to put a stop to this course. Long sections have been embodied in the law against receiving and giving bribes and the mutual ill-feeling among the officers may give rise to some such cases,

but what is there in this? Will a satisfactory check be exercised by it? For an instance let us take the case of Mr. Crawford. Government say that he has been accustomed to this practice for many years past. Granting that what Government say is true, we ask what has brought it to light now in particular if it has been long in existence? When some time ago a Mámlatdár complained to Government that Mr. Crawford made unnecessary transfers and gave promotions to some in supersession of others, did Government inform the Mámlatdár that the matters in question being within the power of the Commissioner he should be applied to for redress? In short, however grand may be the outward show, it is all useless as long as the rulers have not the real desire to improve the administration. If they really desire to put a stop to all such practices, they should admit the representatives of the people of India into the Legislative Councils and give them the right of interpellation even in small matters regarding the administration of the country. Besides, the power of these Councils must be increased so that all Government officers may be in awe of them. When the administration of this country was in the hands of the East India Company the officers were much afraid of Parliament; but now there is no such fear. When a subject regarding India is brought for discussion almost all members walk away. How are the officers to be afraid of Parliament then? It is very difficult to restore that check. We therefore recommend that representatives of the natives of India should be admitted into the local Legislative Councils and that the power of these bodies should be increased in order that such scandals may be put a stop to.

Indian law on the subject of bribery, the consequent difficulty of proof in a criminal court and the wisdom of having cases of corruption tried by commissions.

8. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 18th August, writes:—It is reported that His Excellency the Viceroy will appoint a commission of Bengal Civilians. Although there is a covert reflection against Bombay Civilians, the latter will be glad that they have escaped the ordeal of sitting in judgment upon one of the most distinguished and among the oldest members of the service. The reason why such cases should be always tried by a commission and not by an ordinary court of law is quite plain. The law in India on the subject of giving bribes to a public servant is such that it encourages corruption without ever bringing it to light. The party who offers a bribe is held as guilty as the party who receives it. No allowance is made for the peculiarly hard circumstances of the giver, who is often forced to it and whose lips are necessarily closed. When a man is induced to confess that he has bribed a public servant, it is under some promise of pardon, which is quite illegal. Unless a line is drawn between a public servant who accepts bribes and another man who offers it, it is impossible to put down corruption with a high hand. How difficult it would be to obtain evidence against Mr. Crawford in a court of law is apparent from the noteworthy report that Hanmantráo has refused to give any evidence against him. He must have been told that by incriminating Mr. Crawford there will be no escape for him, and that it is not advisable to drag down Mr. Crawford in his own fall. Besides Mr. Crawford is immensely popular. The tide of sympathy is running strongly in his favour. His friends are ready to hurl all the anathemas in the vocabulary against Government. Doubtless he deserves sympathy. That he has rendered great services there can be no question. It is probable that his conspicuous merits have drawn attention to his faults. The severity of the Government is aggravated by the fact that the end of a brilliant and hitherto honourable career has been blighted. On all hands the question is asked, why was not Mr. Crawford detected earlier? Why was not an inquiry made earlier, and why should his career have been blasted at its very close? It may be admitted that this was a mistake, but we do not see how His Excellency Lord Reay or his Government can be held responsible for it.

The Crawford case, alleged preponderance of the revenue over the judicial element in the Bombay Executive Council, and a request to Government to act with great caution.

9. The *Samsher Bahádur* (126) of Ahmedabad of the 24th August disapproves of the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges brought against Mr. Crawford, wishes that he should be tried in the High Court before a jury, and remarks:—If Government have not strong proofs against Mr. Crawford so as to have him convicted by a court of law, why is the case being proceeded with further on? If they want justice to

be done, the High Court is the proper tribunal. Government have in a hurry taken many mistaken steps in the matter, and this fact clearly shows that His Excellency the Governor does not get such good advice as is necessary on such occasions owing to the preponderance of the revenue over the judicial element in his Council. If Sir Raymond West had been on the Council at this time, such mistakes after mistakes would not have occurred. The Honourable Mr. Naylor, who is a clever jurist, and the Honourable Mr. Richey are Members of Council and it is surprising that such mistakes should occur. The position of Government in this case is very critical, and Government should take care that calumniators do not get up a new scandal out of it, as now-a-days it has become very easy to harass some officers in the name of Government and as some low and maligning vernacular newspapers have found a new pretext in the Crawford case, under the screen of which they will malign Government and their officers in different ways. Of course no harm whatever will thereby be done to Government, but the calumny published in such wretched prints excites the low-class Natives and suspicion is needlessly created against Government. This is no small injury to Government and we therefore think that the greater the care taken in such cases the better. Government have engaged Mr. Jardine as their counsel owing to the refusal of the Advocate-General to conduct the case against Mr. Crawford. This will cost thousands of rupees. This expenditure is useless. Mr. Crawford is also put to heavy expense, and if Government lose the case they will have to pay all his costs, as was done in the Wilson case. This will not be a light burden on the Bombay Government, and it is advisable that measures should be taken after mature consideration in the present financial embarrassment.

Government praised for their firmness, straightforwardness, &c., and a speedy termination of the whole affair desired.

10. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 19th August, says:—The Bombay Government really deserve praise for their firmness, straightforwardness and boldness in the case of Mr. Crawford. After so much trouble we only wish to see the really guilty persons adequately punished. It does not matter if a commission is appointed. Anyhow the serious charges should be properly and finally decided, so that the unnecessarily disturbed mind of Mr. Crawford may recover ease and enjoy rest and happiness by taking two years' furlough.

Anglo-Indian newspapers on the Crawford case and the praiseworthy character of the action of the Bombay Government in connection with it.

11. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 19th and the *Kesari* (40) of the 21st August consider the *Pioneer*, the *Morning Post* and the *Times of India* to be audacious, partial, obstinate and inconsistent and to be actuated by race feelings in using abusive language towards the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay for deciding to withdraw the case of Mr. Arthur Crawford from the court of the District Magistrate, Poona, and to appoint a commission to investigate it, and regret that some of the Native papers should have been misled by these Anglo-Indian papers to attack Government for their action in the case which the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari* consider to be highly praiseworthy and deserving of hearty support from the whole of the Native press. While writing about the Mámlatdárs who have given evidence against Hanmantráo, the *Kesari* is constrained to admit that notwithstanding the vaunted progress of education in India there are not many men in it who possess respect for truth and devotion, but at the same time states that if there had not been so many young and educated Mámlatdárs in the Revenue Department as there are now, the present exposure of corruption and bribery in the department would not have been made to the extent to which it has been.

Approval of the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th August, writes:—With perhaps the most friendly intentions, we fear, they do Mr. Crawford positive disservice who question the right or even the propriety of Government reverting to the usual method of having the charges against that official tried by a commission of his own peers. This has always appeared to us to be the best procedure, both for the accused and for the service of which he has been a conspicuous member and

which he has now managed to place at a serious disadvantage in the eyes of the public. We are glad to see this resolve of Government generally approved even by Anglo-Indian official opinion. Our sympathy with the ex-Commissioner personally is as keen as that of any of his advocates, but we cannot allow it undue sway in the presence of a public question involving momentous issues. To those who are apt to conjure up a sort of mob sympathy in cases like this, we may say that such feeling, even when honest, is an unsafe guide. The same rabble who sympathize with an official to-day may propose a lynch law against him to-morrow. Government are as little bound to be guided by this strain of "public opinion" as by the other.

13. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 19th August, writes:—There are so many charges against Mr. Crawford, and those extending over so large an area, that the interests of the public service require a full and fair inquiry into all of them. This can only be satisfactorily done by the help of a commission such as the one Government intend to appoint. When the inquiry is closed there will be time to consider whether or not any criminal proceedings should follow. Mr. Crawford's friends, however, seem determined to force the Government to proceed with the trial before the Magistrate. Mr. Crawford's high position, no doubt, calls forth sympathy for him in his present condition. At the same time Government have a very thankless, if at the same time an indispensable duty to perform in seeing that the good name of the Civil Service is vindicated and the character of the administration for integrity and purity remains as high as it ever was. If Mr. Crawford's position evokes sympathy among his friends, the difficulties of Government require the countenance and support of everybody who cares for the purity of the administration.

14. Regarding the agitation set up by the partisans of Mr. Arthur Crawford against the Government of Bombay, the *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 19th August, says:—Everyone will sympathise with Mr. Crawford in the very distressing position he finds himself in with charges of grossest corruption hanging over him, and with the prospects of a heavy and protracted trial requiring much time, trouble and expense. But an accused confident of his own innocence, however grave may be the accusations against him, has no occasion to exhibit any nervous anxiety as to the issue of his trial or to be impatient for a full and fair enquiry, which he is sure to have and from which his accusers have no escape. The accused under such circumstances is expected, as he can surely afford, to sit still and be easy until he is brought face to face with his accusers on trial and called upon to make his defence. Till then he is supposed not to know the charges against him, and no one is going to give a verdict before his innocence or guilt is proved. On the other hand, because we own sympathy with Mr. Crawford, there is no reason why Government should not deserve equal, if not greater, public sympathy in the very painful situation of finding allegations of corruption hurled against one of their highest and most trusted officers and of being called upon to enquire fully into the charges which amount to nothing less than a systematic trafficking in appointments and promotions. The honour of the service and the prestige of the administration generally require that Government should be given a full measure of public support in their honest endeavours to arrive at the truth; and if the proceedings take time, as they necessarily should in charges like these, the very number of which, 50 or 75 in all, is simply appalling, we are bound in duty as much to Government as to Mr. Crawford not to prejudice the case by an impetuous display of a strong bias, but quietly to await the result. That such is not the dignified course adopted by the friends of Mr. Crawford is quite apparent from the unworthy insinuations published against Government and from the extraordinary demands formulated upon them—demands which no accused in a regular court of law can be allowed to urge. At this rate, we are afraid Mr. Crawford will soon have cause to proclaim, "Oh! Save me from my friends!"

15. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 23rd August, writes:—After all, the course pursued by Government in the Crawford case has not been so blundering as has been inconsiderately supposed. The withdrawal of the proceedings from the ordinary courts is probably a concession to the very

widely expressed desire of the Anglo-Indian community, in great part iterated by the Native communities. The awkward question why the prosecution, after taking such bold steps, should have been unprepared with evidence and witnesses on the day fixed for the trial, may be very sufficiently answered.

16. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 20th August, says:—The friends of Mr. Crawford insist that he should be tried before a Magistrate. If it is true that a culprit cannot evade punishment whether he be tried by a Magistrate or by a commission, what benefit is there in insisting that the enquiry should be conducted before a particular tribunal? Of course we cannot say anything regarding the case against Mr. Crawford so long as the charges against him and the evidence in support of them are not known. What has been done and will be done in connection with this case by the present Government will be approved or disapproved by future generations according to its good or evil result, and those who are in authority should by all means bear this in mind.

Approval of the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges brought against Mr. Crawford and suggestion that the commission should hold its sittings in Bombay.

17. The *Pandit* (150), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—The sensation caused by the "Crawford case" is not yet abated, and some are prejudging its issue although matters are yet *sub-judice*. Government, we think, were justified in removing the proceedings from the magisterial court and intending to lodge them before a commission. To whatever motive this may be attributed, one apparent motive seems to us to be that Mr. Crawford is one of the great functionaries of Government, and, as such, trying him before a Magistrate lower in rank than himself would be looked upon as derogatory to the prestige of the other functionaries standing in equal rank and honour with Mr. Crawford. The time and the place for the sitting of the commission is not yet fixed. We think that it will be better if the commission conduct its enquiry in Bombay. Poona will not be a proper place for it, inasmuch as sectarian ideas are too rampant there.

Approval of the proposal to appoint a commission to enquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford and condemnation of the conduct of some of the newspapers.

18. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 19th August, says:—We are surprised to read the remarks made by several newspapers on the withdrawal of criminal proceedings against Mr. Crawford. It cannot be said that Government have withdrawn criminal proceedings for want of sufficient evidence. There is nothing wrong if Government have done so with a view to enquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford in a manner befitting his position. We think it very good that Government have resolved to appoint a commission. Again, a court of law can only take notice of only a limited number of offences which have taken place during one year at a time. Moreover, even if one or two cases were proceeded with and proved against Mr. Crawford, the authorities in England would surely think it impossible for such a high officer to have misbehaved himself for such a trifling sum as two or four thousand rupees and would surely dispose of the matter as in the case of Mr. Wilson. There will be no cause for complaint for any one if the truth of all the serious charges alleged against Mr. Crawford be sifted out before a commission. Some newspapers are recommending Government to let the matter end altogether. But it does not become them to go against the principles of justice and give such advice. They alone know their motives in giving such advice! If they have written in this manner because many of their countrymen are likely to come into trouble, they ought to have considered what Government and other people would think of their sense of justice. Only those who will be found guilty after the enquiry will be punished. What we mean is that the editors of newspapers should not show such impatience.

Agitation in favour of Mr. Crawford.

19. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 23rd August, says:—Some people from Bombay seem to think of holding a public meeting to adopt a petition to Government requesting them to try Mr. Crawford before a Magistrate. One has already expressed his opinion to this effect. If the people of Bombay gird up their loins, Government will perhaps be compelled to send the case to a Magistrate's court. Let us see the amusing things which will follow.

A request to Government to give equal justice to Mr. Hanmantráo and Mr. Crawford.

29. The *Rámdás* (56), in its issue of the 18th August, says:—From the proceedings of the case against Mr. Hanmantráo, Jághirdár, which commenced on Wednesday last, one can easily imagine its result. Mr. Crawford being a European will probably be asked to honourably retire on pension; while in the case of Mr. Hanmantráo, who has a black skin, the scales of justice are not likely to be equally balanced. We humbly request Government to maintain their high sense of justice in this case and to give no cause for dissatisfaction to the people.

The evidence for the prosecution at the trial of Hanmantráo and a request to Government.

21. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in its issue of the 23rd August, says:—If the assertions and statements made by the witnesses for the prosecution at the trial of Hanmantráo Rághvendraráo before Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate of Poona, be true, they show that the whole department under the Commissioner, C. D., is rotten. The allegation that a person drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 40 or 50 gave a bribe of Rs. 2,000 to get a post of a little higher pay leads to the surmise that the person who paid the illegal gratification did not do it simply for the small addition he would receive to his salary, but evidently with the object of recovering the money spent by him in bribe-giving from the poor *rayats* with whom he might come in official contact. There is no other conceivable way in which he could expect to recoup himself for the bribe given by him. It is therefore to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay's Government will institute strict enquiries into the subject, and, if necessary, will not fail to rid the department of the black sheep that might be found out, taking at the same time measures to prevent the recurrence of a similar scandal hereafter.

Mr. Crawford's trial by a commission disapproved.

22. The *Broach Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 23rd August, writes:—The Government of India will nominate the commission of inquiry into the charges brought against Mr. Crawford, and it is authoritatively announced that the commissioners will be appointed from the other presidencies. We say that the Supreme Government ought to keep aloof from the appointment of the commission. If Mr. Crawford is at all to be tried by a commission, a Parliamentary Committee ought to be appointed for the purpose; but if Government do not wish to incur all this trouble, the case should be heard in a criminal court and decided by a jury. We are sorry that Government have been fearlessly conducting the trial of Mr. Hanmantráo Jághirdár, while the charges against Mr. Crawford have been kept hanging over him. In so doing Government appear to aim at doing injustice and harm to Mr. Crawford and putting him in a more awkward state. [The *Surat Akhbár* (86) of the 20th August disapproves of Mr. Crawford's trial by a commission and advocates that the case should be tried by the High Court.]

Tyranny of the Forest Department and consequent increase in crime.

23. The *A'ryávart* (17), in its issue of the 18th August, says:—All the revenue-paying departments of Government are oppressive, and though in consequence of the petitions of the people commissions of enquiry have sat and enquired into their respective subjects, their reports are not impartial as desired by Government, and the reason is that they were composed of officers belonging to the departments under investigation. We take, for instance, the Forest Department which is very oppressive and inconvenient. Those parts of the forests which contained wood and which afforded subsistence to the poor have been closed and those where it could not be got were opened to them. If the poor Bhils who are exempted by Government pick up fuel in the outskirts of Dhulia and carry it on the head for sale to the town they are charged with a fee. The poor therefore find it very difficult to earn their livelihood. It has also become wearisome and costly to obtain a permit. The consequence is that these people have taken to their usual course of thieving, as will be seen from the thefts that are at present committed. We are also informed that a fresh grazing fee is levied if cattle are removed from one village to another for want of pasture in the former. We do not think that it is the intention of Government to charge a fresh fee at every village through

which cattle may pass on their way to Bombay. The case of shepherds is still worse and they are almost on the verge of being driven away from the country. These people being illiterate and poor can hardly bring their condition to the notice of Government. There are thus many hindrances like the cattle-pound and the tyranny of the forest officers in the way of the poor people's cattle becoming serviceable to agriculture. Will Government look to this?

Illicit distillation of liquor in the Thána District.

24. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 22nd August, says:—Mr. Moore, late A'bkári Commissioner, is firmly of opinion that illicit distillation will never disappear from the Thána District unless a legal measure is enacted for holding the sale of mowra flowers under proper restraint. But the fact is that mowra liquor being dear and the poor people of that district requiring drink in order to keep themselves in health and working condition, they are compelled to resort to illicit distilling. It would not be just to inflict loss upon the proprietors of mowra trees in the several districts and misery upon the poor people who use mowra flowers as an article of daily food by putting under restraint the trade in this article, simply because some persons clandestinely manufacture liquor from it. Mr. Vidal has proved from the books of the railway goods traffic department that mowra flowers have been imported into the Thána District from places outside it only during the last two years. This has happened on account of country liquor being made dearer than it was in previous years. And therefore the best remedy to put down illicit distillation is to lower the price of liquor.

Importation of raw toddy into Bombay from the Sálsette, Bassein and Panvel tálukás and the ábkári authorities.

25. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 19th August approves of the order issued by His Excellency Lord Reay for facilitating the import of raw toddy into Bombay from the Sálsette, Bassein and Panvel tálukás where the tree-tax is the same as in Bombay, and says that by this new order toddy-drinkers in Bombay, where toddy is scarce, will be abundantly supplied with this drink, that the ábkári authorities wish to place new obstacles in the way with a view to prevent the public being thus benefited, and that Mr. Trevor, the A'bkári Commissioner, who must have been consulted in the matter, should pay no heed to the proposal of certain subordinates of his to impose restrictions upon the import of raw toddy.

Permission to use fire-arms in Surat granted by Mr. Porteous, the Collector.

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 21st August, says:—A complaint was made to the Collector of Surat by the agriculturists of Khajot, Veshu and some other villages near that station that their crops were injured by deer and other wild animals, and it was requested that the petitioners should either be permitted to use fire-arms or that Government should employ armed men to guard their crops from the attacks of wild animals, and Mr. Porteous deserves credit for attending to this request and issuing permission to the farmers to use fire-arms for the purpose mentioned by them. In the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency the rigour of the Arms' Act has been considerably slackened, and if the authorities in the other presidencies and administrations act similarly, much of the complaint made against the unpopular Arms' Act will disappear. [A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90) of the same date expresses similar sentiments. The *Gujarát Mitră* (82) of the 19th August also approves of the action of Mr. Porteous, the Collector of Surat.]

His Excellency Lord Reay praised for taking due notice of the writings of the *Kalpataru* newspaper regarding the indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur.

27. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 19th August, refers to the resignation of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and observes that although it feels for the loss which his children and creditors have suffered owing to his resignation, it prefers that to the loss which would have resulted from his continuing in Government service any longer, and that His Excellency Lord Reay cannot be too highly praised for taking due, though tardy, notice of its writings in the matter of Mr. Yates' indebtedness.

New Act regarding imprisonment for debt and its alleged partial application by the Judges of the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

28. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 19th August, asks why the Judges of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, should not still bring into practice the new Act regarding imprisonment for debt when it has been brought into force in other places, and says that it cannot be supposed that the Act is not applicable to Bombay when the same Judges do apply it to cases of female debtors.

Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding arrears of work in some of the District Courts and remarks on Courts in Sátára.

29. The *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 17th August, refers to the resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the arrears of work in some of the District Courts and to the protest of the Judges of the Bombay High Court against it, and says:—We do not approve of the conduct of the Bombay High Court in this matter. Let us take for example Sátára. Government have had to appoint an Assistant Judge at Sátára to dispose of appeals because they could not be disposed of even by three officers, viz., the District Judge, the Assistant Judge and Ráo Bahádur Mánkar. Was there a shower of appeals like that of rain in the Sátára District? Certainly there would not have been arrears of work if the rule that Government officers should work from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. had not been allowed to remain unobserved. The High Court has no means to know how long officers in charge of Courts subordinate to them remain in Court every day to dispose of their work. It is true that the High Court scrutinizes their decisions and carefully goes through the quarterly and half-yearly returns submitted to it by them, but this scrutiny does not seem to have produced any desirable effect as regards time devoted to work by those officers. If one were to compare the average number of appeals and original suits disposed of in every month by each of the District and Subordinate Judges about 10 or 15 years ago with the present number, he would be surprised to see the contrast between them. Government would have had no reason to issue a resolution like the one they have recently issued if the High Court had exercised strict supervision over the Courts subordinate to it and if the subordinate officers had regularly and faithfully discharged their duties by attending their Courts from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Inconvenience and hardship suffered by the editor of the *Chitraguptă* newspaper during his trial before Mr. Scott, Magistrate at Sátára, and disapproval of the practice of trying cases while on circuit.

30. The *Subodh Patrika* (15) of the 19th August learns that when the editor of the *Chitraguptă* newspaper of Karád was prosecuted for libel by the local Sub-Registrar before Mr. Scott, Magistrate, Sátára, he had to travel over three or four tálukas from February to June last in the course of his trial before the Magistrate who was then on circuit, says that although the editor was acquitted and discharged on appeal by the District Judge he had to suffer much unnecessary inconvenience and hardship and had to incur much expense, disapproves of the practice of Magistrates trying cases while on circuit and thus putting litigants and witnesses to much inconvenience and expense, and requests the people of Karád to start a fund to give pecuniary help to the editor in consideration of the valuable services rendered by him to the public.

A suggestion to Mr. Snow, First Class Magistrate, Sátára, regarding the trial of Mr. Powár for lottery.

31. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (20), in its issue of the 22nd August, gives a detailed description of the antecedents of Mr. Powár of Sátára for the information of Mr. Snow, First Class Magistrate, before whom he is under trial on a charge of issuing lottery tickets, and says:—We earnestly hope that Mr. Snow, who enjoys a good reputation for his legal acumen and sagacity in unravelling the intricate meshes of complicated and clever schemes of the pests of society, will thoroughly expose the true nature of Mr. Powár's proceedings from the very commencement and thus afford the confiding public some protection against the ingenious devices, tricks and deceptions practised by one of the most audacious, bold and unscrupulous speculators for his selfish ends. [The *Vritt Sudha* (77), in its issue of the 21st August, expresses similar sentiments.]

Strong protest against the system of doing magisterial work in the bungalows with closed doors by the Divisional Magistrates in Sind.

32. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 15th August, writes:—The courts of justice in British India are essentially open courts to which the public has a right of admittance at any time. Whatever is done in a court of law is done in the full light of the day, and justice becomes all the purer and nobler for the publicity which characterizes all judicial transactions. This principle is laid down by the Legislature and is always recognized by Government, and any attempt to violate it, however unconscious or convenient the violation may be, cannot be too strongly deprecated. The privilege of having access to courts at all hours of the day, during which they are open must be as highly prized in India as in any other country, and any practice trenching on this privilege must be resented as unjust and unconstitutional. In spite, however, of the clear intentions of Government, this wholesome principle of holding courts openly and publicly is too often ignored and we find Magistrates in the mofussil in Sind trying cases with closed doors. These remarks have no application to the subordinate Native magistracy nor to higher judicial officers, but mostly to European First Class Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions. These last-mentioned officers are entrusted with two different duties, revenue and magisterial, and may be said to be among the hardest worked public servants. Of course there are officers and officers. Some are hard-working and conscientious and have to work early and late; others do their work perfunctorily and have plenty of time to spare. But there cannot be any two opinions that as a class the Assistant and Deputy Collectors have to go through a great deal of work, both revenue and judicial. Having been accustomed to do their revenue work in their private bungalows with closed doors, it is very convenient for them to try criminal cases in the same way. But the inconvenience and danger arising from such a practice cannot be exaggerated. The practice to which we have referred is not confined to small limits; it seems to have got the sanction of authority as well as of time. Even the District Magistrate of Hyderabad, though a very efficient and hard-working official, works in his private house and hardly goes to his court once in twelve months. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates of his district have naturally taken a leaf out of his book. The same may be said of other districts. The practice being so wide and so old we invite the attention of the Judicial Commissioner to it. An enquiry into this matter and a circular directing all the Sub-Divisional Magistrates to hold criminal trials with the solemnities of a court-house and in an open and public manner will be steps in the right direction.

A request to Government not to remove the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona to a place out of the city.

33. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11) and the *Satyă Mitră* (59) of Poona, in their issues of the 20th and 21st August respectively, say that the people would be put to much inconvenience if the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona were removed to a house beyond *Beta*, and request Government to select one in the city if the present accommodation is found unsuitable.

Scarcity of grass in the Ahmednagar District and a request to the District Collector in the matter.

34. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (49) of Ahmednagar, in its issue of the 20th August, in its local columns, says that scarcity of grass is very much felt, there being no rain in that district, requests the District Collector to save cattle by obtaining permission to graze them in pastures belonging to the Forest Department, and hopes that he will comply with this request.

Want of rain in the Jambusar Táluka of the Broach District and the necessity for affording relief to the people.

35. In the column of local news, the *Broach Mitră* (95) of the 22nd August writes:—There has been no rain whatever in the Bárámán, Deola and seven other villages of the Jambusar Táluka up to the 15th instant and the hot season continues. Cholera has appeared in some villages. Owing to the want of water and fodder in these villages thousands of *rayats* have taken their cattle to places where rain has fallen and some have come to Broach to work as labourers. As the people of the Kanságar and Kapuria villages were helpless they have left their

villages. The land revenue assessment has increased, the money-lenders have by the help of the civil courts reduced the people to poverty, and there is no rain. If Government were liberal in spending money on relief-works at this time, the people would be benefited.

Drowning of a ferry-boat in the river Nerbudda near Broach and a request to the local Collector to enquire into the matter.

36. The same newspaper refers to the drowning of a ferry-boat containing more than 50 passengers in the Nerbudda on Monday last at 3 P.M. while crossing the river, only 19 passengers being saved, complains of the boats owned by the local *ijárdár* (contractor) being overcrowded, of their unseaworthy condition, of the exaction of money from the passengers by the crew, of the crew being boys from 15 to 20 years of age and of the boats being sometimes manned by one sailor, and remarks that the boat in question was over-loaded with passengers, who were going from Broach to their villages on the other side of the river, as it sank half-way in clear weather, and that the authorities concerned ought to enquire into the matter and take remedial measures for the public safety. [The *Broach Samáchár* (96) of the 23rd August says that 25 passengers were saved, that many women and children have been drowned and that the authorities concerned ought to enforce the conditions made with the local contractors of ferry-boats.]

Attack on the police and European officers.

37. The *A'ryávart* (17) of Dhulia, in its issue of the 18th August, publishes a few communicated verses on the police, in which policemen are charged with screening thieves and thereby making money, the European employés in Her Majesty's Indian service are said to give no happiness to the people of India but to rule over the country like the Mogals or the Peshwas, and all people, high and low, are advised to unite and make a common cause in order that God may listen to their cry and make them happy.

Badmashes on the increase in Bombay and non-interference on the part of the police.

38. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 19th August, writes :—The recent case of open assault on Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed at the Falkland Road by a drunken Pathán, and the nightly brawls in the Thákurdwár street which render that thoroughfare unsafe for respectable people after dusk, show that police surveillance is perhaps not so strict as it should be. It is openly hinted that the *badmashes* throughout the city are greatly encouraged in their career of violence by the non-interference of the police. We are not sure how far the law permits such non-interference on the part of the police, but in the interests of public safety severe measures should, we think, be at once adopted to make the power of the police respected and the *badmashes* restrained from acts of violence. Our new Commissioner of Police is known for his firmness of character and we have no doubt that he will soon make his influence felt in the right quarter.

Suggestions to the postal authorities regarding the delivery of letters in villages which are far from post towns.

39. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (20), in its issue of the 22nd August, says that letters addressed to persons in villages far from post towns should be delivered at least thrice a week instead of once, that the people in these villages very often find that their letters are missing, but that being ignorant they do not know to whom to make a complaint in the matter, and that they even suspect that paid letters are sometimes destroyed by delivery peons, and requests the postal authorities to keep, even with a little additional expenditure, if necessary, a record about the delivery of each letter in such villages.

PART II.—*Education.*

Condemnation of the action of the Educational Department in compelling the Mission and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái English School, Surat, to raise the school-fees.

40. In writing about a letter said to be addressed by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, to the authorities of the Mission and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái English School at Surat asking them to raise their school-fees from October next and intimating that no grant-in-aid will be given to them in case they fail to do so, the *Gujaráti* (106) of the 19th August says that it cannot make out why this disgraceful attempt is being made by the

Educational Department to prevent poor students from taking the benefit of private schools after the raising of fees in Government schools. When other countries are making education exceedingly cheap, the British Government are, remarks the paper, making it dearer and dearer, as if they want to ruin their reputation. When several countries of Europe are making education compulsory, the so-called excellent British Government are planning that their subjects should take to education to as small an extent as possible. Do Government aim at making education dear because Natives have by means of it been asking for administrative rights? Do they wish that a very small portion of the people should be enabled to receive education and that the remaining portion should remain ignorant? Do they think that by such a measure the political spirit of the people will be curbed? If they think so, they are seriously mistaken. If Government make education very dear, the public will take up the work of education with redoubled force. Government should well bear in mind that the political spirit of the people will not be checked by any means. In compelling private schools to raise the fees after increasing them in their own schools, Government are undoubtedly stigmatising their own name. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (80) of the 19th August says that the chief object of Government in taking this step is considered to be that of making education dear, and advises the authorities of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái School at Surat to revert to their former practice of giving education *gratis* and to give up the annual Government grant of Rs. 1,200 received by them. In a news-letter from Surat the *Din Mani* (78) of the 21st August says that the compulsory raising of fees in private schools is like prohibiting the imparting of English education and that private schools should be allowed to charge any fee they like.]

Promotions in the Educational Department and comments thereon.

41. A correspondent, writing to the *Káthiáwár Times* (84) in its issue of the 22nd August, expresses dissatisfaction with the manner in which matriculated teachers and undergraduates of long standing in the Educational Department are superseded by raw and inexperienced graduates and how in consequence the former are discontented and always on the alert to leave the department and join some other where no such unjust system is in vogue, and recommends that definite rules should be laid down as regards promotion whereby even undergraduates of a certain standing in the department may have a chance of rising to high posts like those of Head Masters and others if they give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

Disapproval of the appointment of official presidents of the Broach and Surat municipalities.

42. The *Broach Mitră* (95), in its issue of the 22nd August, says that the people of Broach are dissatisfied with the appointment of an official president for the local municipality which a noble and just Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay has made simply on account of the fault of one individual, Mr. Wilson, when there are several Pársi and Hindu gentlemen in the city worthy of holding the post of municipal president. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (80) of Surat, in its issue of the 23rd August, says that Government should deprive the people of Surat of the right of electing a certain portion of the municipal commissioners in case they re-appoint the Collector as president of the municipality, as rumoured, wishes that the rumour would prove false, and adds that Government may appoint another Native president in lieu of the present one to remedy the present state of things.]

Suggestions to the Collector of Belgaum about municipal nominations.

43. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (19), in its issue of the 20th August, requests the Collector of Belgaum not to again nominate to the municipality those persons with whom the people are quite disgusted on account of their past conduct and who do not attend the meetings of the committee; suggests the nomination of some of the graduates in Belgaum, and particularly that of Messrs. Vishnu Raghunáth Nátu, B.A., LL.B., and Vardharáj Aiya, the Názir of the District Court, the latter as a representative of the Mudliyár caste, on the municipal committee.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Armies of Native Princes and their offers of assistance to the British Government.

44. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 20th August, says:—The Government of India have done well in resolving to ask the Native Princes who have made offers of assistance in the defence of the north-west frontier to maintain a certain portion of their armed forces in proper discipline and condition so as to be ever ready to go on active service on an emergency. When the armies of the Native Princes will have attained due efficiency, the British Government should reduce the number of their own troops to the strength at which they were kept five years ago and afford some relief to the over-burdened treasury. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 23rd August says that the scheme for utilizing the armies of Native Princes by Government and improving them should be completed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin before he leaves India. The *Samsher Bahádur* (126) of the 24th August says that the armies of Native States should not be officered for ever by Europeans in lieu of Natives, that if the posts of commanding officer, colonel, major, &c., were given to Europeans on the pretext of maintaining the armies of Native States in an efficient condition the loyalty of the Native Princes and their armies would be questioned, the Princes would feel insulted and disaffection would be created, and that it would be killing two birds with one stone if the well-built and well-educated sons of Sardárs and persons of noble families were given military education in a military college established in India and consequently appointed officers in these armies.]

His Highness the Rána of Porbandar and the Bombay Government.

45. In noticing the assertion made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* that the Rána of Porbandar has been deprived of his administrative powers by the Bombay Government without due cause, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 25th August, says:—Lord Reay's administration is not likely to do injustice to a Native Prince, and the steps taken by it in regard to the Rána have been approved of by the Supreme Government. Moreover, the Porbandar *rayats* have not yet expressed sympathy with the Prince. The authority of the Native Princes ought to be zealously guarded, but the British Government also deserves sanguine sympathy with its efforts to properly secure the welfare of the subjects of Native States.

Highway robberies in Káthiáwár.

46. In alluding to the recent highway robberies committed in the States of Gondal, Vánkáner, Porbandar and some other parts of Káthiáwár, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 20th August, says:—The *bahárvatiás* or outlaws are not really dacoits or highway-men, who commit plunder for the sake of money, but are persons who are driven to outlawry for the purpose of taking revenge upon the Native States that have done them some injury or injustice. These outlaws generally desist from robbing the peaceful *rayats* and plunder the State officials and servants. The practice of taking to outlawry on account of some grievance is of long standing, and is considered an honourable way of obtaining redress by the misguided. The steps hitherto taken to repress outlawry in this province have failed to bring about the desired result. It is therefore desirable that the Native States should be made to remove the complaints of these outlaws, the ordinary dacoits and highway-men being caught and brought to condign punishment.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th August 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 25th August 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári :
  Illicit distillation of liquor in the Thána District 13
  Importation of raw toddy into Bombay from the Sálsette, Bassein and Panvel tálukás and the — authorities 13
Accidents : Drowning of a ferry-boat in the river Nerbudda near Broach and a request to the local Collector to enquire into the matter ... 16
Arms' Act : Permission to use fire-arms in Surat granted by Mr. Porteous, the Collector 13
Christian missionaries : Jesus Christ reviled in reply to an attack on the Hindu gods by a Christian missionary 6
Forest Department : Tyranny of the — and consequent increase in crime 12
Indebtedness of Government servants : His Excellency Lord Reay praised for taking due notice of the writings of the *Kalpataru* newspaper regarding the indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur 13
Indian National Congress : Hostile attitude of the Bombay Mahomedans towards the — attributed to indirect official support 6
Indian Patriotic Association : Comments on the establishment of the — by Sir Syed Ahmed 6
Judicial matters :
  Inconvenience and hardship suffered by the editor of the *Chitraguptă* newspaper during his trial before Mr. Scott, Magistrate at Sátára, and disapproval of the practice of trying cases while on circuit. 14
  New Act regarding imprisonment for debt and its alleged partial application by the Judges of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. 14
  Remarks on the case of Mr. Kirkwood, Judge of Patna... 6
  Request to Government not to remove the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona to a place out of the city ... 15
  Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding arrears of work in some of the District Courts and remarks on the Courts in Sátára. 14
  Strong protest against the system of doing magisterial work in their bungalows with closed doors by the Divisional Magistrates in Sind 15
  Suggestion to Mr. Snow, First Class Magistrate, Sátára, regarding the trial of Mr. Powár for lottery 14
North-West Frontier of India : Policy of Government regarding the —. 5
Police :
  Attack on the — and European officers 16
  Badmashes on the increase in Bombay and non-interference on the part of the — 16
Political and General Agency in England : Establishment of a — on behalf of India 5
Postal matters : Suggestions to the postal authorities regarding the delivery of letters in villages that are far from post towns ... 16
Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S. :
  Agitation in favour of Mr. Crawford 11
  Anglo-Indian newspapers on the Crawford case and the praiseworthy character of the action of the Bombay Government in connection therewith 9
  Approval of the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford :
    The *Gujarát Gazette* 10
    The *Indian Spectator* 9
    The *Indu Prakásh* 11
    The *Rást Goftár* 10
    The *Subodh Patrika* 10
  Approval of the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges brought against Mr. Crawford and a suggestion that the commission should hold its sittings in Bombay 11
  Approval of the proposal to appoint a commission to enquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford and condemnation of the conduct of some of the newspapers 11

Page,

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S. (*continued*):

Crawford case, alleged preponderance of the revenue over the judicial element in the Bombay Executive Council and a request to Government to act with great caution 8
Disapproval of Mr. Crawford's trial by a commission 12
Evidence for the prosecution at the trial of Mr. Hanmantráo and a request to Government 12
Government praised for their firmness, straightforwardness, &c., and a speedy termination of the whole affair desired ... 9
Indian law on the subject of bribery, the consequent difficulty of proof in a criminal court, and the wisdom of having cases of corruption tried by a commission 8
Offence of bribery said to prevail very largely under the British administration of India and the individual case of Mr. Crawford said to have been exposed on account of ill-feeling between him and superior officers 7
Request to Government to give equal justice to Mr. Hanmantráo and Mr. Crawford 12

Want of rain:

Necessity for affording relief to the people in the Jambulsar Táluka of the Broach District owing to the —... 15
Scarcity of grass in the Ahmednagar District and a request to the Collector in the matter 15

Part II.—*Education*—

Promotions in the Educational Department; Comments on the — ... 17
School-fees; Condemnation of the action of the Educational Department in compelling the Mission and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái English School, Surat, to raise the — 16

Part III.—*Municipalities*—

Belgaum; Suggestions to the Collector of — about municipal nominations. 17
Broach and Surat; Disapproval of the appointment of official presidents of the — municipalities 17

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Káthiáwár: Highway robberies in — 18
Native Princes: Armies of — and their offers of assistance to the British Government 18
Porbandar: His Highness the Rána of — and the Bombay Government... 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH AUGUST 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Judicial scheme for Berár and the necessity of its early publication in the Residency Orders.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 17th August, writes :—We hear that the long talked of judicial scheme for Berár has been finally sanctioned and received in the Commissioner's office. But nothing has transpired as to its details. If there is any truth in this rumour, we cannot really understand why there should be so much secrecy about it. There is nothing political in the matter. It directly concerns the general public, and it is just and fair on the part of Government to publish it in the local official Gazette. The appointments may be made as Government may choose, but it is not necessary to keep the public in suspense about the scheme until then. We often see that in Berár notifications about transfers, leaves, &c., are published long after they take effect. But we hope the scheme, if it has been received at all, will soon appear in the Residency Orders.

Approval of the proposal to appoint Mr. Edalji, Clerk of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, as Extra Assistant Commissioner.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 20th August, writes :—We learn that Mr. Edalji, Clerk of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, has been recommended for an Extra Assistant Commissionership. We hope that Government will take into favourable consideration this officer's long service and the satisfactory way in which he has discharged his duties. We are quite sure that he deserves the promotion and if he is fortunately appointed, only justice will be done to him. [The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 23rd August, expresses similar sentiments about Mr. Edalji and Mr. Govindráj Ayya, the Tahsildár at Yavatmál.]

Approval of the conduct of the Bombay Government with reference to Mr. Arthur Crawford.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 18th August thinks that the Government of Bombay has done what it had every right to do and has done no injustice to Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner, C. D., in the Bombay Presidency, in revoking the sanction which it had given for his prosecution on a charge of bribery before the District Magistrate, Poona, and in keeping him in ignorance of the specific charges that are to be brought against him. The paper is of opinion that no special indulgence need be shown to him.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th August 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 35 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 1st September 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
14	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
22	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
23	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Nameso Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
70	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,401
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Saurásthtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
140	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
152	The Khayir Khához Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = u in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

The [illegible] in the issue of the 27th August [illegible]

It is true that [illegible] things are quite different [illegible] of being [illegible] of the poor [illegible] the country [illegible] the people [illegible] our Government would [illegible] by the people [illegible]

Here [illegible] are no [illegible] of no [illegible] motive [illegible] there.

2. The [illegible] in the issue of the 28th August, says that [illegible] our [illegible] of India [illegible] they had [illegible] not pay [illegible] though [illegible] they should give up their [illegible] of the [illegible] and the [illegible] they should [illegible] These people should not [illegible] whether their [illegible] or not and should [illegible] the country [illegible] without looking to the [illegible]

Reform of the [illegible]

3. Referring to the [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] these [illegible] people have been [illegible] to do such [illegible] Government should [illegible] of their administration and try to [illegible] course. After [illegible] themselves with the grievances of the people. It is [illegible] to Government [illegible] that the subject people are [illegible] really they are [illegible] It should not be [illegible] on the part of [illegible] the authorities concerned [illegible] intended their [illegible] An enquiry into the conduct of the officer to whom such petition was addressed should be made and he should be punished in order to [illegible] The people do [illegible] not because they are [illegible] British rule, but because they are oppressed by [illegible]

Petition of [illegible]

4. The [illegible] of the [illegible] says [illegible] been [illegible] against [illegible] most [illegible] to believe that such [illegible] the usual [illegible] come to our knowledge in which [illegible] have been tampered with, and in forwarding the petitions to higher authorities some important documents in favour of the petitioners have been either withheld or destroyed. We believe that such things are of very rare occurrence.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

British rule in India.

1. The *Satyă Sudha* (62), in its issue of the 27th August, says:—We unfortunate people of India, it seems, are not destined to enjoy the happiness accruing from self-government! It is true that outwardly no oppression is practised upon us under the British rule, but things are quite different under the Native rule. A person has no fear of being deprived of his gold even if he carries it openly from one end of the country to the other under the British rule, but this security from thefts and dacoities dwindles down into nothing when viewed side by side with the plunder of the people in the shape of taxes which are imposed without giving the slightest heed to their opinion in the matter. It is idle to imagine that after the present rulers have gone a hundred or a thousand years hence the Hindus will rule over India; for, the mighty Russia, whose power is second to none on the earth, is waiting for an opportunity of driving out our present rulers. In short, if the British go, the Russians or some other people will come and so we should never expect to get self-government. These thoughts have suggested themselves to our mind on reading the order issued by Mr. Cleveland, President of the United States of America, that the taxes on the people should be reduced as there is more than enough balance in the treasury. We only wish that our Government would give us at least one-fourth of the happiness enjoyed by the people in America.

Heavy taxes and the duty of the people with reference to them.

2. The *A'ryávart* (17), in its issue of the 25th August, says that if the agriculturists of India find the revenue assessment too heavy, they had better not pay it even though their farms be sold by auction in default of payment, that if the fuel-gatherers find the Forest Acts oppressive they should give up their trade, that if the litigants find the court-fees to be exorbitant they should abstain from filing suits in civil courts and so on. These people should not wait to see whether their examples are followed by others or not, but should speedily do what they consider in the interests of their country to be their bounden duty without looking to the ulterior consequences of it.

Defence of the conduct of the villagers who breached a canal in the suburbs of Calcutta.

3. Referring to the breaching of a canal in the suburbs of Calcutta by about 2,000 villagers and the consequent flooding of a village, the *Mahárāshtră Mitră* (44), in its issue of the 23rd August, says:—As people have been emboldened to do such mischief Government should find out the faults in their administration and try to mend their course after acquainting themselves with the grievances of the people. It is not creditable to Government to boast that the subject people are happy when really they are only silent through fear. It should not be considered an offence on the part of the people to breach a canal when the authorities concerned pass unheeded their petition to mitigate the hardship which they suffer from it. An enquiry into the conduct of the officer to whom their petition was addressed should be made and he should be punished in order to put a stop to such injuries. The people do such mischief not because they are tired of the British rule, but because they are oppressed by Government officers.

Petitions to Government and necessity for framing new rules in connection therewith.

4. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 22nd August, writes:—We object to the present system of dealing with petitions made to Government or to their officers. If a petition is not sent for report to the officer complained against, it is usual to call for the papers. On this point we must say with regret that the officer whose order may have been appealed against is sometimes open to a very serious charge. We are most unwilling to believe that such can be the usual practice, but instances have come to our knowledge in which the records of the cases of individual subordinates have been tampered with, and in forwarding the papers to higher authorities some important documents in favour of the petitioner have been either withheld or destroyed. We believe that such things are of very rare occurrence,

but still we know that they do occur and have occurred. In view of the fact that Government and their responsible officers are anxious to do justice, we think that the present system of petitioning Government and the authorities should engage their attention, and some better system should be introduced for a first-hand and thorough inquiry. That the present system is capable of improvement any one who has watched it must admit.

Approval of the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford.

5. The *Dnyánodayá* (10), in its issue of the 30th August, considers that the *Times of India* has misled some newspapers in regard to the relations of the Bombay Government to the case of Mr. Crawford, approves of the appointment of a commission to enquire into the case, and believes that the Bombay Government is doing a trying and difficult duty as firmly and impartially as it can.

6. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 26th August, remarks :—No harm can be done to Mr. Crawford in conducting the inquiry by a commission composed of his own brother Civilians, especially if they are selected from the other presidencies; and we are quite sure that had Government in the first instance decided to take the case before a jury, the friends of Mr. Crawford would have blamed them as they are doing now, and would have demanded a special commission to which they now object.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th August, writes :—We fail to see even a shadow of injustice in the whole proceedings against Mr. Crawford. The delay which is made so much of was inevitable, and we believe the defence will gain by it at least as much as the prosecution. Such a number of charges scattered over a wide area must take time to be sifted and arranged for the commission, which, moreover, has to be appointed by the Government of India. While all this is being done, we repeat the accused is not to be considered guilty of any of the charges, and so long we fail to see why he should complain. Government can have no further interest in the matter than to see justice done and the honour of the service vindicated. This is what the best friends of Mr. Crawford must wish. If the impression once got abroad that a fair and full inquiry was being shirked, the result would be disastrous to the reputation of the British Indian Government. The case itself is bad enough for all concerned; an inconclusive inquiry into it would be far worse. We have tried more than once, and in more ways than one, to present the case in its true aspects, and we are entitled to ask of those, at any rate, who are capable of judging it on its merits, to reserve judgment till the matter is ripe for it.

8. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th August, writes :—The *Bombay Gazette* is doing a valuable service to the cause of justice in exposing the fallacy of the theory that a judge and jury is a better tribunal than a commission to investigate complicated charges extending over a large area and a number of years. The question is so plain that we are surprised to find that such difference of opinion, to use a mild term, should exist upon it. Some of our up-country contemporaries appear to think that the history of the previous commissions does not give any hope of adequate punishment being awarded to the person charged in case he be found guilty, and that for this reason, if for no other, an inquiry before an ordinary law court is necessary. We admit that there is some force in the argument; but we still think that a commission is decidedly a better tribunal in the present case. The question of punishment or no punishment only comes after one has been judged guilty or otherwise, and though a commission may not satisfy some on the former point, it does not affect the decision of the question whether it is or it is not a better tribunal to decide upon the innocence or guilt of the person charged. It is the latter question that is now principally before the public. The question of punishment apart, the people want to know whether Mr. Crawford is really guilty or not. An ordinary law court, prevented as it is from considering the entire mass of evidence, cannot evidently be expected to give a necessarily sound decision on the whole case; and it is simple perversity not to recognise the advisability of the course so boldly adopted by the Bombay Government.

9. The *Native Opinion* (13), in its issue of the 26th August, regrets the difference between the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the Crawford case, and says:—Some of the Native papers too seem to blame the Government of Bombay in this matter much more than they deserve. We do not see why they should deprecate an inquiry into the case of Mr. Crawford. For many years past stories have been flying about that there was jobbery in high places. People used to talk very much about certain appointments being obtainable at certain prices. In fact, it cannot be denied that there was an impression abroad that there was something like a market where anybody could purchase any appointment, provided he paid for it. Such an impression, apart from the question of its being founded in fact or not, was in itself very demoralising, and certain officials do really seem to have paid high prices for promotions and for transfers, if what the witnesses have told in the case against Hanmantráo at Poona be true. It was necessary to take action in the matter once for all for the sake of the fair name of the British administration and in order to remove all suspicions. We do not see what the Native papers mean when they find fault with His Excellency the Governor in subjecting the matter to an exhaustive inquiry. For ourselves we consider that a commission will be a much better form for inquiring into a question of this sort than a court of law, and we should have liked the Government to have taken the case before a commission at once and not to have gone to a criminal court at all. It was there that a mistake was committed and for that we do find fault with Government. But for all that we sincerely approve of the determination which Government have now taken. The flight of Mr. Crawford has been put forward as the cause which compelled Government to resort to a law court. It is said that there was no other means to secure Mr. Crawford's appearance at the inquiry. But this excuse does not appear to be sufficient to justify the wrong step. Even if Mr. Crawford had succeeded in his object and had gone out of British India, there would have been nothing to prevent Government from appointing a commission of inquiry. Mr. Crawford, if he had chosen to remain away, would have doubly convicted himself, first by deserting his service and next by not presenting himself to answer the charges made against him. It was his own look-out to convict or not to convict himself, and Government need not have taken that responsibility upon themselves. And the futility of the excuse becomes more manifest when it is seen that there is nothing now to prevent Mr. Crawford, if he choose, to run away from India. He has been already discharged, and he is now just in the same position in which he was before Government filed a complaint in the criminal court and obtained a warrant against him. If a commission is the proper tribunal now, it was so before Mr. Crawford was arrested. The false step of taking the case before the Magistrate is the one that does deserve disapproval, but that is perfectly irrelevant when we consider the question as to whether there should be an inquiry or not.

10. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (142), in its issue of the 24th August, writes:—There cannot, we think, be the least doubt that Government, in their dealing with the Crawford case, have conducted themselves with such firmness and impartiality as would evoke unqualified praise from every lover of justice. Nobody is indeed more eager to do justice to Mr. Crawford than His Excellency Lord Reay and the members of Council. Yet the friends of Mr. Crawford have all along shown an amount of unnecessary anxiety for him, and by misrepresenting the motives of Government tried to prejudge the case while it is *subjudice*. The *Times of India* is the foremost of such offenders. In its eagerness to render service to the accused, it has indulged in an undue raillery at the conduct of Government and has ultimately fallen into very absurd inconsistencies, as pointed out by our contemporary of the *Indu Prakásh*.

Delay in the appointment of the commission of inquiry disapproved and Government requested to act with great caution in the matter of the Crawford case.

11. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 30th August approves of the commission of inquiry being composed of persons not connected with the Bombay Presidency, and observes:—It is advisable that the commission should be appointed as speedily as possible. It is not known where it will meet. Such an irregular proceeding on the part of Government takes away public confidence in them. The Crawford case has taken a serious

turn. It is advantageous both to Government and the public that such measures should be taken from this very time as would put down the rumour that the commission would result in nothing. Government should observe no distinction between the black and the white. They should not let their enthusiasm cool down in the way they have done after the hurry and bustle shown by them at the commencement. We draw the attention of the authorities concerned to this matter. We hope that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will act with greater caution in this affair.

The Native public censured for wishing that no inquiry should be made by Government into the Crawford case.

12. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 26th August, writes:—Whatever excuse there may be for the personal friends of Mr. Crawford for wishing that he may be spared the long and searching inquiry which Government are determined to institute into his past official career, we think there can be none for the Native public generally in wishing that the contemplated inquiry were burked altogether. Nay rather, as being the most directly interested of all in the purity of administration, it might long since have claimed such an inquiry from Government. For many years past, reports of loose conduct like those which witness after witness has deposed to at Poona have been rife in Native society. There is hardly any Native gentleman who took the trouble of listening but has been from time to time treated to stories of how posts in Government service were conferred or petitions to the executive granted on considerations other than those of the justice of the claims. Such reports could not all have been true or accurate. But true or false, they created for the administration an unenviable repute, the direct and indirect consequences of which it may take years to counteract. If the Native public had done its duty it would have asked for an inquiry long ago. But having failed therein, the next best thing it can do is to support with one mind the action of Government in undertaking the inquiry as they contemplate doing before long. No one who wishes to claim for his people high political privileges can deny the importance of freeing all branches of the service from even the slightest suspicion of immorality. But in order to do so it is highly necessary that the exact scope of all alleged immoral influences should be ascertained. How can this be done in the present case except by such wide and searching inquiry as a duly authorized commission alone can make? Under these circumstances, it is highly foolish and inexpedient to oppose the appointment of a commission for such investigation. Sympathy and personal interest have little scope for action when the interests of purity and integrity are at stake. To give way to the former and forget the latter is enough to condemn anybody as unfit. And if the Native public is at all worthy of the power it demands, it ought with one mind to show that it cannot by any means be made to countenance public immorality, nor do any act which may lead to the suspicion that it does.

Government censured for their action against Mr. Arthur Crawford.

13. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—The statement made by Hanmantráo now on his trial in connection with the charges of bribery is remarkable, and, if true, pathetic. His declaration that he had been told that Government wanted to ruin Mr. Crawford and would guarantee him against prosecution if he would assist it should be sifted to the bottom. Justly or unjustly, a general impression undoubtedly exists that a vindictive animus has been displayed against Mr. Crawford, and the lengthy and secret inquiry made into his conduct during many weeks prior to his suspension naturally tends to produce that impression. We have already expressed our opinion of the very evident lack of ordinary sagacity in all the preliminary proceedings of the Bombay Government, and we regret that we cannot speak in more favourable terms of the steps that have marked its subsequent course in this very extraordinary case. Whatever may be the result to Mr. Crawford, the outcome, so far as it can be seen, seems to be in every way damaging to Government, which is now really on its trial before the bar of public opinion. Whatever the influence may be that governs, its present

action distinctly shows that it is a malign one, and we can see no issue out of the whole scandal that is not certain to be more or less mischievous to many reputations.

Approval of the action of the Bombay Government in the Crawford case and of the Native officers who have given evidence against Mr. Hanmantráo in the course of his trial before Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona.

14. In an article headed "Mr. Crawford's case and the Indian press," the *Gujarát Darpan* (80) of the 30th August says:—From the last week's proceedings of the case against Hanmantráo, Mr. Crawford's agent, the conduct of educated Native officers well comes to light. If such officers had not come forward, the blot on the Civil Service would never have been removed and the suspicions regarding Mr. Crawford would not have been cleared up. Those Mámlatdárs and others who allege that they did this *khatpat* (intrigue) cannot be said to be spotless, but when it is said that there was no other way but that followed by them to secure their interests it is easy to imagine what course would any man save the one who has the element of God in him have taken to secure his self-interest.

Approval of the prosecution of Mr. Hanmantráo by Government.

15. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 25th August, writes:—As for Hanmantráo himself, without yet assuming that he is guilty, we can realise that the Government would have failed in their duty if the charges against him had not been made the subject of a criminal prosecution.

Messrs. Dabir, Sindekar and others blamed for their evidence against Mr. Hanmantráo.

16. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (44), in its issues of the 23rd and 30th August, publishes an imaginary conversation between several Hindu women on the subject of the Hanmantráo case and the evidence given against him by Messrs. Dabir, Sindekar, Wádekar, Deshpánde and others. The women in this conversation blame these gentlemen, first for having given large sums of money as bribes with a view to secure high posts and then for basely turning round and ungratefully making statements against the very gentleman who had helped them in the accomplishment of their objects, and consider that they have acted very foolishly and stigmatized the whole class of Bráhmans, who, in their opinion, being already hated on all hands, will become still more odious and severely suffer for the indiscretion of a few of their class.

Contrast between the Crawford case and that of a Native Subordinate Judge in Madras as regards procedure.

17. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 27th August, writes:—So then the Native Subordinate Judge in the Madras Presidency has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000 while in default of payment of the said fine of Rs. 20,000, he shall have to undergo a further imprisonment for a period of eighteen months. It would be interesting to know if the criminal prosecution of this Native Subordinate Judge in the southern presidency was preceded by inquiry into his misconduct under the provisions of Act XXXVII of 1850, for that Act of the Indian Legislature applies to all Government servants alike, whether covenanted or uncovenanted. We shall not, however, be surprised to learn that the successful criminal prosecution of the Native Subordinate Judge in the southern presidency was not preceded by any inquiry of the character referred to above. Only the other day a Native Deputy Collector in Sind was successfully prosecuted for corruption. In his case also no inquiry of the character referred to above preceded the criminal prosecution. The question therefore naturally arises, why should a different procedure be followed in Mr. Arthur Crawford's case? Surely it cannot be the intention of Government to screen this high official from condign punishment, if he be really guilty. The result of the notorious Cambay case is not calculated to inspire the Native community with any confidence in the efficacy of the method of inquiry under Act XXXVII of 1850. If Mr. Arthur Crawford be really guilty of the offence with which he has been charged, we venture to think that the maximum penalty which the law provides ought to be unhesitatingly awarded to him, so that it might be an example to other evil-doers in office, just in the same way as the conviction and sentence of a Native Subordinate Judge in the Madras Presidency will doubtless prove. Mere dismissal from service will not produce the desired deterrent effect. If, as is alleged, the prosecution has in its possession strong evidence in at least twenty serious cases, are there not three out of these twenty

cases which would fall within a period of twelve months and on which a conviction can be easily obtained in a criminal court? If not, how are all these cases to enable the commission, even if it were appointed, to bring in a verdict of guilty against Mr. Arthur Crawford? Even *one* strong case ought to suffice to secure conviction in a criminal court. Why then does the Government hesitate? Supposing the story told on solemn oath before the District Magistrate by Mr. Balvant Náráyan Dabir, B.A., Acting Mámlatdár of Amalner in Khándesh, who is one of the two complainants in Hanmantráo's case, be true; if it be true, as deposed to by that complainant, that Rs. 1,600 in currency notes out of the total sum of Rs. 3,000 alleged to have been paid by him to Hanmantráo for securing to himself a Mámlat were handed over by him to the accused in that case at the very threshold of the ex-Commissioner's bungalow at Kirkee, and that Hanmantráo went in with that sum to Mr. Crawford who is alleged to have come out and assured Mr. Dabir that what he desired would be done—if all this, we repeat, be proved to be true on the most unimpeachable evidence, then we do not see why the prosecution hesitates to prosecute Mr. Arthur Crawford. If this one story is really true, surely the conviction of Mr. Arthur Crawford under Section 161 of the Penal Code ought not to be difficult. The prosecution obviously believes the story to be true; and hence it is difficult to understand its hesitation in placing Mr. Arthur Crawford before the Magistrate. The same paper in its vernacular columns observes that whatever its contemporaries of the *Kesari* and the *Mahrátta* may say to the contrary, the action of the Bombay Government in the Crawford case from first to last has been, in the opinion of impartial observers, hasty and childish and displays no wisdom or foresight on the part of Lord Reay's Government, however well meaning it may be. The paper therefore suggests that Government should consider well before taking any step in future, or else mistakes may, as they sometimes do, result in the acquittal and escape of a real offender.

Government charged with partiality in their treatment of European and Native officers.

18. The same paper, in its issue of the 30th August, in an article headed "Are the criminal laws only for the Natives?" refers to the trial and conviction of the Munsif of Tellichery in Madras, and says:—Several instances have of late occurred in which Government have shown partiality in their treatment of European officers as compared with that of Native officers. Who can say that difference in treatment is not discreditable to a civilized Government like the British? The Registrar of the Panjáb University received bribes; he was tried by a commission. Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent, Cambay, showed beastly conduct towards a young lady belonging to the family of a high Native officer, yet his case was disposed of by a commission. If soldiers kiss Native ladies, the act is decided not to be very serious. Mr. Kirkwood, late Sessions Judge, Patna, who inflicts upon a poor girl a lifelong misery, has only to retire from the service. The case of Mr. Crawford, who is charged with bribery and corruption, and who, in the opinion of Government, has brought discredit on the whole Revenue Department, is also to be disposed of by a commission. Looking at these and such other instances side by side with the cases of the Deputy Collector in Sind and the Subordinate Judge in Madras who have been tried and sentenced on charges of bribery, one is not afraid to say that Government are partial to their European officers. Government think it necessary to respect the dignity of European officers. Do they not think so as regards Native officers like Deputy Collectors and First Class Subordinate Judges? It is simply betraying partiality and race-feeling for Government to behave in such a way as to point out that the criminal laws are made only for the Natives and that Europeans need not be afraid of the Indian Penal Code. Newspapers and public associations should take up this subject and cry down such partial and unjust treatment on the part of Government. The present is an opportune time for doing so as many fresh instances of the kind have lately occurred.

Appointment of a commission to inquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford noticed sarcastically.

19. Under the heading "Why so much ado about a trifling affair?" the *Deshi Mitră* (101), a comic paper, in its issue of the 30th August, writes:—It is said that there are 120 charges of bribery against poor Mr. Crawford, that 48 Mámlatdárs are to give evidence against him and that there are 350 witnesses altogether, and that

the commission which is to sit in October next will take six months at the least to complete the inquiry. We cannot understand why so large a parade is made in this case, a trifling one. If perhaps Government wish to hang the black men who gave bribes, let a commission be appointed. But if notice is to be taken of Mr. Crawford, it would be like digging a rat out of a mountain. Because even if the Bombay Government and the Government of India were to pronounce him guilty, is the Home Government so raw and weak as to concur with them? Have you not seen what was done in the Wilson case? When he was found guilty by the local Government, he was acquitted by the Home Government. Who can then boldly assert that the same will not be the case in this affair? Where is the necessity then for all this hurry in the matter? If a resolution be issued to the effect that Mr. Crawford has taken bribes but that he is not to blame in the least for it, that the givers of bribes are to blame, that he took them simply with a view to find out how many great men there were in the Central Division who gave bribes, that the bundle of bribes is there and that therefore the givers of bribes should be punished and all the jails in the Central Division filled with them so that nobody may hereafter give them, the *Deshi Mitră Sirkár* will also sanction it!

The probable end of Mr. Crawford's case, if tried by a commission.

20. The *Vritt Sudha* (77), in its issue of the 28th August, says:—From the facts published we can confidently say that the Bombay Government pursued a straightforward and just course until the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Crawford and the institution of criminal proceedings against him. The Government gave up that course when they saw from the points raised by Mr. Crawford's counsel in his speech in the Magistrate's Court and the want of sufficient evidence that the result would be unfavourable, and began to make a confusion by bringing forward a political plan in which both justice and injustice can find accommodation and by which any result whatever can be brought about. From this it seems that Government intend either to ruin Mr. Crawford or to do quite the reverse of it. Wonderful are the ways of the British. There is no law prescribing that a commission should finish its work within a certain time and it has no right to decide the matters finally. Its work is at an end when it submits a report on the subject enquired into. The conclusions from the report are not probably drawn in India. It is sure to go before the Parliament. Who knows how much time the Parliament will take to consider it? When the report goes to England, Mr. Crawford also will go there. He will represent the ins and outs of the case to the people there and will tell them that he is going to be punished for the faults of others. It will then be easy for him to defend himself by the light of the evidence recorded before the commission. In the meantime the case against Hanmantráo will be decided and Mr. Crawford will get materials to strengthen his case by means of the defects in Hanmantráo's case. What objection will there be then to decide the Crawford case like that of Mr. Elliot (Wilson)? In short, what objection will there be then to the appointment of Mr. Crawford to a high post in Burmah, if he be not sent to India again? We cannot positively say whether Government intend to ruin him or to acquit him of all blame. We consider it our good fortune that by God's favour we Hindus stand a chance of getting our desire fulfilled. All Hindus, old and young, wish that no serious calamity should overtake Mr. Crawford in any case and the proceedings against him have taken the same direction. We people of India are therefore manifesting our joy at the prospect of the Crawford case ending happily for him and unfortunately for the person who raised this cloud over his head. May God fulfil this prophecy soon!

Prophecy about the result of the Crawford case.

21. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (44), in its issue of the 23rd August, says:—Though the sun and moon came down from heaven to inquire into the case of Mr. Crawford, our prophecy that Mr. Crawford will escape scot-free even from their hands, would not probably be falsified. The Native officers should thank their stars if they are not shown to be dishonest in the light thrown in this case on their respectability, wisdom, honesty and love for each other.

Withdrawal of the prosecution of Mr. Crawford from the Magistrate's Court disapproved and the Bombay Government requested to publish the reason for so doing.

22. The *Praja Mat* (122) of Ahmedabad of the 25th August disapproves of the Government withdrawing the prosecution of Mr. Crawford from Mr. Vidal's Court, and says:—It would not be wrong to say that great injustice has been done to Mr. Crawford under the just British rule. The sudden withdrawal of the proceedings against him gives rise to the suspicion that Government must have gone to sleep out of shame produced by pressure or influence. If so, a case like this during the *régime* of such a just Governor as Lord Reay that tarnishes British justice must be the first of its kind since the advent of the British in India. Why should the Government then keep the public in doubt? They ought to speedily publish the proofs they had for undertaking the prosecution and the reasons that afterwards led them to think that they were insufficient. If they fail to do so, we fear that the public will for ever entertain the suspicion that the case was withdrawn by the Government of Lord Reay either on account of influence or pressure. We do not think that the Bombay Government will keep the public in doubt and bring disrepute upon themselves. It appears from the conduct of Mr. Crawford's case that it will also be necessary to withdraw the case against Hanmantráo Jághirdár. Otherwise, it will give ground to think that distinction is observed in doing justice to black and white men, as suspected by the people.

Alleged extensive prevalence of bribery among Government officers.

23. The *Ahmedabad Times* (88), in its issue of the 28th August, says:—The adjectives treacherous, crafty, deceitful, faithless, &c., levelled by Europeans against Natives are now applicable to themselves. Hitherto Europeans have not been less so, but their misdeeds, which are now being exposed, were formerly hushed up. Many persons of the type of Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., were known to be amongst them, but now Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, appears also to be mixed up with them. It has transpired before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining scandals that Sir John Gorst took Rs. 50,000 in connection with the work of placing His Highness the Nizám on the throne. When such high functionaries thus take bribes, what blame is to be attached to low officers? The matter will scarcely escape the notice of Parliament, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has called for an inquiry. Well, Europeans, what better example can you have than this? [The *Gujarát Mitră* (82) of the 26th August is pained to find high officers taking bribes, and says that no department of Government is free from this vice, that if Government act with impartiality and do not hush up things against any officer, however high his position, and punish him severely, the vice will be checked, that otherwise the time of the Mogal Emperor Jehángirsháh, when bribes were freely taken by all his officers, will approach, and that the offence does not come to light as the law holds both the giver and the receiver of bribes liable to punishment.]

European Government officers alleged to be more corrupt than Native officers.

24. The *Nyáyadarshak* (118), in its issue of the 27th August, says that Europeans take bribes more freely and fearlessly than Natives, because they think that as they belong to the ruling race and possess influence they will not be called to account, and that even if found guilty they will have only to retire from the service on pension or at the worst to lose their pension. They think that the lákhs of rupees received as bribes by them and the interest thereon will, continues the paper, far outweigh this loss. But if a Native were to accept a bribe of 4 annas even, he will have to undergo at least one year's imprisonment and to lose his appointment and his children would be starved. As Europeans and Natives do not get equal justice in cases of bribery, the latter cannot have the same courage as the former in such matters. Of course Natives must be taking bribes, but they must be men of the old type and ill-educated. Educated Natives do not take bribes, for they are afraid of God and of European officers, and prefer death to disgrace among their friends and castemen. The paper then refers to several recent exposures of Europeans, such as the cases of Mr. Sullivan of Madras, of Mr. Wilson, formerly a Magistrate in Bengal, of Mr. Larpent, Registrar of the Panjáb University, of Mr. Crawford and of Sir John Gorst, and observes that the good opinion formerly

entertained by the Natives regarding Europeans has much changed owing to these exposures. When Sir John Gorst, has received about Rs. 75,000 in connection with the placing of His Highness the Nizám on the throne, how can the talk about several Residents and Political Agents receiving large sums of money from Native Princes on the occasion of their installation be false? If the Political Agent wishes, he can easily make a large fortune. Few of them must have abstained from so doing. If Government take the Native Princes into their confidence and question them about this matter in private, 98 out of a hundred political officers will be exposed. But Government are very wise, and so it is highly improbable that they will take steps to harass and dishonour their countrymen. Those Europeans and their newspapers who call the Natives liars, scheming, corrupt, dishonest, &c., should think of the evil deeds of their countrymen, including high Civilian officers, and should give up their bad habit of abusing others.

Apathy of Government in the matter of giving encouragement to Native arts and industries.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 27th August, says:—The resolutions passed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon about the use in Government offices of articles of Indian manufacture have now been left unobserved. Even articles which can equal English-made articles of the same sort and can be had at a cheaper rate than the latter are not patronized by Government. Our rulers have personal experience of the fact that the greater the sale of an article in the bazár the greater is the encouragement for improving its quality. Should they not observe this in practice? We are sure that the paper produced by the Reay Paper Mill at Poona will be equal to English paper in quality if Government patronize the Mill by using paper produced in it in all Government offices for five years. But how is this to happen? Sir Richard Garth, in his pamphlet, says that Government do not take real interest in this matter, or, in other words, do not want to do it. This is the explanation of the backwardness of the Indian arts and manufactures and of the delay in carrying out the proposals of giving technical education to the people. As an instance in point, the plan of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay, which has been proposed for many years past, has not yet been fully developed and the people are not yet accurately informed as to the subjects to be taught in that institution. It will be difficult for the people to take advantage of this institution as the rates of fee are very high. We do not know why instruction should be imparted through the English language alone. We are obliged to say that all this is the result of carelessness. Is there now any remedy to remove the apathy of Government in this matter? Yes, there is one. The administration of India should be given into the hands of those who have a real desire for its welfare. Such Englishmen are very few, but they have no hand in the administration of this country. We have to make a request in this matter and if it is complied with, all difficulties will be removed. Half the members of the Legislative Councils should be Natives and all questions coming before them should be decided according to the opinion of the majority. At present, when stores are required for the Public Works Department, the European manufacturers alone come to the notice of the present councillors because there is no one to suggest the names of Native manufacturers. By removing this difficulty Government will earn the credit of giving encouragement to Native arts and manufactures.

Comments on Dr. Hewlett's report on sanitation in villages.

26. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th August, refers to the report upon the typical Indian village by Dr. Hewlett, late Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, and says:—Here, then, a reform is sketched out of the first importance to the householders in India,—a reform which will make their houses cleanly, keep their bodies in good health, be the first step towards refining their minds by removing gross sights from public view, and place the Indian village in the first rank of sanitary science. It is all a question of money. Where is the needful to come from? We reply from the Government revenue; and we say advisedly that the Native press and the Native associations throughout the country have only to ask for it, to agitate for it, to demand it, and it is the first legitimate claim that will be cheerfully conceded by Government. What are the facts? The Government throughout the country, according to recognized authorities,

demand as land revenue from one-third to one-half the net profits of cultivation, *i.e.*, net after deducting the cost of the labour and seed employed. None of this is spent locally; all is used on military roads, Government offices and the expenses of the civil and military administration. In order to redress a crying evil the Government legalised the "local funds" cess, which is a tax for local purposes of one anna per rupee charged upon all cultivators beyond and in addition to the land revenue. These local purposes in the course of years have been interpreted by Government to mean "that the whole cost of the Public Works Department employed in each Collectorate, from the Executive Engineer downwards, where not employed upon military roads and strictly Government buildings and works, shall be paid for out of the local funds cess." The local funds collected from a village may be spent upon a bridge 100 miles distant, and may never be employed for the benefit of that particular village. In our view this is a departure from the spirit in which the Local Funds Act was passed. The salaries of the Public Works Department should be paid out of the funds provided by taxation for the general administration of the country, and not out of local funds. Further we think that an agitation should be started for the purpose of providing that one-half the local cess contributions of each village shall compulsorily be spent in that village and, where there is a municipality, be added to its revenues. We are also of opinion that a distinct proportion of the land revenue collected from each village should by law be set apart to increase the local cess fund of such village for its sanitary and general improvement. The proportion of land revenue reserved would have to vary according to the value of the land. Thus in rich Gujarát the proportion might only be 6 pies per rupee or less, while in portions of the Deccan it would need to be 2 annas or more. Government in this matter are in the position of the rich landlord whose duty it is to spend a tangible proportion of his revenues upon local improvement. It is not sufficient to say that they spend the money received upon civil and military administration, home charges and gubernatorial residences. It is a just claim of the cultivator that a reasonable proportion of his rent shall be spent upon the improvement of his homestead or village. Otherwise, Government are little better than the Marátha freebooter, who demanded and got his *chouth* and *ghás dána*, to be spent in enriching his beloved Poona. Here is a field upon which the Indian National Congress could devote its energy with immediate and profitable results. And in basing its claim to the control of the budget upon such reasonable, tangible and righteous grounds, it would carry with it the sentiment of England and be able in a short time to secure the attention of Parliament to its demands.

Request to Government to consider whether it would not be advisable to exercise some check over the Magistrates who carelessly decide criminal cases.

27. The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (44) of the 30th August is glad to hear of the acquittal by the Sessions Judge, Shikárpur, of Mr. Perumal Khubchand, Deputy Collector, Jacobabad, Sind, who was convicted by the trying Magistrate on a charge of bribery and sentenced to undergo imprisonment and to pay a heavy fine in addition, and says that in order that the Magistrates may not punish anyone merely to satisfy their will and that they may not be indifferent about the justice or otherwise of their decisions, Government should consider whether it would not be advisable to inform them that only thrice they will be excused for their unjust decisions and that afterwards they will have much to suffer for such decisions.

Resignation of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and suggestions in connection with the loss suffered by his creditors.

28. The same newspaper says:—Mr. Yates, late Police Superintendent of Sholápur, about whose indebtedness many complaints had appeared in newspapers, was compelled by Government to resign the service, and this fact shows how much regard His Excellency Lord Reay has for justice. If Mr. Yates has really committed a fault Government should either repay the amount due by him to his creditors by selling his property and if necessary, from his pension, if he is at all to get it, or should themselves repay the debt because his creditors have suffered loss on account of want of timely and due notice of his conduct by Government. If Government do not do this we shall have to say that they knowingly assist their officers to ruin the money-lenders.

Attention of the Income-tax Collector, Kaira, drawn to the gift of about Rs. 30,000 received by Mr. Gopálshankar Venishankar, 2nd Class Magistrate, Kapadvanj, from a relative in Benares.

29. The *Satyavakta* (128), in its issue of the 31st August, complains of Mr. Gopálshankar Venishankar, 2nd Class Magistrate, Kapadvanj, having issued summonses to several Boráhs in Bombay to attend his court to answer charges of committing a nuisance on the public road in Kapadvanj instead of to the Boráh women of their households who committed it, and says that he recently received a gift of about Rs. 30,000 from a certain relative of his residing in Benares, that he is said to have invested nearly Rs. 10,000 out of this sum in the Albert Mill shares and in the purchase of jewellery, and that the authorities at Kaira ought to inquire into the matter, as it is rumoured in Kapadvanj that he has escaped the payment of the income-tax on this amount, which comes to Rs. 781-4-0. The paper draws the special attention of Mr. K. R. Bamanji, Assistant Collector, Kaira, to the payment of the income-tax in this matter.

Disapproval of the recent change of the postal arrangements at Jacobabad in Sind.

30. A correspondent, writing from Jacobabad to the *Phœnix* (3) in its issue of the 25th August, says:—People here are put to much inconvenience owing to a recent change in the postal arrangements. Formerly the letter-box used to be kept open for the despatch of letters up to a short time before the starting of the mail train, and people had an opportunity of writing their letters up to the last moment. Now the letter-box on the railway station is removed to the post office several hours earlier, and the bags are closed at an unnecessarily early hour. All letters posted afterwards, although quite in time for the train, are marked "too late." For instance, the mail train for Quetta starts at 11 P.M., but the mail bags are packed up in the evening. It would be a great boon to the public if the former system could be introduced again.

PART II.—*Municipalities.*

Abominable filth in Zaoba's Wádi, neglect of the Bombay Municipality in removing it, and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter.

31. A correspondent, writing to the *Indu Prakásh* (12) in its issue of the 27th August, bitterly complains of the filthy condition of Zaoba's Wádi, Girgaon, being likely to give rise to an epidemic, and of the heedlessness of the Bombay Municipality to representations on the subject, and draws the attention of Government to this state of things described by the correspondent as "shameful" with the hope that they will direct the Municipal Commissioner to order the removal of the nuisance complained of.

Local self-government in the mofussil and Collectors as presidents.

32. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 26th August, writes:—Local self-government in the mofussil has not proved quite the success one might wish for. The disenfranchisement of the Mehmadabad Municipality and the unmistakeable warning given by Government to the Ahmedabad Municipality not to delay any longer the construction of the drainage of that most unhealthy town are instances in point, and now Government have seen the necessity for appointing a Collector-president over the municipal board at Broach. The last unofficial president was Mr. Wilson, who obtained an unenviable notoriety last year by his wanton recklessness in instituting criminal proceedings against a respectable townsman and fellow-commissioner. We are sorry in the interests of local self-government to find that his appointment has proved a sad failure, and therefore it cannot be denied that the retrograde step now taken by Government is perfectly justifiable. Nay, a public memorial was some time ago sent to Government pointing out that an official president was indispensable for the good administration of the affairs of the city. The people were tired of King Stork and so they wanted their King Log back again. We hope the commissioners will no longer fritter away their time in vain bickerings and miserable personal squabbles, but will be true to their electors and their country by paying proper attention to their civic duties. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, the Collector of Broach, who will henceforth preside over their deliberations, is a very capable and conscientious officer,

and the commissioners may act with him without being unduly subservient to him on one hand, or developing, on the other, a form of independence which would hamper the action of the president simply because he happens to be an official. By the way in which they will discharge their important functions hereafter, the commissioners may yet prove themselves able to manage their affairs without the control and guidance of an official.

Appointment of a Government official as president of the Broach Municipality and comments thereon.

33. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th August, writes:—The Government of Bombay have at last found it necessary to appoint an official to be president of the Broach Municipality. This is a reflection on the good sense of Broach. But nothing better can be expected from a community split up into hostile cliques that will bring their private differences to bear on the conduct of public affairs. Broach is not wanting in public spirit; indeed, we think better of it in this respect than of some of its neighbours. We also think it desirable, rather than otherwise, that there should be a party at each municipal centre to check extravagance and overzeal. But where every member of the board takes it to be his sacred duty to thwart the purpose of every other member, simply because it did not originate with himself, a dead-lock in public business is inevitable. In the present case we are afraid of the choice of the non-official president who retires has not been justified, and those who have been asking for an official in that capacity, notably Mr. N. S. Ginwála, have for the moment won the battle. But we believe that it is the policy of Lord Reay's Government not to encourage the appointment of officials, as such appointment not only sits like an incubus on the growth of independence and business-habits among the members of a board, but also, to a certain extent, deprives the administration of that special experience to which it has a first claim. The scheme of local self-government has been intended as much to relieve our officials of the burden of extra work which could be done as well, if not better, by representatives of the people themselves, as to afford these latter the opportunity of practical training, so as to fit them in the future for more important administrative work. Nothing could be said against Mr. Mackenzie's fitness to be president of the Broach Municipality. He is quite an acquisition both as regards sympathy and judgment. But these very qualities must have made him hesitate, and if he has accepted the office, we believe he has done it in order to tide over some temporary difficulty in the path of self-government. Mr. Mackenzie's proper work in this connection lies in tendering advice and guidance from without.

Constitution of the Surat municipal corporation.

34. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 27th August, states that the Praja Hitavardhak Sabha of Surat is about to submit a memorial to Government praying that the municipal commissioners of Surat be empowered to elect their own president and that some other concessions be made to the corporation, and makes the following observations in regard to the memorial:—The satisfactory manner in which the Surat corporation has hitherto performed its work entitles it to the favours that the Sabha is about to ask for from Government. However, since the local authorities of Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach do not look upon their respective municipal corporations with a kind eye, and Government act towards these corporations so as to curtail their independence, there is little likelihood of the Sabha's prayers being granted just now. It is said that some residents of Surat who disapprove of the work done by the municipal commissioners have petitioned Government to appoint the Collector as the president of the corporation in the place of the non-official president, but it is to be hoped that Government will not accede to this prayer, but will make due efforts to remove any defects that may be found in the working of the corporation.

PART III.—*Native States.*

Disapproval of the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident at Hyderabad.

35. The *Native Opinion* (13), in its issue of the 26th August, writes:—According to the papers received by the last English mail Sir Lepel Griffin seems to have accepted the post of Resident at Hyderabad. Hitherto we have looked in vain for an official confirmation of the same. Perhaps

Sir Lepel, if he does not succeed in his attempt to enter Parliament, does not also wish to lose a Residency into the bargain, and hence perhaps his alleged acceptance. While the charges brought against him by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* still hang unchallenged and uninquired into, we think that the Supreme Government cannot appoint him to a responsible post with good grace. Sir Lepel may possess immense capacity, but he considerably lacks the very essential qualities of prudence, patience and foresight.

His Highness the Rána of Porbandar and the Bombay Government.

36. In connection with the memorial submitted to the Secretary of State for India by the Rána of Porbandar, appealing against the decision of the Bombay Government deposing that Chief, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 29th August, says:—The accusations preferred against the Rána by the Bombay Government are trivial, and, as shown in the memorial, have not even been proved. And supposing that the charges are established such faults being common with the Native Princes in general, do not deserve the extreme punishment of deposition. The additional charges preferred against the Prince in some Anglo-Indian newspapers appear baseless and therefore deserve no notice. The great fault of the Rána is that he is miserly, but this cannot justify his deposition. He is, however, quite free from the vices in which other Native Princes are steeped. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90) of the 31st August expresses similar sentiments. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the 26th August approves of the action of the Bombay Government in the matter of the appointment of a Joint-Administration at Porbandar, and remarks that the Ráne's mismanagement of his State is well-known. He was, says the paper, a disgrace to the whole of Káthiáwár. He is one of the principal men who have brought disgrace upon Native Princes. His subjects suffered so much hardship for years together that Government have laid them under obligation by interfering and protecting them. Government were forced to appoint a Joint-Administration, which has made the people forget the Rána's miserable management. The general condition of Porbandar has improved and trade has been developed. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and some other Hindu newspapers that have written against the action of Government would not have causelessly maligned them if they had thought of the Rána's mismanagement and the good that would be done by the Joint-Administration. His Excellency Lord Reay has kindly re-appointed the Ráua to be a First Class Prince and it now behoves him to be satisfied with his present lot instead of vainly trying to regain his lost powers.]

His Excellency Lord Reay earnestly requested to personally test the qualifications of Shrimant Bába Sáheb, Sar Desái of Sávantvádi, who is now in Poona, and to invest him with powers.

37. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 30th August, states that Shrimant Bába Sáheb, Sar Desái of Sávantvádi, has come to Poona, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to avail himself of the opportunity of personally testing the qualifications of the Chief, who is said to be an intelligent and promising young man, forming an independent opinion on the subject and of investing him with powers in order to enable him to realize the sense of the responsibility which rests on him. Mr. Westropp, the paper says, is said to be a straightforward man; but even the intellect of a straightforward man is dazzled before State intrigues, and it is said that the same has been the case with him. Undue importance has been given to a few faults which may be existing in the Sar Desái, and he has not been invested with powers on their account. If this be true, His Excellency Lord Reay should pay particular attention to this matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th September 1888.

CON 519—5

[illegible]

[illegible] Continued on charge [illegible]

[illegible] Native officials [illegible]

[illegible] case [illegible]

Arrests [illegible] prosecution of [illegible]

Persons passed upon [illegible]

[illegible] Magistrate [illegible]

[illegible] Government servants [illegible]

[illegible]

INDEX.

(For the week ending 1st September 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

British rule in India:
- Comments on the — 5
- Heavy taxes and the duty of the people with reference to them ... 5

Corruption among Government servants:
- Alleged extensive prevalence of bribery among Government officers... 12
- European Government officers alleged to be more corrupt than Native officers 12

Hanmantráo's case:
- Approval of the prosecution of Hanmantráo by Government ... 9
- Censure passed upon Messrs. Dabir, Sindekar and others for their evidence against Hanmantráo 9

Income-tax: Attention of the — Collector, Kaira, drawn to the gift of about Rs. 30,000 received by Mr. Gopálshankar Venishankar, 2nd Class Magistrate, Kapadvanj, from a relative in Benares ... 15

Indebtedness of Government servants: Resignation of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and suggestions in connection with the loss suffered by his creditors 14

Indigenous industry: Apathy of Government in the matter of encouraging native arts and industries 13

Irrigation: Defence of the conduct of the villagers who breached a canal in the suburbs of Calcutta 5

Judicial matters: Request to Government to consider whether it would not be advisable to exercise some check over the Magistrates who carelessly decide criminal cases 14

Petitions: Necessity for framing new rules in connection with — made to Government 5

Postal matters: Disapproval of the recent change in the postal arrangements at Jacobabad in Sind 15

Sanitation in villages: Comments on Dr. Hewlett's report on — ... 13

Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.:
- Appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford noticed sarcastically 10
- Approval of the action of the Bombay Government in the Crawford case and of the Native officers who have given evidence against Mr. Hanmantráo in the course of his trial before Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona... 9
- Approval of the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford:
  - The *Dnyánodayá*... 6
  - The *Indian Spectator* 6
  - The *Kannadá Suvarte* 7
  - The *Mahrátta* 6
  - The *Native Opinion* 7
  - The *Rást Goftár* 6
- Censure passed on Government for their action against Mr. Arthur Crawford 8
- Contrast between the Crawford case and that of a Native Subordinate Judge in Madras as regards procedure 9
- Delay in the appointment of the commission of inquiry disapproved and Government requested to act with great caution in the matter of the Crawford case 7
- Government charged with partiality in their treatment of European and Native officers 10
- Native public censured for wishing that no inquiry should be made by Government into the Crawford case... 8
- Probable end of Mr. Crawford's case, if tried by a commission ... 11
- Prophecy about the result of the Crawford case 11
- Withdrawal of the prosecution of Mr. Crawford from the Magistrate's court disapproved and the Bombay Government requested to publish the reason for so doing 12

Page.

PART II.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Abominable filth in Zaoba's Wádi, Girgaon, —, neglect of the Bombay Municipality in removing it, and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter 15
Broach: Appointment of a Government official as president of the — Municipality and comments thereon 16
Local self-government in the mofussil: Collectors as presidents and —. 15
Surat: Constitution of the — municipal corporation 16

PART III.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad: Disapproval of the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident at — 16
Porbandar: His Highness the Rána of — and the Bombay Government ... 17
Sávantvádi: His Excellency Lord Reay earnestly requested to personally test the qualifications of Shrimant Bába Sáheb, Sar Desái of —, who is now in Poona, and to invest him with powers 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST SEPTEMBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Sanctioned Government holidays and the distinction observed in the treatment of the Native and Eurasian employés in the Commissioner's office.

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 27th August, writes:— We regret to hear of the distinction that is of late being observed in the treatment of the Native and Eurasian employés in the Commissioner's office. The sanctioned Government holidays to which every person in the service of Government is entitled are at times very sparingly allowed to the Native employés, while not a single Christian holiday is refused to their Eurasian brethren. The Superintendent boasts of his Eurasian clerks as working from sun-rise to sun-set; but we think that if he just takes into his head to stick to the office rules without distinction of caste or creed, he will have no reason to complain of any such thing. If press of work is the only reason that compels the Superintendent to withdraw from the poor Native clerks the few holidays which their brethren of the other departments are freely allowed, of what avail are the new arrangements in the clerical staff of the office?

Advice to the Akola police.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 25th August, wishes the Akola police to imitate the Amráoti police and to try to bring to justice the *badmashes* who have become, as it were, the plague of Akola during the last two months.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th September 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 36 of 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 8th September 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
14	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
22	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
23	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 556—1

No.	Names o Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
70	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,401
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
140	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
152	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

1. [illegible] of the 2nd September [illegible] be removed [illegible] opening [illegible]

[illegible] during the session [illegible] the [illegible] of the question [illegible] the House [illegible] that the House [illegible]

2. [illegible] in the Indian [illegible] Indian [illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible] Measures are being taken [illegible] Street, London, [illegible] is being carried on under the designation of "An Indian Political Agency." [illegible] large type [illegible] English people and [illegible] appeals to them. [illegible] Home [illegible] Political agency [illegible] the safety of the Empire better [illegible]

4. [illegible] be disappointed as they hitherto have been in several cases and so [illegible]—We must bear one thing in mind, and it is this that the speeches of a Viceroy must be properly interpreted. It is better to attempt to understand them [illegible] than to rejoice at them without realizing their proper [illegible]

[illegible]

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Indian Budget in Parliament.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd September, writes:—Nothing can be more disappointing than to see the Under-Secretary of State for India opening the discussion on the Indian Budget with the gentle remark that being engaged during the session in the discussion of important measures, the House of Commons delayed the consideration of the question of Indian finance till the end of the session, and that there had been no example of an early consideration of the question since 1880, although "lamentations and expostulations had been made." In other words, Sir J. Gorst quietly attempts to justify the conduct of the House by precedents. But he appears to forget the rule that no number of precedents can justify an illegal act. It is true that the House has been neglecting the business for a long time, but it is equally true that it cannot continue to do so much longer. The Burmese troubles, the fall in exchange, and the frontier difficulties have all told heavily on our finances; and howsoever skilful a Finance Minister may be, things have now come to such a state that notwithstanding the enhancement of the salt-duty and the income-tax, the deficits annually amount to some krors of rupees. [The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 4th September, expresses similar sentiments.]

2. The *Native Opinion* (13), in its issue of the 2nd September, writes:—This year too the Indian Budget was discussed in the House of Commons at the fag end of the session, and this mischievous practice seems to be gathering strength at each repetition and has already come to be dignified with the appellation of a precedent. Every year the scandal is severely commented upon in the House and in this country, but the evil remains just what it has been and the zeal of criticism evaporates as soon as the incident is past and gone. The condemnation of this practice made in the House last year was very severe and prolonged and gave a promise of influencing the matter in future. But experience has proved otherwise, and it may be concluded that the House as a whole gives no thought to the anomaly, notwithstanding what a few of its members may say about it. [Several other papers express disappointment at the way in which the Indian Budget is considered and the grievances of India attended to by Parliament.]

Establishment of the Indian Political Agency in London on behalf of India and comments thereon.

3. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 29th August, writes:—The British Government, nay, the Ministry, the Government of India, the army, the navy and the rest must take care. Measures are being taken no doubt to protect India from a Russian advance and the terrors of an invasion. But another great danger is insidiously rearing its head in our very midst. In two ordinary office chambers in house No. 25, Craven Street, Strand, London, this portentous evil is being nurtured under the designation of "An Indian Political Agency." This infant monster is threatening to sap the foundations of the Indian Empire. It does not manufacture dynamite balls and infernal machines, but, what is worse, it manufactures paper pellets and posters in large type. It does not bully the English people, but, what is equally bad, it supplicates the English people and makes appeals to them. No Home Rule clique, Socialistic conclave, or Nihilistic brotherhood is half so dangerous as this Indian Political Agency. Let it be crushed in its infancy, if safety to the Empire is desired. The tocsin of alarm has been sounded. Let those entrusted with the safety of the Empire bestir themselves.

Advice not to build hopes on the speeches in England of Governors and Viceroys elect.

4. The *Dnyánodayă* (10), in its issue of the 6th September, refers to the speech made by the Viceroy of India elect in England regarding the way in which he will rule over India, warns the people not to build hopes on it as otherwise they may be disappointed as they hitherto have been in several cases, and says:—We must bear one thing in mind, and it is this that the speeches of a Viceroy-elect must be properly interpreted. It is better to attempt to understand their real meaning than to rejoice at them without realizing their proper drift, to remain in

hope for five years and then be disappointed in the end. When some Governor says "education must be spread in India," hopes are entertained that during his *régime* primary and secondary education will meet with much encouragement. But the sad fact turns out that the gentleman never attends the University convocation for conferring degrees, but secretly lames public education step by step. Another gentleman, while going to Calcutta, gets down at some intermediate railway station, ascertains what a cultivator's cottage is like, what he eats and what he wears, but at last enhances the tax on agriculturists, imposes the income-tax and the like. A third gentleman first proposes to rule over India according to circumstances and time and to the education, intelligence, arts and manufactures and civilization of the people, but, strange to say, when he arrives in this country he says, "The present state of the country is much changed from what it was in 1857, and I am much pleased to see that the present policy of Government is far different from what they followed at that time and we shall give the people more privileges as they advance in civilization." If these high officers make such speeches and return to England, and we are disappointed and our hearts are broken, whose fault is it and what is the remedy? Though it is true that the British Government has not yet fulfilled all the promises that it has given, and that many of them are yet to be fulfilled, it is good to understand the speeches and the policy of a Viceroy properly and thus to avoid disappointment. If by misunderstanding them we bring disappointment on ourselves, the mistake is our own. If, however, the disappointment be owing to a mistake on the part of the Viceroy, it is desirable that it should be brought to his notice. There is no doubt that our National Congress will take steps to have this mistake averted. We think that it is more beneficial that the National Congress of India should have the power of electing or of giving votes in the election of Viceroys of India than that one or two Indian delegates should be elected members of Parliament. It is not yet time to get this power, but we must make exertions to bring it nearer.

A suggestion to the people of India not to pay taxes to Government except under compulsion.

5. The *A'ryávart* (17), in its issue of the 1st September, in continuation of its article reported at page 5, paragraph 2, of the last Report on Native Papers, says:—Those who consider that the income-tax or any other tax is unjust should not pay it until their property is under attachment or a warrant is issued for their arrest. We suggest that this way of bringing our grievances to the notice of Government is better than that of sending petitions to them. Every tax-payer can follow this course and it is sure to bring the unwillingness of the people to pay taxes to the notice of Government and to awaken them to redress their grievances. Properly speaking, the loyal subjects of Government should pay them taxes without any opposition; but they should also make attempts like the above to improve the policy of Government. England has improved its government and secured its independence by such means. There is no objection to such attempts being made, provided they are not made with a view to effect a political revolution. There is no wisdom in attempting political revolutions, for they will do more harm than good to the country. When the payment of taxes is delayed and opposed by the people Government will have to engage a larger staff of servants for the purpose of collecting them, and thus a portion of the tax collections will remain in this country in the shape of salaries paid to the additional peons and clerks, instead of being spent, as at present, on the Afghan war or the India Council when it goes to the Government treasury.

The spirit of enquiry inspired into the minds of the people of India by English education.

6. In an article headed "Effects of English Education on the present generation of India," the *Native Opinion* (13), in its issues of the 26th August and 2nd September, says:—The most beneficial effect which English education has produced is that it has given the people of India intellectual emancipation and freedom of thought. Formerly faith was all in all with them. When before the light of Western education had dawned upon their minds they did not understand anything laid down in their books by their ancestors, they attributed their difficulty to their own ignorance and tried their utmost to reconcile with each other the most contradictory statements in their religious or scientific books, but never questioned their truth. Now, however, being enlightened by English educa-

tion they have deposed faith from the pedestal which it once occupied in their mind and installed in its place reason and the thinking faculty. A spirit of enquiry has now been roused in them and they never accept any precept unless it stands to their reason. English education has also worked a change in their poetry, which formerly was devoid of descriptions of nature and her varying aspects. The Marathi prose literature of the present day is also due to English education. They have realized the disgusting monotony of their novels and are impressed with the superiority of English works on fiction, though they are not yet able to imitate them. They have seen the confusion which want of authentic history has given rise to amongst them. They have given up their old absurd ideas about geography and other things. Yet English education not having advanced far enough, their mental agitation has not attained the stage it ought to. They are yet in the middle stage of scepticism. But this is the stage immediately preceding a complete agitation or rebellion. What was the cause of the dreadful revolution which took place in France in 1789? If works of Voltaire and others be read, it will be seen that the state of scepticism into which the public mind had been thrown in the first half of the eighteenth century was the cause of this revolution. This state is such that as soon as it takes possession of the people's mind it rouses the faculty of distinguishing good from bad qualities, and indeed the moment this latter faculty is awakened, it produces, under proper restraint, incalculable benefits. No doubt this faculty existed in the ancestors of the present people of India, but not to that extent to which it does at present.

The Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay praised for sending delegates to the Indian National Congress.

7. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 2nd September, writes:—The Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay has after all decided to send delegates to the Indian National Congress. This vote of the intelligent and educated Mahomedans of Bombay nullifies the previous vote of a mixed assembly of that community recently passed against the Indian National Congress. The good feeling and mutual understanding which prevail between our Mahomedan brethren and the rest of the Native community could not fail to bring about a harmony of feeling on this as on other points of public interest. That the uneducated portion of our Mahomedan brethren should be more amenable to outside influence is hardly to be wondered at. But it is not they who form the public opinion of that community. The fact that in the present case that opinion is engaged on behalf of the Congress is undoubtedly a great acquisition to its strength and influence. [Several other newspapers take a similar view.]

8. The *Native Opinion* (13), in its issue of the 2nd September, writes:—We have witnessed the rehabilitation of the Mahomedan society in this city with respect to their attitude towards the Indian National Congress with sincere delight. The Mahomedans of this presidency have all along been in friendly communion with their Hindu brethren, and we are quite sure that those who assign to them a backward position in intelligence and culture give utterance to a libel. The Hindus and the Mahomedans are brothers united by ties that have long endured, and the leaders of both the communities cannot fail to realize that disagreement between them will inevitably involve injury to both. The advance of national prosperity depends upon the good-will and mutual friendliness of all the sections of the community. We therefore congratulate our Mussalman brethren on the reconsideration they have given to the matter and the decision at which they have now arrived.

The hostile attitude of the Mahomedans towards the Indian National Congress and its alleged motive.

9. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 6th September, writes:—The Mahomedans appear to have decided to show their gratitude to Government for the recent system of favouritism established by it in their favour, by actively opposing the Indian National Congress. Sir Syed Ahmed, the new champion of the British Government, has founded an association which he has complacently called the Indian Patriotic Association, the main object of which is to vilify the Congress. The only purpose this gratuitous step of the Moslem knight will serve will be to embitter race feeling. We, however, shrewdly suspect that the old gentle-

man has been screwed up to this pitch of chivalry by considerations other than those of mere loyalty, and we can without much difficulty discern the agency of Anglo-Indian wire-pullers behind the puppet. We have not forgotten the equally apparently unaccountable demonstration of loyalty of the Indian princes.

Advice to the Maráthas and other backward classes to hold themselves aloof from the Indian National Congress.

10. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 2nd September, asks why the Maráthas should not hesitate to join the Indian National Congress when the Mahomedans, who are better educated, have stood aloof from it, requests the Maráthas, the Mális, the Bhandáris, the Kolis, the A'gris and other backward classes to declare their opinion about the Congress, and advises the members of the Satya Shodhak Samáj to hold a meeting and to declare that the agitation made by the so-called leaders of the Hindu community is one-sided and that the whole community does not share their views, but is opposed to the Congress.

The evils of competitive examinations for the public service.

11. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (38), in its issue of the 30th August, attributes the smoothness with which the British Indian administration has been hitherto conducted to the superior morality of Government officers, but regrets that cases like those of Messrs. Crawford and Larpent should indicate a bad future for Government, particularly under its present difficulties, and says that this is the result of the practice at present in force of taking sons of barbers, washermen, &c., into Government service on the strength of their intellectual qualifications and without looking to their parentage and social position.

New rules published by Government regarding certificates of age and nationality to be granted to the Indian candidates for the Civil Service Examination disapproved.

12. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 4th September, says that the new rules regarding certificates of age and nationality to be granted to the Indian candidates for the Civil Service Examination are injurious to the candidates and that Government will find some difficulty in carrying them out. It adds that the anxiety displayed by Government in this matter instead of their attending to the important reform regarding the Civil Service age-limit is nothing but a sign of their desire to stop Natives from competing for the Civil Service. [The *Gujarát Mitră* (82) of the 2nd September says that Government are to blame for their adding to the troubles of the Native candidates for the Civil Service Examination by the publication of the new rules instead of raising the age-limit for the service, and that the case of the poor candidates is similar to that of going from the rule of King Log to that of King Stork.]

Emigration of Indian labourers.

13. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 4th September, says:—The Indian labourers who emigrate to the West Indies and other places soon collect a competence and return home with respectable savings, and yet the number of annual emigrants is not increasing as it should. This may be attributed to the labouring classes not being sufficiently conversant with the financial condition of the emigrants who have returned home and other information that would induce them to try their fortune in foreign countries. If the emigration department is entrusted to Native hands and proper means are taken for disseminating information on the subject among the labouring classes, the number of emigrants is sure to increase annually, thereby doing considerable good to the country. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will direct its particular attention to the subject. The main features of the schemes proposed by Mr. Nolan for emigration to Burmah are satisfactory, but it is to be hoped that the Government of India will see the desirability of offering plots of land in Burmah to Indian capitalists in preference to foreigners.

The proper criterion of qualification for promotion in Government service.

14. The *Vártáhar* (71), in its issue of the 2nd September, writes:—The revelations made in Hanmantráo's case point out one moral at least. It is that those persons who have been dubbed as Mámlatdárs on paying large sums ought at once to be degraded and sent back to

their former appointments and their promotion should be absolutely stopped. This is akin to sale of high appointments for which poor Malhár Ráo Gáikwád was called to book by Sir Richard Meade's Commission in 1874. In other departments such as Police and Administrative, it should be the aim of the Inspector-General of Police to find out other instances of a like nature. This is a blot on the British administration and His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors ought to cancel all such sales of places. Promotion by seniority or long and meritorious service ought to secure the best men. An examination is no criterion, the passing of which enables raw and inexperienced men to make havoc. It is a wrong principle to give high salaries to unfledged youths who are in their teens, as it were, whose sole delight is to 'frown' and 'kick,' or to hurl the foulest abuse over the heads of their inferiors at every step. Experience, age and good service ought to be the proper recommendation. Nothing transcendental is needed in carrying out the duties of Mámlatdárs who are the heads of their tálukas ruling over so many people. It is practical routine work, not requiring much intellectual labour but ordinary intelligence. These are serious matters and we would draw the attention of Government to this at this juncture. Favouritism should be nipped in the bud.

Attribution of vindictive motives by the friends of Mr. Crawford to the Government of Bombay found fault with.

15. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 29th August, writes:—We quite earnestly suggest for the serious consideration of Mr. Crawford's friends whether it is doing any service to him to attribute at every possible opportunity vindictive motives and malice to Government. All the attempts to prove Mr. Crawford the victim of a conspiracy are quite laudable; but will it in any way help that official if personal malice is attributed to the advisers of the Governor of Bombay, if not to His Excellency the Governor himself? There is such a thing as over-zeal and over-shooting the mark, and this is precisely what seems to be the failing of Mr. Crawford's so-called clamorous friends. It must be remembered that Mr. Crawford can at all times obtain a hearing from His Excellency the Viceroy and even from the Secretary of State for India against the Bombay Government, if necessary. The appointment of the commission of inquiry rests more with the Government of India than with the Bombay Government, and although the latter neither seek to nor need shirk their share of the responsibility, it is scarcely politic to fasten any malicious intention upon them without waiting a little longer for the further development of events. It is one thing to criticise the action of Government; it is another thing to attribute motives of which not one jot of evidence can be produced at present. Mr. Crawford is to be tried by a commission, but we do not yet know of whom the commission will be composed, and it seems scarcely wise to prejudge everything when everything is yet to transpire. If this state of things is seriously considered, the unwisdom of running foul of the Bombay Government will be easily seen. It is this spirit of unwisdom that has led people to make so much of the statement of Hanmantráo before the trying Magistrate.

Defence of the action of Government in appointing a commission to inquire into the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford.

16. The *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 31st August, says:—We learn that Mr. Crawford has sent a petition to the Government of India asking that his case should be sent to the High Court and that if Government are not willing to adopt this course a commission should be appointed to inquire into it composed of members selected from the other presidencies. We do not think that the case can now legally be taken to the High Court. The Bombay Government had already forwarded all the papers connected with the case of Mr. Crawford to the Government of India and requested the latter to appoint a commission before Mr. Crawford sent in his petition. This shows that the Bombay Government are acting very fairly towards Mr. Crawford. The conduct of the newspapers like the *Times of India*, which always defend the acts of Civilians, in unnecessarily heaping, by strongly written articles, all sorts of accusations on the head of the Bombay Government is much to be regretted. Government desire that the people should not have the least suspicion about their officers and that therefore all the charges should be enquired into by a

commission, and this shows their noble-mindedness. Mr. Crawford has full liberty to satisfy the commissioners with the aid of evidence that the charges brought against him are totally unfounded. Considering the rights of Civilians a commission is the proper tribunal for Mr. Crawford, and to find fault with Government for following this proper course is like the obstinacy of those who find fault with every action of one whom they dislike. It is not yet definitely known when this big affair will commence. Mr. Crawford was going to appeal to the High Court against the decision of the District Judge of Poona, but it is not yet known whether he has done so. As he has sent a petition to the Government of India it seems that he has given up his intention of going to the High Court.

Reasons why Mr. Crawford should be tried in a judicial court and not by a commission.

17. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 31st August, says:— A judicial inquiry into the charges against Mr. Crawford is less costly and more expeditious and therefore preferable to that by a commission. It is also likely to be more satisfactory to the parties concerned. The accused himself does not like an inquiry by a commission. As regards the prosecutors, they too do not seem to be much satisfied with it. The people in general also are of opinion that nothing will come out of this case and disapprove of the Government's proposal of appointing a commission. Although the commission found Mr. Crawford guilty after a minute inquiry and the Government approved of its decision, still there is the Secretary of State for India and his Council. If the latter reverse the decision of the Bombay Government the whole thing is at an end! The gentleman once found guilty will be declared to be innocent, and if he does not come to India to join the service he will enjoy his pension in England. The expenditure incurred on the commission being thus wasted, there will be the burden of the pension into the bargain. What will then be the public gain? Would it not be a straightforward course for Government to proceed with the case in a judicial court and to shape their course according to its result? Those who advocate the appointment of a commission say that a court cannot enquire into all the charges at once, and they are right. But we do not know what will be the loss if all the charges be not enquired into. Let us imagine that the court can enquire into all the charges at once and that Mr. Crawford is found guilty of all of them and sentenced to undergo two years' imprisonment for each offence and to pay a fine in addition. But what is gained in this? Will he live to undergo so much imprisonment? Or is there any hope of recovering the fine? What is the use then of enquiring into all the charges? Will not Government gain their object in getting a decision in any one of the cases which they may think it easy to prove? The enquiry which is to be made into the conduct of Mr. Crawford is not to be made because he is not on good terms with any one, but is to be made with a view to prevent others from committing offences similar to those with which he is charged. There is no difficulty in accomplishing this object by enquiring into a case which may be thought easy to prove. If Government think that there is not a single case which can be proved against him, what is the use of appointing a commission? There may be people who think it more easy to prove a case before a commission than in a judicial court. But we for one do not hold that opinion. The final decision of a case enquired into by a commission depends upon the whims of the Secretary of State for India. There are some chances of his deciding the case in the affirmative only when there is very strong proof. But there are more chances of his deciding that the charges are not proved. It is therefore perfectly useless and unnecessary to appoint a commission and to continue the enquiry for a long time and thus to make the Natives an object of ridicule, while in the end the *sáheb* will be considered innocent. Considering all the circumstances of those who have confessed to have set aside moral rectitude when found in the clutches of Mr. Crawford, it is Government, and not they, who are responsible for their offences. If the charges brought against Mr. Crawford be true, it is evident that the higher authorities neglect their duty and do not exercise proper supervision. What an injustice it is that the Government and the public should be ready to ridicule those who could not help getting into the clutches of Mr. Crawford

owing to the neglect of duty on the part of responsible officers! The charges brought against Mr. Crawford, if proved, together with the hundreds of cases of European officers that have been disclosed up to this time prove to demonstration that however highly paid and educated a man may be, human nature is after all the same. English scales of justice may decide it to be right to call Englishmen honest and trustworthy, though some of them holding high offices commit injustice through love of money, and to call the Natives roguish, dissolute and unfit for duties of trust, if some of them holding subordinate offices commit an offence while in the clutches of their superiors. But impartial justice will never sanction this judgment. This is one of the ways in which the Natives will have to suffer from the present case. We therefore cannot help saying that it will be better if the case be decided in a court and if it comes to an early end.

Remarks in connection with Mr. Crawford's case.

18. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 6th September, writes:— Nothing has been as yet done in regard to Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D. In all 120 charges have been prepared by the Bombay Government to be preferred against him. This case, containing as it does such a large number of indictments, seems to be the first of its kind, and the public is anxiously waiting to see what punishment is inflicted on the big offender. Mr. Crawford being an Englishman moves about unrestrained, but it cannot be said how Government would have acted towards a similar Hindu offender. Poor Hanmantráo being a Hindu is sure to be punished. We shall see what view the Government of India and the authorities in England take of Mr. Crawford's case, but the people say that he will escape scot-free. Does it not appear that the charges preferred against this great man are such as will require a new law to be enacted to meet them? No doubt Mr. Crawford is a bold man since he has concealed in his bosom so much sin. It is well that our people are not intrepid like him. Look how guileless are the poor Britons! On this side of the country is Mr. Crawford, on the other side was Mr. Kirkwood, and between these two was Mr. Wilson who was declared not guilty owing to the influence he possessed in England and is now enjoying himself in that country. It is well that the doings of the Britons remain secret. Their conduct towards the Hindus in former days as well as at present should be silently borne in mind. Lord Hastings was the biggest offender, while Mr. Crawford is second to him. It is well that the achievements of these sons of Britannia should be silently borne in mind. Some might call Mr. Crawford good while others might say he was bad, but the cost of the commission of inquiry, which will sit for six months, will be a heavy burden on the poor Indian treasury. Though the Britons get large salaries, they are not satisfied, and require bribes to meet their household expenditure. Such an administration as this surpasses the Mahomedan rule in its mismanagement. As a crocodile cannot be made to give up what it has put down its throat, so the Britons who have eaten up illicit gains cannot be made to disgorge them, and the poor Hindus who have been their victims will not get back what they have lost.

Writings of the *Poona Vaibhav* against Mr. Crawford.

19. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 2nd September, says:— About three years ago, we published an article under the heading of "Cruel oppressors of the helpless *rayats*," which contained statements to the effect that high Government officers took bribes and that Government offices and promotions in the Government service were being procured at an auction sale. This article having been brought to the notice of Government they had, in the interests of their high officers, made up their mind to prosecute us, but fearing that the receiver of bribes and Government belonging to one and the same nationality, perhaps in the event of our presenting a bold front to the said officer the goddess of Government justice might be inclined towards him, and that being thus baffled we might be laughed at and ridiculed by our own caste-people, we tendered an apology and washed our hands of the matter as our old readers may undoubtedly be aware. Though then we had no alternative but to apologise, we assure our readers that this attitude of Government constantly pierced our heart. When we published the article under the above heading, this cruel oppressor of the helpless *rayats* was

in the Southern Division, and later on this very terrible man by the favour of Government came to this our Central Division. As soon as he arrived in this division he continued his vehement course over the *rayats*. Though on account of our having once had to surrender in this matter we could not write explicitly about anything, yet we made to Government as many suggestions as we could in the interests of the *rayats* as our readers may certainly remember. Really nobody could have realised the extent of the mental perturbation which we and our readers had to suffer from when we had to beg pardon in this matter in spite of the truth of our allegations! There is no doubt that our readers can now understand how journalists like ourselves have sometimes to apologise and to remain silent even though their cause be just. We now simply express our delight at a well-founded and earnestly written article having turned out true after all.

Reason why Mr. Arthur Crawford should have been made co-accused with Hanmantráo.

20. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 6th September, writes:—Supposing Hanmantráo to be convicted and sentenced under Section 162 of the Indian Penal Code by the District Magistrate, Poona, and the conviction is confirmed on appeal, what is to become of him if as a result of the inquiry before a commission Mr. Arthur Crawford should be eventually acquitted by the Secretary of State for India acting under the advice of the Lord High Chancellor? It is by no means impossible that such a contingency may arise, and should it arise what reparation can be made to Hanmantráo? Surely the proper course would have been to make Mr. Arthur Crawford co-accused with Hanmantráo.

Witnesses in the Hanmantráo case.

21. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 6th September, says:—Though the Mámlatdárs who have given evidence against Hanmantráo Jághirdár be promised exemption from prosecution for giving bribes, there is a chance of their being made to suffer like Messrs. Beames and Yates for borrowing money from persons within their jurisdiction with a view to give bribes to Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Hanmantráo's trial and the necessity for prosecuting the witnesses who have stated that they gave bribes.

22. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (134), in its issue of the 29th August, writes:—Mr. Hanmantráo and Mr. Crawford stand on the same level as regards the accusations against them, for in the same way as the former is considered to have used his influence, the latter is regarded as having accepted bribes and allowed Mr. Hanmantráo to influence him. Is it then just that Mr. Crawford should be tried by a commission and Mr. Hanmantráo by the Magistrate? It was of course necessary that the latter should also have been tried by a commission. Really, this appears to be a great distinction between the treatment of black and white men, and will lead the people to form a low opinion of the British policy of Government. In connection with Mr. Hanmantráo certain persons (witnesses) have stated that they gave bribes. The law holds the giver as well as the receiver of bribes liable to punishment, and hence it is necessary that these persons should also be prosecuted. The giver is more culpable than the receiver, inasmuch as he tempts Government officers for his self-interest. We wait to see what steps Government take as regards these givers of bribes.

Hanmantráo defence fund.

23. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd September, writes:—There is a report that Hanmantráo's friends have collected Rs. 16,000 by subscription for his defence.

Partiality shown by Government in the treatment of European and Native offenders.

24. The *Sind Sudhár* (155), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—When Her Majesty the Queen-Empress assumed the reins of the Government of India in 1858, the proclamation issued at the time promised that Government will recognize the privileges of all creeds equally, but now it appears to have died away. Just look at the cases of Mr. Larpent of the Panjáb University, of Mr. Parumal of Upper Sind Frontier and of Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D. The Registrar of the Panjáb University received 2 lákhs of rupees as bribes. As regards Mr. Crawford it is said that he has accepted not less than three-fourths of a lákh as bribes. Both of

them have been treated kindly, while Mr. Parumal was punished unjustly and severely for an offence of receiving Rs. 200 as bribe, and that too has turned out to be untenable. Well done our Government, and very good their justice! The following proverb is well illustrated in the above case: "An elephant has got one set of teeth to grind with, and a different one to be exhibited."

Petitions of the people of Vengurla against the heavy assessment of the income-tax and a request to Mr. Rand, Assistant Collector, Ratnágiri, in the matter.

25. The *Vengurla Vritt* (72), in its issue of the 30th August, disapproves of the order issued by Mr. Rand, Assistant Collector, Ratnágiri, calling upon the people in Vengurla who have appealed against the heavy assessment of the income-tax to come to Ratnágiri with their records, and says that to ask the people to travel over a distance of about 50 miles at considerable expense and inconvenience to them for a comparatively slight reduction in the income-tax is tantamount to rejecting their appeals, that Mr. Rand has been known for his justice since he was in the Northern Division, and that therefore it is to be hoped that in accordance with the existing orders of Government he will go to the tálukas in his charge to dispose of the cases in them.

Government resolution on an article in the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper of 10th May last.

26. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 7th September, says:—In regard to the Government resolution of the 6th instant about an article that appeared in the issue of 10th May last of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper (124), it may be observed that Government need not have given importance to this worthless paper by taking notice of it, but should have allowed Colonel Barton to prosecute it in a court of justice for bringing against him a serious charge. Sometimes complaints are heard against some political officers, but that does not mean that all Political Agents oppress the subjects of Native States and receive bribes; and when any reckless charges of the latter kind are preferred, Government ought to take severe notice of the persons publishing them. It is quite a revelation to the public that the Native Chiefs of Central India are about to ask for a Royal Commission. Such reckless newspapers are a disgrace to the vernacular press of this presidency, the respectable portion of which highly disapproves of their conduct.

Comments on the trial and conviction of Parumal Khubchand by Mr. Mules, Sub-divisional Magistrate.

27. The *Káthiáwár Times* (84), in its issue of the 5th September, while writing about the trial and conviction of Parumal Khubchand before Mr. H. C. Mules, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Lárkhána, and his acquittal on appeal by Mr. Thákur, Sessions Judge, Shikárpur, says:—From the very commencement the trial appeared to savour of haste, and it was considered certain to a great extent that the conviction would be quashed and the accused aquitted. We do not wish to go into the details of the evidence and of the case, but only to notice some of the leading facts. As to the reception of the bribe there was not the least evidence. The testimony of Ali Morád was entirely uncorroborated, and regarding this the counsel for the accused pointed out to the Court, citing cases, the danger of convicting a man on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, stating that the practice, though not absolutely illegal, was practically never resorted to. It is not clear from the judgment of the Sub-divisional Magistrate that the Deputy Collector did take a bribe. No arguments or direct evidence convicting him of the offence have been cited against him, and it is not understood on what grounds the Magistrate was justified in passing the sentence he did. The most incongruous and singular proceeding in the case was that Mr. Giles, the Deputy Commissioner, who originated the case and collected the evidence, was allowed to act as a Government Prosecutor and was called as the principal witness against the accused. This is quite contrary to the public policy. It has been laid down by high judicial authorities that a public prosecutor should be without any personal interest in the cases which he conducts. Moreover, the witnesses were very likely to be prejudiced on account of the presence of Mr. Giles. Mr. Thákur is a Judge of considerable experience and abilities, and he could not have reversed the conviction on light grounds. The conduct of Messrs. Giles, Mules, and others calls for grave censure, and we trust that in

the interest of justice and for the honour of the English name notice of this will be taken by Government. It is almost impossible that a man after such long service will stoop to receive a couple of hundred rupees as bribe. The man who perjured himself should be prosecuted and Mr. Parumal awarded compensation in consideration of the heavy expense he has been unnecessarily put to.

Comments on the action of the District Magistrate, Shikárpur, in casting an unmerited slur upon two of his Divisional Magistrates.

28. A correspondent, writing from Upper Sind to the *Phœnix* (3) in its issue of the 29th August, says:—The course of justice in these parts of the country is inscrutable. The other day in the Shikárpur District a respectable man's house was searched by the police of Chack without any reason whatever, except that he was a Munshi in the habit of writing petitions and may have occasionally written petitions for people against police officers. He complained to the Second Class Magistrate of the Sukkur Táluka, who upon careful inquiry found that there was clear evidence to show that the police had no grounds whatever to search the house of the complainant. The Magistrate further found that as a justification of their action in searching an innocent man's house the police had made a false entry in the diary setting forth the source of information authorising or entitling them to search the house. This entry could not be found in the copy of the diary submitted to the Police Superintendent, thus showing an attempt at forgery to escape punishment, should the Magistrate proceed according to the law on the complaint of the man injured. This entry was apparently made after the complaint had been made and inquiries had been set on foot by the Magistrate. The case, however, was suddenly transferred from the file of the Magistrate without any reason being assigned, thus casting an undeserved and most unjustifiable slur upon the Magistrate. I understand that the Police Superintendent had interested himself in the case and had applied for the transfer. The public is curious to learn the grounds on which the application was based. The case was accordingly transferred to the Court of Ráo Bahádur Moro Chintáman Joshi, a Magistrate whose uprightness and integrity are unimpeachable. Mr. Moroba had almost proceeded to the end of the prosecution, when Police Inspector Alikhan came in Court with an order from the Superintendent of Police to watch the case. The complainant objected to this on the ground that the presence of the Inspector would influence the witnesses for the prosecution, and the objection, after consideration, was allowed by the Magistrate. Upon this the Police Superintendent wrote a demi-official note to the District Magistrate, who transferred the case a second time to the Court of Mr. Westlake, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Mehar, who enjoys an unenviable reputation for inexperience, caprice and vagaries. No reasons were given for this second transfer. As might have been expected, Mr. Westlake dismissed the complaint almost immediately after it had come up before him. Two experienced Magistrates were unnecessarily slighted by the District Magistrate upon the unattested and interested representation of the Police Superintendent, who was allowed to find his own Court where a satisfactory judgment could be obtained. In order to satisfy a police officer the District Magistrate thought nothing of casting an unmerited slur upon two of his qualified and upright Subordinate Magistrates.

Irregularity of the District Magistrate, Shikárpur, in transferring the Chack police case from the Court of one Magistrate to that of another.

29. The same newspaper of the 1st September writes:—In noticing the irregularity of the District Magistrate, Shikárpur, in transferring the Chack police case from the Court of Ráo Bahádur Moroba Chintáman Joshi to that of Mr. Westlake, it has to be distinctly pointed out that the District Magistrate acted in contravention of the law. According to the Amendment Act of 1884 (well-known as the Ilbert Bill) a District Magistrate transferring a case under Section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code is required in unmistakable terms to state his reasons in writing. The addendum to this section clearly says that "the Magistrate *shall* record in writing his reasons" for withdrawing or transferring a case. In the present case, unless our information is faulty, the District Magistrate never stated his reasons in writing. It is noteworthy also that the application for transfer was never made by the accused, but by the Police Super-

intendent in a demi-official letter. If time had been allowed to the complainant to make an application to the Sadar Court there is scarcely any reasonable doubt that the order of transfer would have been at once set aside. If the Sadar Court were to make an inquiry, we think it would be found that in the present instance a gratuitous slight has been thrown upon a Magistrate without any cause for belief that he was likely to be prejudiced or influenced by any improper motive in the decision of the case in question.

Exposure of an old ugly affair in connection with the office of the Collector of Thána.

30. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 28th August, says:—An old ugly affair has been brought to light in the office of the Collector of Thána. About ten years ago when Mr. Jervoise was Collector, some underhand dealing was committed in the sales of some lands and other matters, for which he is not at fault, since he knew nothing about it. The Collector's head-clerk, who has gone on six months' leave of absence and behind whose back the affair came to light, is suspected in connection with it. At the close of the last week Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., paid a sudden visit to the Collector's office, and after making some personal investigation into the matter asked the Collector to make further enquiries. [The *Arunodayá* (16) of the 2nd September, writing on the same subject, refers to the arrears of old undisposed of cases in the office of the Thána Collector, and particularly in its English branch, and says that as the blame in this matter rests with the Collectors themselves who have held office in Thána for some years past, the matter is likely to be hushed up. With regard to the irregularity in the lease of certain salt land it says:—A certain man having asked for about 125 or 150 acres of salt land for cultivation was granted 500 acres of it. Though he had asked for it in two villages he had it granted to him in three, and though his petition was for having it in accordance with the Gujarát rule he got a lease of it for 999 years. The man who had applied for this land is one Jamnádás Shankarlál. It is a long time since he got this land, but there is no record of the grant with the village officers or in the office of the Táluka Mámlatdár, who has not as yet been formally informed of it. Such being the particulars of the case, and if, as alleged, it be true that the English branch of the office is responsible for it, the inquiry in the matter is rather onerous and is likely to go hard against the office people concerned. The same newspaper in a separate paragraph gives the following instance of dilatoriness in the disposal of work in the Thána Collector's office:—A Taláti, who was appointed on special duty during the census of 1872, did not receive his pay until 1888. He made several petitions in the matter and his services were also dispensed with, but it was when he gave notice of his intention to file a suit that his pay was given to him!]

31. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 2nd September, says:—During the last week it has come to light that there is much mismanagement in the Thána Collector's office and the Commissioner, N. D., has sealed some of the records in that office. It should not be understood that such mismanagement exists in the office of the Thána Collector alone. It must exist in all districts in which the majority of the Government servants in an office belong to one caste. Government and the *rayats* would not have suffered if people of all castes had been employed in these offices.

Adverse comments in connection with the evening party given by Messrs. Hásambhái and Fájulbhái Visrám in honour of Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

32. The *Yajdán Parast* (139), in its issue of the 2nd September, disapproves of the evening party given on Tuesday, the 28th August last, by Messrs. Hásambhái and Fájulbhái Visrám, Khoja merchants of Bombay, in honour of Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and observes:—We have much respect for Colonel Wilson and will be glad to see him honoured from all quarters; still we desire that evening and other parties should not be given in his honour. The post of the Commissioner of Police is very responsible and the duties thereof should be discharged impartially; and it is advisable that the Police Commissioner should not be under the obligation of any person. To give him evening parties or to hold other gatherings in his honour is placing him in an awkward position. Colonel Wilson is

strong-minded and resolute, but after all he is human and must be subject to the weakness natural to mankind. Though the evening party in question was given with a good object, we are unable for the reasons above stated to approve of it. There is time still for manifesting such love for and honour to Colonel Wilson. Let him be old at his post, let him do his duties impartially, and let him give instances of services done to the public, and then give him such parties. They will be befitting then.' Mr. Forjett proved a successful Commissioner of Police in Bombay because he withstood the temptation of evening parties and other festive gatherings, &c. The late Sir Frank Souter committed several horrible mistakes in the discharge of his duties as Commissioner of Police, and we think them to be due, among other things, to such parties and gatherings. [The *Satyă Mitră* (127) of Bombay of the 2nd and the *Rájyabhakt* (124) of the 4th September also express disapproval of the evening party in question, as such gatherings tend to obstruct the impartial discharge of duties by independent and high officers. The *Rájyabhakt* entertains high hopes of Colonel Wilson and is anxious that he should reform the present police management and should not take part in such gatherings, and feels confident that he himself will not give occasion for such a complaint in future.]

Dacoits in the Bijápur District and a suggestion to the police in the matter.

33. The *Rámdás* (56), in its issue of the 1st September, says that some dacoits stuck notices to the houses of two persons, one in the village of Torni in the Sirur Táluka and another in the village of Hattarkihál in the Bágeyádi Táluka, intimating that they would attack these houses on a certain day, that the dacoits throw the people off the scent by such notices and that the latter have become very uneasy on account of the fear of being attacked by dacoits at any time, and requests the police to carefully and skilfully perform their duty and to put down the dacoits.

Scarcity of rain in the Sholápur and Ahmednagar Districts and a request to the Collectors and Government.

34. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (63), in its issue of the 4th September, says that there is want of rain throughout the district of Sholápur and that therefore the cattle are suffering very much, and requests the District Collector to take the credit of preserving their lives by giving to the people free of charge what little grass and fodder there may be in the forests reserved by Government. [The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (49), in its issue of the 3rd September, makes a similar request to the Collector of Ahmednagar on behalf of the people in that district. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (94) of the 4th September suggests that as money-lenders have in consequence of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act discontinued making advances to the cultivators in Ahmednagar in their present distress caused by want of rain, the operation of that Act should be suspended for the present and that Government should take such other steps as after enquiry they may deem fit to take in order to alleviate the misery of the poor cultivators.]

PART II.—*Education.*

Selection of a Government of India Scholar for the current year by the Bombay University and alleged mismanagement in the office of the University Registrar.

35. The *Gujaráti* (106), in its issue of the 2nd September, refers to the selection of Mr. Velankar by the Bombay University as the Government of India Scholar for the present year, complains of the injustice done to Mr. Camello Sanjána, the other candidate for the scholarship, by his application not having been by a mistake placed by the University Registrar before the meeting of the Syndicate convened for deciding the matter, and says that if this complaint be true, it appears that mismanagement prevails in the office of the University Registrar. Such a serious mistake in the Registrar's office is, remarks the paper, discreditable to its management and clearly shows that the bitter complaints made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás for some time past in this matter are well grounded. The paper hopes that the Fellows of the University will duly attend to the memorial of Mr. Camello Sanjána about to be submitted by him to the Senate and that they will severely take the Registrar to task for this serious inadvertence.

Disapproval of the special favour shown by the Bombay Government to the Mahomedans in a recent resolution.

36. The *Manovihár* (46), in its issue of the 4th September, refers to an order of the Bombay Government reserving one of the two scholarships in each district in this presidency, except in the city of Bombay and in Sind, for the Mahomedans, and remarks that it is unable to understand why Government should show special favour to the Mahomedans in utter disregard of the many other races which are even more backward than the Mahomedans in point of education.

The Kánarese language and its neglect.

37. The *Havyak Subodh* (141), in its issue of the 4th September, says:— The Bombay Government must have been aware of the suggestions made from time to time by Kánarese newspapers about the neglect of the Kánarese language. Many books are published in that language every year, but Government do not give encouragement to them. Many large and useful works are in a state of decay for want of patronage. The Educational Department does not take the least care of such books. The diffusion of a language generally depends upon the liking of the officer at the presidency. When the Bombay Government has appointed in Kánara an Educational Inspector whose mother-tongue is Maráthi, can he be expected to take interest in the Kánarese language? All our countrymen who exert themselves like us in its cause should soon represent the above facts to the Bombay Government in order that the latter may take some steps to give encouragement to it.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Dirty condition of the Bhuleshvar and Market Roads in Bombay.

38. The *Native Opinion* (13), in its issue of the 2nd September, complains of the Bhuleshvar and Market Roads in Bombay being very muddy and inquires whether the representatives on the Municipal Corporation of the rate-payers in these parts of the town have ever visited them and made a representation on the subject to the municipal authorities.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

The British Government and its alleged sinister object as regards the Native States.

39. The *Khambhát Samáchár* (114), in its issue of the 31st August, says:— Though the Native States are improving day by day, we regret to find that the British officers charged with supervision over them do not hesitate to hinder them by any means. Mismanagement does prevail in some States, but owing to the intrigues of their Diwáns no heed is paid to it by Government. Many Native States are civilized, administer the affairs well and have offered pecuniary and military aid to Government for the protection of the North-West Frontier; still they are looked upon with suspicion. Though the British Government is good in every respect, it wishes to keep all power in its own hands and to become their master. This is very much to be regretted. Its object as regards the Native States is not good. It thinks that if the Native Princes quarrel amongst themselves or become estranged in any way, its object will be served. Such selfishness does not allow it to be benevolent and keeps it wavering. If it relinquishes this object, we think that the public will regard it as the return of the happy rule of Rám of yore.

G. M. SATHE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th September 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 8th September 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: Proper criterion of qualification for promotion in Government service 8
British rule in India: Suggestion to the people of India not to pay taxes to Government except under compulsion 6
Budget: The Indian — in Parliament:
  The *Mahrátta* 5
  The *Native Opinion* 5
Emigration: Suggestion regarding the — of Indian labourers ... 8
English education in India: Spirit of inquiry inspired into the minds of the people of India by English education 6
Hanmantráo's case:
  Hanmantráo defence fund 12
  Trial of Mr. Hanmantráo and the necessity for prosecuting the witnesses who have stated that they have given bribes ... 12
  Witnesses in the — 12
Income-tax: Petitions of the people of Vengurla against the heavy assessment of the — and a request to Mr. Rand, Assistant Collector, Ratnágiri, in the matter 13
Indian Civil Service:
  Evils of competitive examinations for the public service ... 8
  New rules published by Government regarding certificates of age and nationality to be granted to the Indian candidates for the — examination disapproved 8
Indian National Congress:
  Advice to the Maráthas and other backward classes to hold themselves aloof from the — 8
  Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay praised for sending delegates to the —
    The *Native Opinion* 7
    The *Subodh Patrika* 7
  Hostile attitude of the Mahomedans towards the — and its alleged motive 7
Indian Political Agency: Establishment of the — in London on behalf of India and comments thereon 5
Judicial matters:
  Comments on the action of the District Magistrate, Shikárpur, in casting a slur upon two of his Sub-divisional Magistrates ... 14
  Comments on the trial and conviction of Parumal Khubchand by Mr. Mules, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Lárkhána 13
  Irregularity of the District Magistrate, Shikárpur, in transferring the Chack police case from the Court of one Magistrate to that of another 14
  Partiality shown by Government in the treatment of European and Native offenders 12
Police: Dacoits in the Bijápur District and a suggestion to the — in the matter 16
Public Service: Adverse comments in connection with the evening party given by Messrs. Hásambhái and Fájulbhái Visrám in honour of Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay 15
Public utterances: Advice not to build hopes on the speeches in England of Governors and Viceroys elect 5
Revenue Department: Exposure of an old ugly affair in connection with the office of the Collector of Thána:
  The *Din Bandhu* 15
  The *Jáme Jamshed* 15
Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S.:
  Attribution of vindictive motives by the friends of Mr. Crawford to the Government of Bombay found fault with 9
  Defence of the action of Government in appointing a commission to enquire into the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford ... 9

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S. (*contd.*):

Reasons why Mr. Crawford should be tried in a judicial court and not by a commission 10
Reason why Mr. Arthur Crawford should have been made co-accused with Hanmantráo 12
Remarks in connection with Mr. Crawford's case 11
Writings of the *Poona Vaibhav* against Mr. Crawford 11
Vernacular Press: Government resolution on an article in the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper of 10th May last 13
Want of rain: Scarcity of rain in the Sholápur and Ahmednagar districts and a request to the Collectors and Government ... 16

Part II.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Selection of a Government of India Scholar for the current year by the — and alleged mismanagement in the office of the University Registrar 16
Kánarese language: Neglect of the — 17
Scholarships: Disapproval of the special favour shown by the Bombay Government to the Mahomedans in a recent resolution 17

Part III.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Dirty condition of the Bhuleshvar and Market Roads in — ... 17

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Native States: British Government and its alleged sinister object as regards the — 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH SEPTEMBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

The Deputy Commissioner of Buldana and imposition of a fine by him for cattle trespass.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 1st September, writes:—Our attention has been drawn to a practice in vogue at Buldana for some months past. The Deputy Commissioner there has ruled that if any cattle, to the owner of which no grazing license has been issued, be found grazing on the Government land within the limits of the civil station (or, as they call there, *Bara Fatar*) they should be impounded and the owner made to pay the pound fine *plus* one rupee. The correspondent asks on what authority the Deputy Commissioner imposes this tax of one rupee. We believe that it is only the Local Government who can impose such taxes, and venture to say that if Mr. Nicholetts has not obtained the sanction of the Resident the tax is illegal.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th September 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 37 of 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
For the Week ending 15th September 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	English.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	Anglo-Maráthi.			
7	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
8	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
14	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	Maráthi.			
16	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
22	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
23	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtrá Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names o Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
70	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,413
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rêwa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
140	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
152	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—POLITICS AND THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

4. The [illegible] ([illegible]), in its issue of the 10th November, publishes an article under the heading "The preponderance of [illegible] is never beneficial," in which it says:—It seems a little hazardous to say that the British Government subjugated the people of India when it took possession of their country. We are not prepared to say that the people have no connection with their rulers. But it is a question for statesmen to solve whether the subject-people should quietly put up with wanton and arbitrary treatment at the hands of their rulers. From the time that the British Government directed its march against India up to the present moment, [illegible] has witnessed the [illegible] disturbing the public peace by sedition and rebellious conduct. This is not to be interpreted to mean that the people acquiesce in subjection, that they do not want freedom, or that they are satisfied with the present tyrannical treatment. [illegible] Why they [illegible] Queen Victoria [illegible] the people of this country not to entertain the least [illegible]

5. The [illegible] ([illegible]), in its issue of the 17th September, says that printed copies of the lecture recently delivered by the Maharaja of Benares against the Indian National Congress are being distributed at Government expense [illegible] the words "On Her Majesty's Service" [illegible] Director of Public Instruction [illegible] the Government [illegible] against the National Congress [illegible] the lecture delivered by the Maharaja of Benares has been printed at private expense, and the fact of its [illegible] Director of Public Instruction [illegible]

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Advice to the British Indian Government.

1. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 13th September, publishes an article under the heading, "The preponderance of vanity is never beneficial," in which it says:—It seems a little hazardous to say that the British Government conquered the people of India when it took possession of their country. We are not prepared to say that the people have no connection with their ruler. But it is a question for statesmen to solve whether the subject-people should quietly put up with wanton and arbitrary treatment at the hands of their ruler. From the time that the British Government directed its march against India up to the present moment not even one person has evinced the desire of disobedience or of disturbing the public peace by seditious and rebellious conduct. This is not to be interpreted to mean that the people cannot rise in rebellion, that they do not want freedom, or that they are satisfied with the present tyrannical treatment. English officers may say that on account of their fear nobody can raise his head, but all these things are well-known to the people of India. Why does nobody then utter a single word in protest? The principles of British policy are extremely matchless, and it is heard from time to time that Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, wishes to treat the people of India as if they were her sons, and as long as that desire endures it is the firm resolution of the people of this country not to entertain the least sinful desire. Nothing, however, appears to be so sinful on the part of the Government officials as to turn the self-denial of the people of India to the accomplishment of their own objects. As impulses which stupify men's minds and draw them to various injurious ways stunt the progress of their welfare, so a ruler, who without caring for the happiness of the subject-people devises different plans for his own gratification, will have some day to lose all happiness and to be aloof. It is therefore ruinous for England to boast that she alone is wise, industrious and skilful. It is in the nature of riches to make a ruler over-bearing and blind when he has reached the climax. Nobody can break this natural law. When a ruler is rising in prosperity he must remember that his placing the foot on the highest step will be ruinous. Even the moon descends after the highest point in her heavenly course has been reached. What of man then? You should therefore be very cautious and call to mind the reason of Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of the cause of the Irish people. Learn from the book of J. W. Kayes on the Indian mutiny of 1857 the circumstances which gave rise to that rebellion. Bear in mind the object and end of the war between the Kauravs and the Pándavs and conduct the administration of the empire. You will then know what consequences will follow if the breaches existing in the present constitution of the empire be not soon filled up.

Alleged opposition of the Government of India to the Indian National Congress and its evil result.

2. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 11th September, says that printed copies of the lecture recently delivered by the Mahárája of Benares against the Indian National Congress are being distributed at Government expense, that a copy thereof was posted to a public department in Bombay, the words "On Her Majesty's Service only" being written on the cover, that a Government postal ticket was affixed to it and that it was franked "From N. K. Gole, Head Assistant Director of Public Instruction," Bombay, disapproves of the support thus openly given by Government to those opposed to the Congress, and observes:—The Government of India appear to be strongly bent upon acting against the National Congress. Persons like Sir Syed Ahmed are jubilant on the support of Government. In order that there may be no national strength and agitation in this country Government have incited the Mahomedans against the National Congress and have now taken several Hindus also into their confidence and are preparing them against it. Amongst the latter are Munshi Navalkisor, Rája Rámpálsinha and others. Government give encouragement to such persons and this policy of Government is quite unworthy of approval. The lecture delivered by the Mahárája of Benares has been printed at private expense, and the fact of its having come into the hands of the Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction shows that Government must have purchased copies of it. It might perhaps be that the author has presented them to Government with a request

that they may be distributed to public offices. The compliance of Government with this request cannot be approved of, for, the use of Government postal stamps for the distribution of private lectures of private persons is an abuse of the public money. We can infer from this that Government do not approve of the National Congress movement. We tell the public that those who speak against the Congress are like puppets and will be satisfied with big titles. Government will do harm instead of good to themselves by thus supporting, directly or indirectly, the opponents of the Congress. The public will make more vigorous efforts to strengthen the National Congress as the Government newspapers, officers and puppets oppose it. This will give rise to bitterness among the advocates and opponents of the Congress and Government will thereby be seriously embarrassed.

Supply of official reports to Native newspapers.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (85) of the 9th and the *Indu Prakásh* (12) of the 10th September are sorry that copies of the reports of the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee were not supplied to Native newspapers as they were to the *Times of India*, and says that Government should not observe such distinction between Native and Anglo-Indian newspapers.

Commission required for the trial of His Excellency Lord Reay rather than that of men like Mr. Arthur Crawford for disregard of the orders passed in the interests of the Natives.

4. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 7th September, says:—Although persons guilty of offences treated of in the Indian Penal Code are severely punished, people are often found to commit them, and one does not feel aggrieved by the frequency of such crimes as there are remedies against them. If any Government servant receives bribes or allows himself to be otherwise influenced, in contravention of the Government orders on the subject, he is liable to be punished. Notwithstanding this many officers are guilty of these offences, and it is for a similar offence that an inquiry is to be made into the conduct of Mr. Crawford. But it does not matter how numerous such offenders are, for they are sure to be punished as soon as they are proved to be guilty. We think that the officers who break the rules and orders framed in the interests of the people of this country and for the preservation of their rights are guilty of offences more heinous than those punishable under the Indian Penal Code. There being no means to get such offenders punished the observance of these rules and orders solely depends upon the goodness of the officers themselves. Neglect of duty on the part of these officers, detrimental as it is to our interests, is more culpable than the commission of penal offences. Even if Mr. Crawford received bribes or allowed himself to be otherwise influenced, others will not imitate his example. But if His Excellency Lord Reay were to break any order intended to preserve the rights of the Natives, the Governors succeeding him or his present subordinates would not fail to imitate him. If, therefore, His Excellency the Governor be in the habit of setting aside the orders passed in the interests of the natives of India and of acting according to his will, he can be said to be more guilty than the officers who receive bribes or allow themselves to be influenced in the discharge of their duties. If orders issued in the interests of the Natives are set aside by His Excellency the Governor, an enquiry must necessarily be made into the matter and he must be brought before a commission. If the offence be proved against him before the commission, it will be more necessary to dismiss him from his post than to dismiss officers found guilty of bribery. Let us now see whether our present Governor commits such offences. Rules have been made for many years past with a view to fix the proportion of Native officers in the various departments of the public service. But what purpose have they served? They are simply dead letters and His Excellency the Governor pays no attention to them. Any number of instances can be cited in this connection, but to-day there is no necessity for doing so. If a commission were appointed to enquire into this offence of His Excellency Lord Reay he would not be backward to admit his guilt; and even though he were so it would not matter much, for he could be shown to be guilty by the evidence of the records of Government. What necessity is there then for adducing proof in this connection to-day? Looking to the interests of our people, they have no reason to be so much enraged against officers who favoured them by receiving bribes. It is the look-out of

Government whose name may be brought into discredit by such conduct of their officers. But we should be always ready with drawn swords to meet officers who prejudice our interests. Looking from this point of view, our present Governor is not ready to preserve our rights and interests and therefore we see no one so guilty as he. There is no way to prosecute him for this offence. We therefore make a complaint to him against himself, and if it be well-founded we suggest to him that in order to make amends for his past offence he should improve his conduct in future. As the object of punishment is simply to deter others from committing the same offence, if His Excellency Lord Reay inflict this punishment upon himself and rectify his past errors and improve his conduct in future, it will effect a wholesome check upon his successors and none will commit such offences.

Reasons why the inquiry into the charges against Mr. Crawford by a commission ought to have been made while Hanmantráo was on his trial.

5. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 5th September, writes:—It is somewhat unfortunate that the commission to inquire into the charges brought against Mr. Crawford could not be appointed earlier. If it cannot begin its sittings till the trial of Hanmantráo is over, the inquiry will be prejudiced one way or the other. If he be acquitted, Mr. Crawford's innocence will be in a manner proved; but if he be convicted, then Mr. Crawford will be strongly prejudiced in the eyes of the commissioners and the public. It is a pity that the inquiry into the charges against Mr. Crawford should commence when Hanmantráo's trial is about to end.

The Crawford Commission.

6. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 11th September, says:—It would have been better had some other civilian been appointed on the Crawford Commission instead of Mr. Quinton, who as a member of the Public Service Commission showed that he did not entertain a good opinion about the Natives. In Mr. Crawford's case the principal witnesses being subordinate Native officers, there is a likelihood of a portion of the Native public doubting Mr. Quinton's ability to weigh properly the evidence of these officers. We do not however believe that such a high officer as Mr. Quinton will allow his feelings to interfere with an honest discharge of his duties, but it is better, as the saying goes, that Cæsar's wife should be above all suspicion. [In writing upon the same subject, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90) of the same date says:—The commission is so constituted that there is every assurance that Mr. Crawford will get justice. But this does not justify the conduct of the Bombay Government in removing Mr. Crawford's case from a judicial court and allowing serious charges to hang over his head for such a long time. The removal of the case from a criminal court brings Government under the suspicion that they distrust their own courts of justice. The *Bombay Gazette* makes a lame defence of Government by observing that they have followed the advice of their legal officers in what they have done. But the real question is why did not Government consult their legal advisers before commencing proceedings against Mr. Crawford?]

Expenses of the trial of Mr. Crawford.

7. The *Satyă Mitră* (59) of Poona, in its issue of the 11th September, disapproves of the burden of the expenses of the trial of Mr. Crawford falling on the State treasury, and suggests that they should be paid by those graduates and others who have given bribes to Mr. Crawford in the full knowledge of the fact that the givers of bribes are guilty as well as the receivers in the eyes of the law.

Graduate-Mámlatdárs and English education.

8. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 9th September, refers to those graduates who, in giving evidence in the Hanmantráo case, have confessed their having given bribes, and says:—Let poor Hanmantráo and Mr. Crawford be convicted or acquitted. We have nothing to say about it. But from the depositions of the Graduate-Mámlatdárs who have come to the front it is clearly proved that English education, instead of making a man tranquil or civil, makes his mind unrestrained, childish and cowardly. In the first place these Ráo Sáheb Mámlatdárs should not have obtained promotion by bribery,

but having been naturally tempted by the open *bazar* to do so they should not have childishly and timidly made a clean breast of their marketting under fear of dismissal on one hand and a promise of pardon on the other. We say that the English education that is at present being imparted to our people is only a delusion and a source of much injury to us and therefore utterly unworthy of being called education. In the beginning, when the English subjugated us, they found it difficult to keep us under control and therefore they selected some pieces of double refracting spar from amongst us, who then had a large number of patriots and worked them up so as to be useful to them. These spar stones were made very bright and tempting and every one became like them by means of English education. Our present Ráo Sáhebs and Ráo Bahádurs being crystallized spars are naturally giving bribes. English education is therefore no education, and if it be looked upon as such we ask of what use it is.

Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government in the Political Department dated the 6th September 1888 regarding the allegations of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper about the corruption of political officers in India.

9. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 11th September, says:—It was good that the Crawford case came to light of itself, for the position of Native newspapers is a very delicate one, as can be seen from a recent case in Bombay. No doubt the article in the *Rájyabhakt* was not written with sufficient care, still it is a general belief that darkness prevails in the Political Department, and it is equally true that looking to the case which is at present under enquiry it cannot be said that the belief is wholly unfounded. What lesson should the Native newspapers take from the Government resolution on the allegations of the *Rájyabhakt*? Should not Government institute an enquiry into the Political Department even when the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining-scandal and the case of Messrs. Larpent, Kirkwood and Crawford, the latter of which is yet under enquiry, have been exposed? The instance cited by Mr. Kálidás, the editor of the *Rájyabhakt*, may be wrong, but it is not untrue that there are ugly rumours about the Political Department, and this is more to be regretted because the latter consists of high Government officers. It is only after enquiry that the truth is known. Who will say that it is not in the interests of all the parties concerned that a full enquiry should be made?

10. In noticing the Government resolution on the charge of corruption insinuated by the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper (124) against Colonel Barton, the late Political Agent of Káthiáwár, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 10th September, says:—The harsh conduct of several political officers is well-known, and those newspapers which expose it render useful service to the country. The work of exposure is, however, very delicate and ought to be done very carefully. The statement published by the *Rájyabhakt* was very serious and involved great responsibility, and yet the newspaper does not appear to have taken due precaution before making it. Government did well in noticing the allegation and would not have failed to take further measures in the matter if trustworthy information on the subject had been supplied. When the *Rájyabhakt* had no proof in support of its assertion it should have candidly admitted the fact on its getting the first letter from Government. On the receipt of a reply to their first letter Government should not have addressed a further communication to that paper. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments, and says that there are several reckless newspapers like the *Rájyabhakt* in Gujarát and Káthiáwár that are a disgrace to the Native press and deserve to be suppressed. The *Rást Goftár* (85) of the 9th and the *Satyavakta* (128) of the 14th September say that Government should have taken severe notice of the writer in the *Rájyakhakt* and should not have allowed him to escape lightly.]

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (11), in its issue of the 13th September, refers to the resolution of the Bombay Government in the Political Department dated the 6th September 1888 regarding certain allegations made in the *Rájyabhakt*, a Gujaráti newspaper, about a political officer in Káthiáwár, and says:—Suppose the Inspector-General of Police had been sent to Káthiáwár with a host of officers on special duty to inquire into the affair or any others that might turn up, and

had instructed some Native officer attached to the Political Agency in Káthiáwár to assure the "nervous" Chiefs and their Kárbháris that no harm would befall them if they made a clean breast of everything they might know—suppose, we say, all this were done, it might find occupation for the Inspector-General of Police sufficient to engage him and his staff for full one year, if not more. A good deal of mud may be expected to be stirred up, and what appear now to be "vague" and "stale" charges may be expected to disclose a considerable substratum of truth, if the Bombay Government were only disposed to institute an inquiry with a single eye to sift the truth from the vast mass of rumours. And who knows but that what is now stigmatised as "license" in the Native press may deserve to be characterised otherwise. Only the other day, by a strange irony of fate the day happens to be the one on which the foregoing resolution was issued, we found Government forced to stoop so low as to cite certain statements* contained two years ago in a local contemporary† notorious for its license, in support of its case—statements which at the time were doubtless characterized as "vague" and "stale," but which are now appealed to as if they were gospel truth!

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th September, writes:—There are two points in the correspondence of the Government of Bombay with the editor of a Gujaráti weekly newspaper which call for special notice, besides the main point at issue. The first of the two is that Government should have at all noticed the allegation made by the *Rájyabhakt*. We cannot speak too highly of their vigilance and the regard they have shown for the utterances of a vernacular paper which has been little heard of even amongst its contemporaries. The second point to the credit of the Government of Bombay lies in their forbearance towards the utterer of what they are pleased to call "an unfounded allegation," which others might prefer describing as a loose and unguarded expression of opinion widely prevalent in Native as well as some European circles. The truth of this opinion it is impossible for us to vouch for. We would fain believe that it is based only on hearsay, but that a belief prevails that one branch of the Political Department of Government has not always been above suspicion it would be idle to deny. Along with the particular officer named, though not in the same breath, some others have been more or less implicated. With the oriental imagination always running riot, it can well be conceived how stories about corruption and bribery are apt to be invested with an air of extreme probability. Whether *we* believe any or all of these stories, wholly or in part, is scarcely to the purpose. What is more to the point is that the people do believe them, and retail them sometimes in the form of a circumstantial narrative which is irresistible even for a sceptic. It is to the honour of Lord Reay's Government that the breath of scandal has not yet assailed any of their own nominations. This is not to be wondered at, considering the Spartan severity with which malpractices of every kind have been held up to official and public reprobation. We know but a part of what the present head of Government has been doing towards the purification of the service, and in this he has had the support of the present Political Secretary. We wish that as much could be said of some of the previous administrations. On the subject proper our views are well-known. There is no department of the State so powerful for good or for evil as the Political Department, and no branch of it so open to temptation for arbitrary or venal exercise of its powers as the Secret Department. This is the mother of all mischief, and has the present Agency system for its pet child. Now this Agency system, with its power of secret reporting, of one-sided version and of arbitrary veto, is to our mind perhaps the most vicious system it is possible for human ingenuity to devise. The central Government may have checks upon their officers to prevent wrong-doing. But where a number of Princes and Chiefs are practically at the mercy of officers and their subordinates; where it is these who are to decide what is good for a State and what is not; when they can write what they like to Government on the back of the aggrieved party, while these latter are allowed only fragments of information when called upon by Government to furnish explanation; when the State authorities know that they have to depend more upon the local autocrats than upon the Governor or the Viceroy in Council;—why should we

---

* About Mr. Arthur Crawford.

† The *Poona Vaibhav*.

wonder that they go to any length to conciliate the demigods in power? These gods in office may be idols of clay; even when they are made of superior clay, they are not free from the infirmities of their race. The personal element must necessarily predominate in their action, and so wide is the scope for its baneful influence, and so confident is it of impunity, that it may indulge itself at times in the very wantonness of freedom. It is a lamentable fact that Government delegate perhaps the most sacred of their functions to officers least qualified by temperament and training to perform them, under a system which even a firm of merchants would repudiate as unjust and unbusiness-like. That men like West, Candy, Whitworth and others should rise above its trammels points more to the merits of individual officers than of the system which we have heard condemned by some of its own workers.

13. The *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 11th September, says:—If it be stated that the Political Agents in Káthiáwár do not behave arbitrarily, that the Káthiáwár Princes are not in a bad condition, that the people of Káthiáwár do not suffer much hardship and that the Political Agents in the province are anxious to dispense impartial justice to the people, we flatly say 'no' to these statements. The truth of our article would have come to light if a commission had been appointed as asked for by us and will come to light when it will be nominated. We are anxious to fight at any cost on behalf of the Káthiáwáris. When Government declare the clear allegations preferred by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (against Sir Lepel Griffin) to be groundless and when they are stated to be so in Parliament, it is our duty to make stronger efforts to prove the charges preferred by us instead of being awed down by the resolution of Government. We have already made a beginning in this direction, as our readers will see. We do not see any difference between our conduct and that of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. We do our duty to the public and to God when we publish matters which we in our conscience believe to be true. Government have been lax in this one complaint of ours, but we shall expose many other things. We do not care for the writings against us of the local newspapers which are given to flattery, and fearlessly say that it is foolish on their part to write on the subject as long as our proofs have not been adduced. We are not afraid of a prosecution for libel and are prepared to prove the statement made by us in case we are so prosecuted. As we do not think it proper to hand over our proofs to Government and then to repent we shall write after securing strong proofs, but shall decline to produce them in any place save the right one. In another part the same paper says:—It is not the duty of newspaper-writers to act as spies of Government or as complainants in law-courts. Newspapers are considered weapons of Government in this civilized age, but if Government adopt the policy of examining these very weapons, their policy cannot be approved of. The *Poona Vaibhav* first gave hints about the doings of Mr. Arthur Crawford which are now being enquired into, but the poor writer had to withdraw his statements. Now that Government are conducting the case against Mr. Crawford, have not those who condemned the writer then befooled themselves? It is satisfactory that Government should enquire into the complaints made in newspapers, but the latter cannot hand over their proofs. When Government decline to give the names of the witnesses in the Crawford case until the proper time though asked in Court to do so, how can newspaper-writers give them? As the law holds both the giver and receiver of bribe to be liable to punishment, the offence does not come to light. Newspapers have in such a matter to depend only upon the information they receive. They suffer doubly inasmuch as they see that injustice is being done and that the door of complaint against the doer of injustice is closed. It is nothing else but cowardice on the part of newspaper-writers to hesitate to do their duty in such a plight. Our opinion is that they should make such exposures after due enquiry and be prepared to take the consequences of such action. Nobody can be a patriot except by sacrificing his personal interests.

Judicial officers and their neglect of duty.

14. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 10th September, says:—India is a land of pleasure for the children of Great Britain. They get here means of enjoyment unknown even to the gods in heaven. At home they could hardly earn a respectable livelihood, not to speak of a convenient house to live in, a carriage, or

servants to attend upon them. When one belonging to such a respectable family as that of a cobbler, blacksmith or carpenter is lucky enough to become a Civil Servant he is let loose on India, where, for doing work for an hour or two a day, he gets a heap of rupees as pay at the end of the month, where he can have a change of residence according to the season, a variety of viands, a crowd of flatterers and where he is all in all, his will is the law and he gets money to any amount and a number of coquettes for sexual pleasure. How can one possessing such means of enjoyment ever feel for the subject-people? This is the state of things with the covenanted heads of offices and their subordinates tread the path chalked out by them. From the *pattáwala* (peon) upwards they are all equally fastidious. Though there is more or less work in the different departments of the public service, yet the amount of pleasure is the same throughout. The Judicial Department is beyond all question in this particular. In the Honourable High Court of Judicature and in the Small Causes Courts at the presidency town there are a dozen or half a dozen Judges among whom some are fatigued by six hours' work a week, some get head-ache if they write four lines and some dislike a crowd of suitors, the babbling of pleaders and a constant call for signatures. In the District Courts too there are one or two Assistants and a number of men earn their livelihood by appointments as Joint Judges in Subordinate Courts. Yet as for over-worked and jaded Judges they are two hundred per cent. The Government of Madras having noticed this state of things in the Judicial Department ordered the attendance of Judges to be registered. But the moment this order was issued there was a wide outcry that the liberty of the judicial officer was curtailed and that a shock was given to his dignity. Similarly, simply because the Bombay Government made a direct inquiry about the arrears of work, the local Honourable High Court was highly displeased. Trade has suffered by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and there is a depression in the business of pleaders. In spite of such an outcry the Courts have more work! We do not deny that it may be so on account of the intricacies of accounts. But in every Court the number of original suits has been reduced and a good many matters are settled by arbitration. Why then should there be the complaint of increase in miscellaneous work? Lazy people never get leisure. The Civil Courts neglect to do their work during the appointed office hours and hence the accumulation of arrears. But who will say so? Though Government does not suffer much on account of this state of things, the people are put to much loss.

Praise of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

15. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 14th September, approves of the way in which Mr. Crawley-Boevey does his work, and says that he has as a Magistrate given complete satisfaction to the public of Bombay.

The number of Parbhu employés in the District Court, Thána, and consequent inconvenience to other people.

16. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 9th September, says:—By far the greater number of employés in the District Judge's Court, Thána, is that of Parbhus, most of whom are blood relatives of each other, and all the posts of position, excepting that of the head-clerk, are occupied by them. The consequence is that the grievances of people of other castes are not redressed and they are put to much inconvenience. Government should call for statements showing how many persons belonging to one caste there are in each department, what posts they occupy and what relation they bear to one another, and should see that no caste preponderates in any office.

Approval of the action of the present Collector of Thána in appointing a Christian, a Mahomedan and a Marátha in his office.

17. The same newspaper refers to the confusion in the Thána Collector's office and to the examination of records ordered to be made by Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., approves of the action of the present Collector in appointing a Mahomedan and a Marátha as clerks in his office and bringing a Madrási Christian from the Násik Collector's office as head-clerk, and says:—There are ugly rumours about the Parbhus in the Thána and Kolába Districts. When one of them holds a place of position in an office he fills it with his relatives and caste people and gives them promotions in supersession of men

belonging to other castes. The clique in the Thána Collector's office has now come to the notice of the Collector, and if he continues to make appointments as he has lately done, such confusion will not be repeated or will be soon exposed.

Alleged corruption of the late Sub-Registrar of Karád and the necessity for adequately punishing him.

18. The *Karád Chitraguptă* (23), in its issue of the 6th September, says that it is very surprising that Mr. Amrit Bápuji Vaidya, late Sub-Registrar of Karád, should not have been duly punished when in the libel case in which its editor was prosecuted for bringing charges of bribery against him the editor was acquitted by the District Judge at Sátára, and when the *rayats* are still complaining against his conduct, and remarks :—As soon as Government saw that there were reasons to suspect that Mr. Crawford received bribes through Mr. Hanmantráo and others, they suspended him from duty, demanded heavy bail from him and instituted criminal proceedings against him. If this course had been followed in our case we could have procured more evidence about the corruption of the Sub-Registrar. Is it an adequate punishment to simply transfer him to Pandharpur when there are such charges against him? From the acquittal of the editor it is clear that the Sub-Registrar is guilty of the charges of bribery brought against him, and it is but just on the part of his superiors to duly punish him. If they do not do this we must hold them responsible for the support they thus lend him in his sinful practice of receiving bribes. [The *Pratod* (54) of the 10th September also says that severe notice ought to have been taken of the charges against Mr. Vaidya, the Sub-Registrar of Karád.]

A complaint regarding an alleged outrage on two women by European soldiers at Sátára.

19. The *Maháráshtră Vritt* (45) of the 10th September hears a rumour that two Hindu women, while going from Sátára to Máhuli for a bath in the river at the latter place, were carried away by soldiers to their barracks at about 4 A.M. on the 10th instant, and suggests that Government should inquire into the matter and take proper notice of it with a view to bring the soldiers to their senses.

The order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in connection with the Moharam and the Ganpati processions.

20. With reference to an order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, prohibiting processions in honour of the Hindu god Ganpati on the day of the *Tábuts*, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90), in its issue of the 14th September, says :—The Commissioner has set a bad example by interfering with the religious observances of one community through the fear of another creating disturbance. The Commissioner's order is certain to lead the lower classes of the Mahomedans to the inference that he has admitted their right to raise a disturbance on such an occasion as this, and will not fail to hurt the feelings of the Hindus. It was the duty of the Commissioner to strengthen his police for the occasion and to show the riotous classes that no breach of the public peace would be allowed. Colonel Wilson has disappointed the public, who thought that he would be equal to the occasion.

Annoyance from robbers at Dhulia.

21. The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (42), in its issue of the 7th September, complains of frequent thefts in Dhulia and draws the attention of the local police to their duty of preserving the safety of life and property.

PART II.—*Native States.*

Serious charges brought against His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar and his officials by a Brahmachári named Mádhavánand, alleged connivance of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, at them, and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry.

22. In an article headed "A request to the Bombay Government," the *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 11th September, observes :—Government pursue a policy whereby exposers of wrongs stand a chance of having injustice rather than justice done to them. An outcry has been raised against the connivance of the Political Agent at the oppression practised by the Nágar employés of the Bhávnagar State, but Government have made no enquiry. We now give for the information of Government a translation of complaints originally made in the vernacular by one Brahmachári Mádhavánand in

the hope that Government will either enquire into them or compel the parties concerned to prosecute us for libel. Brahmachári Mádhavánand, who has brought charges of murders against the Bhávnagar Darbár and State officials, has for nearly three years past been paid a monthly salary of Rs. 60. This fact shows that the Bhávnagar authorities believe the charges to be true and that they have found it to their interest to thus silence him. But it is the duty of Government to enquire into such charges and that of the Political Agent to report upon them. The following is an English translation of a paragraph in the handbill published by Brahmachári Mádhavánand containing serious charges:—"I am informed that His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar has established in Bhávnagar a 'Rásmandli' wherein by a certain arrangement His Highness invites to Motibág about twenty males and twenty females, who are there divested of all clothing and are called upon to compete for a prize of two hundred rupees by setting off to a great advantage their superiority in sexual intercourse. Here it presents a spectacle most horrible of what is observed among wild animals. If this be true, it is to be regretted that there comes on the stage an incarnation of Bájirão II., but it is expected that His Highness the Thákor Sáheb will put a stop to such an unnatural and immoral sport." These charges have been preferred against the Bhávnagar Darbár and are very serious. What can the public infer from the accuser being paid Rs. 60 per mensem with a view to keep him quiet? Either that Government purposely abstain from inquiring into the matter or that the Political Agent does not make a true report about it. We are ready to prove that this Brahmachári gets Rs. 60 per mensem for keeping quiet. Government must from this be convinced that great mismanagement prevails in the State under the Political Agent and that there must be some reason for it. It is the duty of Government to find it out, but instead of doing so they appear to be anxious to make the person who brings to light these things a complainant, as will be seen from their resolution on an article in our issue of the 10th May last. The chief object of that article was about fixing the powers of the Káthiáwár Princes and of the Political Agent and a fact was mentioned in it as an illustration. Is it not the duty of Government to appoint a commission to enquire into the high-handedness of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, the want of independence and the distressful condition of the Rájás and the hardship suffered by the people? Do they mean that an enquiry should be made only when a Political Agent has been proved guilty? We boldly say that the Political Agent should be asked the reason of his not having made a report about the above-stated matter in connection with Bhávnagar and the reason of the Brahmachári being paid Rs. 60 per mensem, and that Government should enquire into how many other States such is the case. We have still to state many other things about Bhávnagar and Government will therefrom learn the high-handedness of the Political Agent.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st September 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 15th September 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Administration of India: Advice to the British Indian Government ... 5
- Appointments:
  - Approval of the action of the present Collector of Thána in appointing a Christian, a Mahomedan and a Marátha in his office ... 11
  - Number of Parbhu employés in the District Court, Thána, and consequent inconvenience to other people 11
- Corruption among Government servants: Alleged corruption of the late Sub-Registrar of Karád and the necessity for adequately punishing him 12
- Indian National Congress: Alleged opposition of the Government of India to the — and its evil result 5
- Military matters: Complaint regarding an alleged outrage on two women by European soldiers at Sátára 12
- Police:
  - Annoyance from robbers at Dhulia 12
  - Order of the Commissioner of —, Bombay, in connection with the Moharam and the Ganpati processions... 12
- Public service:
  - Judicial officers and their neglect of duty 10
  - Praise of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. 11
- Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.:
  - Commission required for the trial of His Excellency Lord Reay rather than that of men like Mr. Arthur Crawford for disregard of the orders passed in the interests of Natives 6
  - Constitution of the Crawford Commission 7
  - Expenses of the trial of Mr. Crawford 7
  - Graduate-Mámlatdárs and English education ... 7
  - Reasons why the enquiry into the charges against Mr. Crawford by a commission ought to have been made while Hanmantráo was on his trial 7
- Vernacular Press:
  - Comments on the resolution of the Bombay Government in the Political Department dated the 6th September 1888 regarding the allegations of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper about the corruption of political officers in India:
    - The *Bombay Samáchár* 8
    - The *Dnyán Prakásh* 8
    - The *Indian Spectator* 9
    - The *Kesari* 8
    - The *Rájyabhakt* 10
  - Supply of official reports to the— 6

Part II.—*Native States*—

- Bhávnagar: Serious charges brought against His Highness the Thákor of — and his officials by a Brahmachári named Mádhavánand, alleged connivance of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, at them, and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry ... 12

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 38 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 22nd September 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
14	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
22	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
23	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names o Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji[1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
70	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,413
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
140	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
152	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = u in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Agitation set on foot by the Indian Political Agency in England and praise of Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P.

1. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80), in its issue of the 16th September, writes:—The mantle of the late lamented Mr. Fawcett has evidently fallen upon Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P. Thanks to the agitation set on foot by the Indian Political Agency, our cause is gaining ground every day in England. On the 21st August Mr. Bradlaugh addressed his constituents at Northampton on the grievances of India, Messrs. Bánnerji and Dádábhái Navroji being present. The enthusiasm with which the speech was received by the audience is a clear evidence of the fact that the great English nation is being roused to a sense of the wrongs which India suffers from. Mr. Bradlaugh truly said that questions about India should not be made party questions. Many a time have we seen Indian questions sacrificed to the exigency of a party. It is the rock against which such questions have struck. Whether the party in power be Conservative or Liberal, India does not care. She wants that her voice should be listened to. Mr. Bradlaugh deserves the best thanks of every true son of India for the noble resolution and the deep sense of responsibility with which he has undertaken to bring Indian grievances before the House of Commons year by year until they are redressed. Thanks, Mr. Bradlaugh, ten thousand times thanks! If all those God-fearing and God-believing members of Parliament follow the example of their colleague, whom they are pleased to call an atheist, if they but give a thought to India and realise that the Indians are citizens of the British Empire just like themselves and should have, if not all, at least a part of the rights and privileges they enjoy, they will establish their title to the epithets of God-fearing and God-believing. They pride themselves upon being Christians, but they have not that Christian charity, and that greatness of mind, which this atheist possesses. Anglo-Indians may call the speech of Mr. Bradlaugh clap-trap; they may call Messrs. Dádábhái and Bánnerji fire-brands; they may call our Congresses meetings of sedition-mongers. But anybody who does not see through the mist of self-interest will see that there is nothing seditious, disloyal or injurious to Government in the agitation of the Indian National Congress or of Messrs. Bradlaugh, Dádábhái and Bánnerji which is constitutionally carried on; and that the measures advocated by them are for the weal of both India and England. Mr. Bradlaugh should unflinchingly work on, for we now claim him as "Member for India." We want more Bradlaughs in and outside the Parliament. [Several other papers also write approvingly of the matter.]

2. The *Native Opinion* (13), in its issue of the 16th September, writes:—Thanks to the exertions of Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji and W. C. Bánnerji, the British public is being brought face to face with the grievances and wants of this country. The campaign opened in earnest at Northampton, and, if we are to judge of the result from that exploit, we have every reason to feel more than satisfied. Real enthusiasm seems to have been kindled and the flame is sure to travel over the whole of Great Britain, especially as the business of conducting it along has been entrusted to, and accepted by, such redoubtable hands as those of Mr. Bradlaugh. We know what stuff the junior member for Northampton is made of, and judging from his past triumphs in constitutional battles, we are sure that India could never have chosen a better champion. Ever since the death of Mr. Fawcett of hallowed memory, India has had no "member" devoted to her cause. She was going here and there and drifting amidst the billows of party-strife, uncertain and helpless. She has had no knight to defend her, and has been a mere plaything of every chance-adventurer who chose to take her under his wings from selfish motives. But now she has again found out a hero as strong and discreet as the late Mr. Fawcett. That Mr. Bradlaugh will lead us safe through every difficulty is a conviction that comes upon us with great weight. We have already had ample proofs of his indomitable energy and perseverance. But from his speech at Northampton we see that he possesses the power of discernment. There are now sufficient, or even more than sufficient, elements in England to help us on. It only remains for us to say whether we shall accept that help and rise, or lie supine and remain fallen.

Comments on the proposal of the Public Service Commission regarding the fusion of the Statutory Civil Service into the Provincial Service.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (85), in its issue of the 16th September, writes:—The Public Service Commission is said not only to have given us no new advantages, but to have actually striven to deprive us of those we already possess. The proposed degradation of the Statutory Service by its fusion with what is to be the Provincial Civil Service at the instance of the Commission is a back-sliding, not in the sense of a retrogressive step merely, but in the spirit of a serious breach of faith. We shall await details before treating of the subject at length; but however far these may go to justify the entire abolition of the right to appoint new Civilians by statute or the inclusion of the future nominees of that class in the category of Provincial Civil Servants, we can imagine no possible excuse to break the pledge which assures to the existing Statutory Civilian a position of absolute equality with that of the English Covenanted Civilian. We have not yet known the British Government to be guilty of breach of faith with individuals, and we cannot believe that it will easily depart from this honest line of policy in the case of the Statutory Civilian, even at the instance of the Public Service Commission.

A suggestion to Government to stop the export of wheat from India at present as there is scarcity in the country.

4. The *A'ryávart* (17) of Dhulia, in its issue of the 15th September, recommends Government to stop for the present the exportation of wheat from India, in order that it may be useful during the threatened scarcity in the country.

The Mámlatdárs involved in the Crawford case.

5. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 14th September, pities the Mámlatdárs who have given bribes to Mr. Arthur Crawford, exculpates them by saying that they were driven to the illegal course by the apathy and disregard of the higher officers of Government to the conduct of Mr. Crawford, and says that it would be cruel to deprive the Mámlatdárs of their positions in accordance with the suggestions of many.

Approval of the constitution of the Crawford Commission.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 17th September, writes:—The gentlemen who have been selected to serve on what is called the Crawford Commission to investigate into the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford are officers of proved ability and no better selection could have been made. Mr. Justice Wilson has for several years been a puisne Judge of the High Court of Calcutta and has made a name in Bengal as an excellent lawyer. His knowledge of law and his legal training will be of very great use in enabling the Commission to deal with the charges against Mr. Crawford in a strictly legal manner and in distinguishing between relevant and irrelevant matter. Mr. Quinton is one of the ablest members of the Civil Service and brings to his task a knowledge and experience of revenue matters, without which it will be difficult for the Commission to make a thorough and efficient inquiry. Mr. Crosthwaite has served both in the judicial and revenue lines and is spoken of as a very clear-headed officer. All the three Commissioners have been thus well chosen and neither Government nor Mr. Crawford, neither the accuser nor the accused, has any reason to complain that any of the three gentlemen bring to the somewhat difficult task before them biassed or prejudiced minds. None of them belongs to Bombay and none of them can, therefore, be suspected of being either a friend or foe of Mr. Crawford. They will go into the charges with their minds perfectly open, and this is not the least of their qualifications for the delicate duty which they have been selected to perform. [The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 16th September, says that a better choice could hardly have been made. The *Rást Goftár* (85), the *Yajdán Parast* (139) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the 16th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 20th September express satisfaction at the constitution of the Crawford Commission. The last-named two papers say that it would have been more convenient if the Commission had been ordered to meet in Bombay instead of at Poona, while the *Yajdán Parast* remarks that Government have acted wisely in selecting Poona for the purpose.]

7. Referring to the appointment of the Crawford Commission, the *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 12th September, writes :—On the whole all the selections must be regarded as unexceptionable, and except the fact that Mr. Crawford will be judged by his peers there is nothing which can be regarded as prejudicial to the forthcoming inquiry.

Suggestion to Government to fix Bombay as the place where the Crawford Commission should sit.

8. The *Prabhákar* (14), in its issue of the 17th September, requests Government to reconsider their decision about the place where the Crawford Commission should sit and to fix Bombay instead of Poona for the purpose as the fee of counsel is lower in Bombay than in Poona. [The *Vártáhar* (71), in its issue of the 16th September, says that there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the constitution of the Commission, that it is in the pecuniary interests of the public as well as of Mr. Crawford that the enquiry should be held at Bombay instead of at Poona, and that it will be better if Government reconsider their decision before it is too late.]

Indebtedness of Mr. Crawford and comments thereon.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 16th September, writes :—Mr. Crawford's examination in the Hanmantráo case brings out a curious point. The Commissioner is reported to have said that he "*was notoriously in debt,*" and that the only transactions between himself and Hanmantráo related to obtaining money on loan from three money-lenders who are named. This Mr. Crawford appears to consider a very small affair. It is not so, however, if we read Regulation VII. of 1823, which is a Regulation prohibiting loans by Covenanted Civil Servants from persons subject to their official authority and influence, in which are included all farmers or *rayats* and tálukdárs or their dependents residing within the territorial area over which their influence may extend. A violation of this rule entails dismissal from the public service. It is sixty-five years since this Regulation was published; but it has just as much vitality now as it had when the Secretariat ink first made itself visible on the sheet of foolscap on which it appeared as a Ms., signed and approved. And this order has been repeated more than once during the interval. Lord Dufferin's Government did this once more only last year, emphasizing its terms as strongly as it is possible for human language to do. There can be no excuse now on the score of ignorance. In the case of the Commissioner, C. D., we are inclined to blame him less than those who, knowing his unfortunate position, kept him on still out of personal regard. It is this fault of the previous administration, we believe, that makes the present one unpopular with a small section of the community which can see nothing it does not like to see.

Remarks in connection with Mr. Stephen Wheeler's article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on the Indian Native press.

10. In alluding to the article in *Macmillan's Magazine* for September 1888, entitled "the Indian Native Press," contributed by Mr. Stephen Wheeler, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 20th idem, says:—It is surprising that while Mr. Wheeler should find a great deal of matter to speak against the vernacular press he should come across little or nothing to speak of in its favour. His experience of a few worthless newspapers of the Panjab and the North-West Provinces seems to have inspired him to draw a similar picture of the entire press of the country. He condemns the editors of several newspapers as quite inexperienced in the conduct of a public organ, but the remark he has made that almost all the vernacular papers are lithographed because types are not suited to vernacular letters proves that he has not even seen a large portion of the vernacular newspapers. Mr. Wheeler proposes that the Native papers should be licensed on the condition of good conduct, or that Lord Lytton's Press Act should be revived; and this proposal shows that Mr. Wheeler entertains a strong bias against the vernacular press, and his opinions on it are therefore not entitled to much respect. The respectable portion of the Native press heartily despises the low papers and wishes their extinction. Before the progress of education the worthless sheets cannot long remain in existence and would disappear of themselves. Mr. Wheeler's other proposal that sanction should be given more frequently to Government servants to institute proceedings against their libellers ought to be adopted, as it would be effectual in correcting the censurable course of these low sheets or in hastening their miserable existence to a close.

Government resolution on an article published by the *Rájyabhakt* of 10th May last, low vernacular prints and the necessity for Government interference.

11. The *Káthiáwár Times* (84) of the 16th September is of opinion that in the first place no notice of the article in the *Rájyabhakt* about corruption in Káthiáwár should have been taken by Government, but when taken at all, as in the present case, it should have been dealt with in a way which should have proved an efficient check on a crowd of hacks in journalism whose sole business is to abuse all officials, high and low, on most frivolous and unfounded allegations. [The *Samsher Bahádur* (126), in its issue of the 14th September, regrets that Government do not know of the harm done by low vernacular prints conducted by low men in the mofussil, who pander to the low tastes of the illiterate and labouring classes by writing thoughtlessly and jabberingly and by harassing Government. Some wretched papers have, observes the *Samsher*, made it a business to annoy Government officers, European and Native, though their names are cunningly omitted in their writings. Unfortunately Government do not permit their officers to prosecute them for libel and hence they write as much as they like against them. The section in the Press Act regarding the declaration to be made before a Magistrate on starting a paper is faulty, as anybody can make this declaration. Government do not know of a trick played against them. In the mofussil several inferior papers have made it their business to harass Native Princes and to earn thereby a livelihood. They have the necessary declaration made by some compositor in their service, who is paid a little extra allowance for so doing, so that they may not have to go to jail on conviction for libel. Such newspapers as the *Rájyabhakt* annoy or flatter the Native Princes in Káthiáwár in order to benefit themselves. They malign the Political Agents in vain and beyond bounds, and these officers must be protected by Government. Government can easily know on enquiry and by reference to the account-books what newspapers have recently profited on the occasion of the wedding of a petty Prince near Ahmedabad. Truly speaking, the Political Agents do not take bribes, but such miserable editors do. Sensible Natives will be glad to see Government coming in the way of such writers who spread dissatisfaction among the people in order to serve their own private interests. They wish that such miserable papers should cease to exist. The public is disgusted and wish Government to interfere. It is highly necessary that the provision regarding the declaration to be made before the Magistrate by proprietors of printing-presses and papers should be altered.]

Comments in connection with the Government resolution on an article published by the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper of 10th May last.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 16th September, writes:—An esteemed correspondent, who follows our remarks made last week as to the liability of Political Agents being misjudged owing to the system under which they work, asks, "Don't you think, however, that the Government of Bombay have somewhat stultified themselves by publishing this resolution?" We do not think so. Instead of lowering, we believe Government have actually raised themselves in the estimation of right-thinking men. The shelving of such a resolution would be unworthy of an honest Government, which need not be ashamed even of a weakness, if it is strong in the strength of righteous intention. In the present case they show no weakness or vacillation of any kind. A specific charge was made against one of their retired officers who had few admirers in the service or outside it. The writer, who was betrayed into making such a charge, saw his mistake when called upon to explain himself, and retracted the statement. Government gave due publicity to this recantation, and there the matter ended. We have no sympathy with writers in the press who cannot or will not distinguish between liberty and license. But if Government were to set their machinery in motion against every petty libeller, they would have little time left for legitimate work. The vernacular press of India is only now struggling into a consciousness of its responsibilities, when it needs every encouragement in attempting to do good and every forbearance on the part of the authorities where it is found tripping without malicious intent. In the case under notice Government were concerned with little more than the character of their servant. This they have fairly vindicated, so far as the writer in the *Rájyabhakt* goes, who stands con-

demned from his own mouth. Let him beware how he repeats charges which he has not the means of making good. The resolution we are considering might serve another purpose, one that its framers could hardly have contemplated. It might serve as a warning to evil-doers. That Káthiáwár, like other remote districts, has been quite free from such is more than we could believe. The system under which it has been administered may have itself favoured the growth of mal-practices. In the lower ranks of the political service, at any rate, and in the service of Native Darbárs with which the former has had close relations, men are said to have risen in wealth and importance out of all proportion to their merits. This could hardly be unless there was something wrong with heads of offices. And have not more officers than one been, rightly or wrongly, associated in the past with one kind of misconduct or other? We have always been of opinion that when one class of men is more or less at the mercy of another, the victims will stop at nothing in conciliating their tyrants. The system must be improved which exposes Native Darbárs to misrepresentations. It is the subordinates, more than the chief officers, whose selfishness gives rise to periodical scandals. And for these we are inclined to hold the officers responsible rather than their men, though we know that in most cases they are probably less to blame. But as we have said above, and said over and over again in the course of the last few years, it is the system which is primarily to blame, which keeps down honest independence and encourages servility. With the Agency system partly irresponsible, with the position of the Chiefs weak and anomalous, with those used as mediums of communication between the two often unscrupulous, and with the people as a whole thing in abysmal ignorance, it has been a marvel to us how Káthiáwár could get on as it has done. There is something in the *prestige* of the British Government.

13. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 20th September, writes:—There is a wide-spread belief—and we cannot think it is totally unfounded—that the Political Department of Government requires to be reformed, the sly snub administered by Government to the *Rájyabhakt*, and through it to the whole Native press, notwithstanding. The editor of the *Rájyabhakt* may have been unwary and the Government right in correcting him. We are thankful to Government for their promptness in watching the interests of the public as well as those of the public servants. We are glad that the voice of the people has attained to a power sufficiently strong not to be passed over in silent contempt by anybody, except perhaps His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who stuck to his man and shielded him against all the attacks of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. The *Rájyabhakt* fortunately wanted the calibre of the *Patrika*, and therefore the Bombay Government could so much the easier smash their fingers at the Native press, and gratify the grudge bureaucracy owes to independent public opinion.

Defence of the *Rájyabhakt* and comments against Government.

14. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 17th September, refers to the resolution of the Bombay Government on the specific allegation published by the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper of Bombay against a political officer in Káthiáwár, and remarks:—The Native press being in a delicate position, it was but right for the editor of the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper to give an evasive reply to the reference made to him by Government. But we are struck with astonishment at the lethargy of the Bombay Government in this matter. Even if the officers in the Political or any other department devour the *rayats* Government are not aware of it. They do not take any notice of the information indirectly given to them by newspapers in such matters, but, on the contrary, connive, as in many instances they have done, at the corruption of officers even though it be proved in a judicial court. Newspapers made many indirect suggestions to the Bombay Government regarding the conduct of Mr. Crawford, but Government did not even look at them. It is said that it was when four or five European officers were exasperated that Government began to believe in the misdeeds of Mr. Crawford, and that this has led to the present case. After all, the policy of the Bombay Government is not good inasmuch as it has given encouragement to bribery and has ruined the *rayats*. They must consider

this matter. It was not good for them to dispose of the charges against a Political Agent in Káthiáwár without enquiring into them. They ought to have secretly and minutely enquired into them, but as they have shirked off the responsibility of an enquiry the people will believe that there is some secret in it.

The salt land case under investigation at Thána.

15. With regard to the salt land in the Thána District which is the subject of an enquiry lately held at Thána by the Commissioner, N. D., the *Arunodayă* (16), in its issue of the 16th September, notices the following points and asks Government who is answerable for the loss inflicted upon them or indirectly upon the *rayats* in the matter. The paper says:—(1) That salt land is at present granted to Jamnádás Shankarlál, but before he applied for it it had been asked for by another person. Notwithstanding this it was given to Jamnádás before the application of the first applicant had been disposed of, and that too without an auction sale. (2) Though the present owner asked for only 150 acres he was granted about 400 acres. (3) The map of the 150 acres asked for which was prepared by the Mámlatdár of the táluka is not now to be found in the correspondence on the subject. (4) There are precedents of such grant of salt land for cultivation; but the land in question comprises some fresh land too. (5) The grant is according to the Gujarát rule; that is to say, one half of the land so granted must be cultivated within five years, the whole being brought under cultivation in ten years. Notwithstanding this condition no certificate of the grant of the land for cultivation was issued from the office of the Collector for ten years since the grant was made. These are the principal five points worth considering in this case. Though the Commissioner suddenly came to Thána, attached the records and made much row, these five points do not appear to have been considered by him. It is therefore necessary that Government should make an enquiry into them in the following way:—(1) When there were two applicants for the salt land, why was it given to the second applicant in preference to the first? Why was not the land sold by auction, as it should have been in consequence of there having been two applicants for it? Who is responsible for the loss suffered by Government or the public treasury in consequence of the land being given quietly and without an auction sale, which we think would have fetched a larger sum of money? Why should not the loss so incurred be made good from the pay of the person who was the author of it? Why should not the officer who caused this loss be duly punished? Do not all these circumstances lead to the suspicion that some Government official might have been an accomplice of the second applicant? (2) Does not the fact of 400 acres having been given without any special reason while the application was only for 150 acres corroborate the suspicion about some Government officer being interested in the matter? (3) Is not the missing of the map of the land from the papers of the case a blot on the management of Government? Is it not necessary that the person guilty of the fraud in question should be traced and severely punished with a view that the public may be satisfied of the honesty of Government officials? Does not the fact of the disappearance of important papers strengthen the inference about the complicity of some Government official in the matter? (4) Why was some fresh land given along with salt land? Is there a precedent for such grant of fresh land? Is Government ready to make a free grant of the thousands of survey numbers which are lying fallow in the Thána District? If so, we are applicants for such land and pray that we may have a lease of it. If not, why was the fresh land in question given along with salt land? Does not this circumstance give additional strength to the suspicion about a Government officer being concerned? (5) Why did this case remain unnoticed for ten years in the Collector's office? Why was not a certificate of the lease sent to the Táluka Mámlatdár? Was half the land brought under cultivation after five years as required by the Gujarát rule? If so, who inspected it, and how? Did anybody inspect it at least after ten years? And if not, why not? Who is responsible for this? Does not this last point confirm the suspicion above referred to? Is not Government on the whole bound to find out this officer? Since the beginning of this case several persons have been District Collectors, and Mr. Jervoise was the one in

whose time the case was thrown into the disposed of papers, and if any Collector be interested in the matter it must be Mr. Jervoise. But it does not appear that he was so interested. It is however evident that the several Collectors who have been in charge of the district during the period that the case was pending disposal did their work with their eyes shut. If the Collector was not connected with the matter, does it not follow that the Head Clerk and the Chitnis must explain the whole matter? It is necessary that Government should enquire into it and that these two men should clear their conduct.

Want of rain in Khándesh and Gujarát and a request to the authorities concerned in the matter.

16. A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (90) of the 17th September, writing from Dhulia under date the 13th idem, says:—One whole month has passed by without any showers of rain and the Khándesh District is threatened with a famine. Government as well as the local authorities ought to make timely arrangements for relief works, the want of which is much felt. The frequent occurrence of the crime of house-breaking in the town of Dhulia of late proves that the poor people are hard-pressed by hunger. It would be well were the branch railway line from Chálisgaum to Dhulia that has been long under contemplation sanctioned at once as a relief work. [The *Hitechchhu* (83) of Ahmedabad and the *Khambhát Samáchár* (114) of Kaira, in their issues of the 20th and 21st September, also complain of want of rain in the respective districts in which they are published and of the consequent damage done to crops, and request Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, and Mr. C. E. Frost, Collector of Kaira, to help the *rayats* and to recommend Government to remit a portion of the land revenue.]

Proprietary rights of the *rayats* in trees by the side of the road from Sátára to Kolhápur and their denial by the present Collector of Sátára.

17. The *Vidushak* (73), in its issue of the 17th September, refers to the cutting down and selling by auction of the gum-arabic trees on the road from Sátára to Kolhápur by Ráo Sáheb Ránade, the Mámlatdár of Karád, under the orders of the District Collector, and to the denial by the latter officer of the proprietary rights of the *rayats* in these trees, expresses its surprise at the present denial of the rights of the *rayats* when in their former resolutions Government have acknowledged them, and says that it will be very creditable to Government to remove the cause of dissatisfaction among the *rayats* in this matter.

Disapproval of the order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, forbidding the Ganpati processions on the last day of the Moharam festival.

18. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 16th September, writes:—We fail to see the wisdom, fairness, or propriety of the order of the Police Commissioner of Bombay, approved of and confirmed by Government, forbidding all Ganpati processions in the streets of the city to-morrow. As amounting to the giving way to the spirit of turbulence, the order, we think, is highly impolitic. It is also extremely unfair as putting all the restraint upon one of the two classes concerned, and that the weaker, and thus wounding its religious sentiments and conceding all the liberty to the other. And as to propriety, we cannot see how such an order can be proper, when by a judicious allotment of streets or of the hours of the day, it was possible to allow both the Tábut and the Ganpati processions to parade through the town without danger to the public peace. The only merit of the present order seems to be that it will save the police some trouble and anxiety. It is, however, a poor recommendation in any body of police that it cannot dare prepare for and meet in the face an emergency which it foresees and would rather seek to shirk it by wounding the religious sensibilities of the weaker of the two parties which is not expected to be the aggressor in any fight that may ensue. [The *Satyavakta* (128), in its issue of the 21st September, says that the Hindus were dissatisfied with the order in question, that many persons inferred therefrom that the police are weak, and that the Government and the police should not make an arrangement whereby some persons may be led to infer that the authorities are afraid of the Mahomedans.]

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 17th September, writes:—The police order *anent* the Ganpati festival which was issued last week by Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, prohibiting the Hindus from immersing their

Ganpatis on Monday evening because that happened also to be the last day of the Moharam has naturally led to dissatisfaction among the Hindus. We shall say nothing here as to the legality of the order in question, but will leave that for the solution of those learned in the law. But it seems to us highly objectionable from every reasonable point of view that the Police Commissioner should be allowed by Government to pass an order which is liable to be construed as a confession of weakness on its part. If Monday happened to be a religious day of both the Hindus and the Mahomedans, why should the former *alone* have been ordered not to observe it as a religious day? Was the Police Commissioner so much afraid of the Mahomedans that he felt he could get the Hindus more easily to obey his order? It seems to us that a strong Government should be careful not to issue orders which are likely to be regarded as a sign of weakness on its part. The Hindus were as much entitled as the Mahomedans to observe Monday for *their* religious purpose, and when they are ordered by the Commissioner that *they* should not observe that day as such, that authority lays himself open to the blame of favouring one community at the expense of another. The Police Commissioner was no doubt bound to consult the interests of peace and order, and in order to maintain it he promulgated the order in question. We do not for one moment doubt the excellence of the object he had in view, and we do not think that Colonel Wilson, even in the slightest degree, dreamt of favouring the Mahomedans and slighting the Hindus by issuing it. He acted solely in the interests of peace and order. But unfortunately the order was liable to be misconstrued, and so it has been in several quarters. We think that by restricting the Mahomedan Tábuts to particular streets and the Ganpati processions to certain others, the Commissioner could have achieved his object better. By directing the Hindus to forego Monday as a day of religious observance he has, without of course meaning it, led people to suppose that Government is afraid of the Mahomedans.

Arrest of a notorious dacoit by Mr. Mahájani, Faujdár of Sátára, and a suggestion to the police authorities to reward his services.

20. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (20) of Sátára, in its issue of the 19th September, says:—Mr. Gopálráo Mahájani, the local Faujdár, has skilfully arrested Jayarya Rámoshi, a notorious dacoit, who has been at large since 1880. The police authorities should at this time consider the service done by Mr. Mahájani, and we are sure that they would have done so but for the fact of his being a Bráhman!

Frequent thefts at Nevása and the local police.

21. A correspondent, writing from Nevása in Ahmednagar to the *Poona Vaibhav* (51) in its issue of the 16th September, says that notwithstanding that Nevása is a táluka station the people there have become quite uneasy on account of the frequent thefts by house-breaking and other ways that are committed there, that the travellers are attacked on public roads by robbers and deprived of the bread which they may be carrying, and that the police do not face the present difficulty by making proper arrangements.

Village postmen and irregular delivery of letters.

22. The *Satyă Sudha* (62) of Kárwár, in its issue of the 17th September, says that it has heard many complaints from the people living in villages that they do not sometimes receive paid and sometimes even unpaid letters addressed to them, that the village postmen can go to villages and obtain the necessary certificates from the pátils of their visits without going about the villages to deliver letters, and that this state of things is due to want of strict supervision over them, and requests the postal authorities, who are always ready to look to the public convenience, to renew the old system of obtaining receipts for the delivery of letters in villages.

PART II.—*Education.*

Advocacy of making education compulsory in the backward classes in India.

23. The *Prabodh Ratnă* (53), in its issue of the 20th September, requests Government to pay more attention to the education of the children of Maráthas and Kunbis and to make it compulsory on the parents in these backward classes to send their sons to school from the fifth to the fifteenth year of their age, or in default to pay a certain fine for a certain number of years, or to send the boys to serve in regiments for five years.

PART III.—*Railways.*

Proposed enhancement of rates of season tickets of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

24. The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 21st September, says:—The complaint raised by the holders of the season tickets of the B. B. & C. I. Railway against the proposed enhancement in their rates is well-founded. An increase in the rates will check the extension of Bombay, and affect prejudicially the health of the city. Already the rates of season tickets of the B. B. & C. I. Railway are fifty per cent. higher than those of the G. I. P. Railway, and would rise to eighty-seven and a half per cent. if the former railway were permitted to make the proposed enhancement. If the G. I. P. Railway can afford to work local trains on low rates, why should the B. B. & C. I. Railway find itself unable to do so? If the railway authorities to whom the season ticket holders have complained against the proposed enhancement refuse to comply with their prayer, the memorialists should appeal to Government.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Local self-government in the mofussil.

25. The *Samsher Bahádur* (126), in its issue of the 14th September, says that the experiment of local self-government in the mufussil has unfortunately failed, that the defence set up by its advocates that the Collectors and officers in the mofussil impede it and do not allow it to be well developed, that the elected members are afraid of the nominated members as the latter are in a majority and that hence it is nominal is weak and false, that the elected commissioners are injuring the cause of local self-government by their thoughtless conduct and *khatpat* (intrigues), that the district officers are tired of municipal disputes and do not like to interfere owing to the low element in municipal corporations, and that Collector-presidents are at present necessary in district municipal boards. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (80) of the 16th September also thinks that local self-government has failed on account of the members of municipalities being childish, selfish and quarrelsome.]

PART V.—*Native States.*

Mismanagement in the Bhávnagar State, alleged prevalence of corruption and bribery in the Political Department, Káthiáwár, and a suggestion to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry.

26. In continuation of its article against the Bhávnagar State (*vide* paragraph 22, page 12 of the Report on Native Papers No. 37 of 1888), the *Rájyabhakt* (124), in its issue of the 18th September, says:—We give to-day an instance showing to what extent the Kárbháris do injustice and commit sin with the tacit consent of the Political Agent. The following is an English translation of a paragraph in the handbill published by Brahmachári Mádhavánand:—"Vithaldás's treachery with the British Government: The British Government has so resolved that if any Rája dies without an issue, the management of his 'State' should be left to the entire disposal of the British Government. To negative the effect of the resolution and to insinuate into the good graces of the present Thákor, Mr. Vithaldás took away one night a child from one Oghad Kálidás and smuggled him into the Thákor's family as a prince of the royal blood. Ah! pity! that a son of a Bráhman begging alms has been acknowledged as the prince of a Kshatriya caste and that was only for 'Ráj Gádi.' This fact having come to the knowledge of Oghad's caste, the castemen convened a meeting at Dholka and excommunicated the Bráhman. Although a son has been subsequently (born) to the Thákor, yet this Bráhman son will be an heir-apparent to the 'Gádi.' How can we expect Kshatriya's bravery, valour and strength from such a prince? This is one of the causes which led to the downfall of Hindustan. The present Thákor is a mere puppet, whose wire is pulled by Vithaldás." Though the Thákor of Bhávnagar has power to adopt a son as heir-apparent, his Kárbhári committed the offence of kidnapping a boy, and though a petition was made in connection with this offence to the Bombay Government no enquiry was made. Does not all this show that bribery and corruption have made a home in the Political Department

in Káthiáwár? Does not the disregard shown by the Bombay Government in such an important matter show the prevalence of mismanagement in the Political Department of Government? If Government were to arrange to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Political Department in Káthiáwár, to depute the Inspector-General of Police for the purpose as suggested by the *Dnyán Prakásh* of Poona and to assure the Rájas, their Kárbháris and servants that they would not be injured in any way, so much mismanagement would come to light that the Bombay Government would even be unable to enquire into it. So many instances of the Political Agent leaving his wife behind when he goes on a pleasure-trip and the Native State defraying her expenses, of his improper and arbitrary conduct, and of his having failed to inform Government of things which he ought to have brought to their notice will then come to light that Government will be convinced of the truth of our complaints.

A suggestion to Native Princes to introduce representative government into their States.

27. The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (42), in its issue of the 14th September, says:— The Native Princes of India enjoyed much happiness about the time of the Mutiny when confusion reigned throughout the country, although their power had been gradually decreasing since the British Government became the paramount power in India. It was not long before the Native Princes suffered for their conduct in rising against their own countrymen. They themselves put the chains of dependence round their feet and their descendants have been suffering the consequences. It has now-a-days become a fashion with the British Government to ruin Native States by giving their administration into the hands of meddlesome and selfish persons on the plea that their rulers are either minors or mad. It is beyond the imagination of many journalists what calamities will befall the Hyderabad (Deccan) State when Sir Lepel Griffin, who gave much trouble to Her Highness the Begam of Bhopál and ruined her State, goes there as Resident. If its administration were entrusted to a Council, even twenty-five Griffins would not be able to do any harm to it. In order to please the British Government or with a view to avoid various calamities which may otherwise befall their States, the prudent Native Princes in India should entrust the administration of their States to parliaments consisting of the intelligent representatives of their subjects in proportion to the importance of their respective States, give more rights to the people and become free from all care and responsibility by fixing a certain allowance for themselves. The British Government will not then have any cause to interfere with their States even though they be minors, mad, or fond of sensual pleasures.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th September 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 22nd September 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Export of wheat: Suggestion to Government to stop the — from India at present as there is scarcity in the country 6
Indian Political Agency in England: Agitation set on foot by the — and praise of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.:
  The *Gujarát Darpan* 5
  The *Native Opinion* 5
Police:
  Arrest of a notorious dacoit by Mr. Mahájani, Faujdár of Sátára, and a suggestion to the — authorities to reward his services 12
  Disapproval of the order of the Commissioner of —, Bombay, forbidding the Ganpati processions on the last day of the Moharam festival:
    The *Indu Prakásh* 11
    The *Subodh Patrika* 11
  Frequent thefts at Nevása and the local — 12
Postal matters: Village postmen and irregular delivery of letters ... 12
Public Service Commission: Comments on the proposal of the — regarding the fusion of the Statutory Civil Service into the Provincial Service . 6
Revenue Department: The salt land case under investigation at Thána ... 10
Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.:
  Approval of the constitution of the Crawford Commission:
    The *Indu Prakásh* 6
    The *Phœnix* 7
  Indebtedness of Mr. Crawford and comments thereon 7
  Mámlatdárs involved in the Crawford case 6
  Suggestion to Government to fix Bombay as the place where the Crawford Commission should sit 7
Trees by the side of the road: Proprietary rights of the *rayats* in — from Sátára to Kolhápur and their denial by the present Collector of Sátára 11
Vernacular Press:
  Comments in connection with the Government resolution on an article published by the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper of 10th May last:
    The *Gujarát Gazette* 9
    The *Indian Spectator* 8
  Defence of the *Rájyabhakt* and comments against Government ... 9
  Government resolution on an article published by the *Rájyabhakt* of 10th May last, low vernacular prints and the necessity of Government interference 8
  Remarks in connection with Mr. Stephen Wheeler's article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on the Indian — 7
Want of rain: Complaint regarding — in Khándesh and Gujarát, and a request to the authorities concerned in the matter 11

Part II.—*Education*—

Education: Advocacy of making — compulsory in the backward classes in India 12

Part III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Proposed enhancement of rates of season tickets of the — 13

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Local self-government in the mofussil: Failure of — 13

Part V.—*Native States*—

Bhávnagar: Mismanagement in the — State, alleged prevalence of corruption and bribery in the Political Department, Káthiáwár, and a suggestion to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of enquiry 13
Native Princes: Suggestion to — to introduce representative government into their States 14

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Contrast between the policy of Lord Dufferin and that of Lord Ripon.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 15th September, contrasts the policy of Lord Dufferin with that of Lord Ripon as follows:—Lord Ripon's reign was peaceful abroad, and all his energies were directed to internal reform and national prosperity. His policy was certainly that of India for the Indians. His aim was to raise her economically as well as politically. He therefore reduced taxation, gave local self-government, made the public press free and encouraged in every way native industry. What a contrast to this policy is the policy of our present ruler! His Excellency Lord Dufferin is supremely indifferent to internal development. He does not reverse any of his predecessor's actions as far as political life is concerned, but he does nothing to encourage the rising aspirations of young India. Speeches,—good, courteous and fascinating speeches he delivers, but as regards action he has never gone beyond drawing elaborate resolutions appointing commissions with crippled powers and entertaining at table some of the leaders of Indian political thought. In all other matters his policy is the very reverse of Lord Ripon's. It is a policy of military glory, expenditure on army and frontier defences, costly Darbárs and missions, increased taxation, and undaunted disregard of all public opinion. Where and when is the justification of all this policy to come? Lord Dufferin is a diplomatist, and as a ruler he has simply shown himself to be an astute foreign minister. His proper sphere seems to be the Foreign Office, and it was a misfortune alike to us and him that he was appointed a ruler of India with its multifarious social and economical problems,—problems which he was not trained to solve. The spirit of the last Bourbons, the spirit of the Russian Emperors, and the spirit of the Sultáns of Turkey, seems to have been but too well caught by Lord Dufferin. If rulers of his class are continuously sent to rule over us, the day cannot be distant when financial bankruptcy and national poverty will deprive India of all possibility of social, political or economical reform. Lord Dufferin is exactly a ruler of a type diametrically opposed to what is needed for an over-taxed country like India. The amiable disposition, courteous manners, and fascinating tongue which were so eminently successful in reviving the Canadian feeling of love and loyalty to the mother-country have only confirmed Europeans and Eurasians in their arrogant contempt of the Natives and conciliated talk-loving Mahomedans and a few princes and grandees. The people, the masses, are where they were. For their welfare, for their emancipation, Lord Dufferin has done nothing. Nor has he done anything whereby he

may be accused of showing a regard to Native public opinion in politics. In short he has ruled India not for the Indians, but for British *prestige* and British trade. We are not disposed to quarrel with those who maintain that Lord Dufferin is not actuated by any evil intentions, that he is not a Lytton, that he is a liberal-hearted statesman, and that he has the good of India at heart. But what to us is plain is that as a ruler of India he has proved a signal failure. When a man of such brilliant talents and such a good heart falls into errors after errors, it is plain that the very system of Indian administration has a radical defect in it. The Government of India is an irresponsible Government of the one man whom England sends to rule over us as Viceroy. The Parliament exercises no direct control, and the control it exercises through a Secretary of State for India is almost nominal, for the Secretary knows nothing of India nor cares for it, and the Council that assists him is composed of men who are too lazy and indolent to care for anything but petty personal interest. Considering that it would for a long time be impossible to induce the Parliament to pay more heed to India than giving one night at the end of the session to the discussion of the Indian Budget before empty benches, the only solution of the difficulty seems to be that there should be an effective control over the Viceroy in India itself. The more harm such a system as at present exists does, the better, for it will bring England to the true way of introducing a reform into the administration of India. Meanwhile we must patiently put up with the evil, in the remote hope that good will at last come out of it, for things must go worse before they can be bettered.

Frequent thefts at Akola and the local police.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 17th September, in its local columns refers to a theft committed a couple of months ago in the house of Mr. Váman Ganesh, a clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, and the conduct of the local police in the matter, and says that it is very shameful to the police that many thefts should have been committed during the last two months in a town like Akola, where the District Superintendent of Police himself resides, and that all of them should still remain untraced.

Delay in the delivery of letters at Amráoti and the necessity for employing more delivery peons.

3. A correspondent, writing to the *Pramod Sindhu* (1) in its issue of the 14th September, says:—I wish to draw the attention of the postal authorities to the great inconvenience at present felt by the townspeople by the receipt of their letters so late after their arrival. Although the mails arrive at the post office long before 7 A.M., it rarely happens that letters are delivered before 10 A.M., *i.e.* 3 hours after. To obviate this state of things, I would suggest that the staff of delivery peons should be increased in sufficient numbers to enable letters being delivered within an hour of their arrival, as is done in large cities like Bombay and Poona. I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of every resident of the town, and I therefore hope that this will attract the notice of the authorities, so that some steps may be taken to ameliorate in some manner the present inconvenience felt by the people.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th September 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 39 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 29th September 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
8	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
10	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
11	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
12	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
13	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
14	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
22	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
23	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katákah	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

---

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names o Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovíhár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bá i	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
58	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
70	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
77	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
86	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
87	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
88	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
89	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
90	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
94	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
95	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
96	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
97	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
98	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
99	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
100	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
101	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
102	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
103	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
104	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
105	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
106	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
107	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
108	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,413
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyání Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
121	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
122	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
123	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
124	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
125	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
126	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
128	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
129	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
130	„ Saurăshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
131	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
132	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
140	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
152	The Khayir Khâhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	600

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the New paper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Political similarity between the Irish and the Indian people accompanied with dissimilarity in their behaviour towards Government.

1. While writing about the economy of society and the relations which ought to subsist between the rulers and the ruled, the *Dnyán Ságar* (27), in its issue of the 24th September, says:—How can the British rulers of India perceive the miserable condition of their subjects? Their acts show that their sight has been dimmed by the film of pride and egotism. It is foolish for a ruler to behave himself towards his subject-people in a manner which is anything but cordial and to tyrannize over them. The real greatness of rulers consists in keeping under control conquered princes. On the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee many of the tributary princes of India went to England and offered heaps of presents of diamonds and pearls at the foot of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's throne. This is real prowess. But it is blotted by parading it before the subject-people. We people are meek and harmless and there can be no credit in the British rulers making a display of their strength before us, as we have already acknowledged their superiority. It is vain to taunt us, every now and then, by calling us 'conquered,' 'weak,' &c. The fact is that the British rulers are elated with their conquest and the film of egotism over their eyes is the cause of our misery. Irishmen are the friends of the people of India. They as well as we are pressed down by the authority of the ruler. Neither of us can raise our heads. Both are discontented. Thus we are alike in many respects. But there is one point of difference between the Irish people and the natives of India, and that is strength of unity. By virtue of this they have tired out the people of England. Riots and conspiracies are the order of the day. The English people put Irish members of Parliament in jail, confine them in dark and solitary rooms, and in various other ways punish them severely by the force of authority. But this course only serves to cause the fire of enmity between the two to rage with the greater fury and aggravates the matter. The more the English people annoy the Irish, the more are the latter exasperated and led to commit deeds of lawlessness. They hold national leagues fearlessly, deliver public speeches stimulating the people to conspire, severely cudgel the police if they obstruct them, remove rails of railways, destroy the telegraph, use dynamite and other fatal things to defeat their opponents and expose very bitterly the policy of the British Government. There is nothing of the sort done in India. On the contrary, the suggestions made by the Indian National Congress in the interests of the people are very peaceful and considerate, as Government themselves may be aware. The Irish people behave rudely and arrogantly towards the English and therefore do not get home rule. We, on the contrary, are very quiet and respectful, and are yet burdened with duties like those on salt and kerosine. Thus the behaviour of Government is the same whether the subject-people are rude or polite to them. What line of conduct should then be adopted?

Appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the administration of India proposed by Mr. Bradlaugh not much wished for.

2. The *Arunodayă* (16), in its issue of the 23rd September, thanks Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., for his good wishes, and says that from the experience of the commissions of inquiry hitherto appointed the people of India do not expect that a Royal Commission composed of Natives and Europeans appointed to enquire into the administration of India will do them any good.

Reason why England should contribute towards the expenses of the Burmese war.

3. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80), in its issue of the 27th September, writes:—It is necessary that the burden of the expenses of the Burmese war should be divided between India and England proportionately to the advantages which have accrued or are expected to accrue to each of them. It is British commerce that has got a fresh field, it is England that has got the lion's share of the spoils of Burmah, and it was English policy that undertook the war and the subsequent annexation. So England should give its quota of the cost of the war. India was made to pay for the Egyptian, Abyssinian and Chinese wars, and wars without number, for its real or supposed interests were implicated therein. England paid one-fifth of the Afghan war expenses since it

was admitted that the war was undertaken in the imperial interests. Why should it not pay its portion of the cost of this war then? It was admittedly to foil the machinations of a rival power, France, in the Burmese court that the Government of India embarked on this war, the affair with the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation being only the spark which set the magazine of combustible matter on fire. When thus England by its own admission acknowledges this war to be in the imperial interests, it will do no more than an act of justice to India by contributing to the war expenses and will thereby prove that *might* is not *right*. Why should not this be one of the questions to be discussed at the coming Indian National Congress?

Poverty of India and taxation without representation.

4. The *A'ryávart* (17), in its issue of the 22nd September, says:—If the poverty of India is owing to the increase in the population of the country, the Indian National Congress should consider this question first of all. Attempts should be made to form new settlements in the vast forest lands in the Central Provinces with the assistance of Government and the general public. There ought to be associations in India to assist those who emigrate to other countries as there are in England. The people of England have to pay more in the shape of taxes than the people of India, and still they do not complain about over-taxation; because, the taxes are imposed with the consent of their representatives. Municipal taxes in this country can be said to be imposed by our representatives and therefore there is no ground for us to complain in the matter. We think that if Government consult the Indian National Congress or persons elected by the people as their representatives, there will be no reason for complaint, and it is likely that such a time will shortly come.

The Imperial Institute, London, and the endeavours made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to collect more money from India for it.

5. The *Pársi Punch* (120), in its issue of the 23rd September, contains a cartoon in which a person like His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is represented as selling to Indian Native Princes the insignia of different titles which are hanging from a string in his shop and which are being inspected by them. The letter-press runs thus:—Royalty's shop of shining trinkets. Opened in India for a short season only. Patrons and customers are respectfully asked to pay an early visit. [Read articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Truth* regarding the mission of Sir Somers Vine to India *in re* the Imperial Institute Fund.]

The National Anthem and the Irish people.

6. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 23rd September, says:—Looking to the way in which Mr. S. P. Pandit, late Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government, had to suffer for striking off the National Anthem from the programme previously prescribed for a certain occasion at Poona, those Irishmen who refused to play the National Anthem on the band ought to have been blown at the mouth of the gun for their disloyalty, but as they were powerful nothing of the kind could be done.

Explanation required about the alleged distribution of the printed copies of the speech of the Maháràja of Benares against the Indian National Congress by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

•7. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—It is said that printed copies of the speech recently delivered by the Mahárája of Benares against the Indian National Congress have been distributed by post to the different public libraries and other institutions of this presidency by the Director of Public Instruction, the covers, bearing service postage stamps, being franked by the Director's Head Clerk. If this report be true, it must be remarked that the Mahárája is welcome to make any number of speeches he likes against the Congress and distribute their copies far and wide at his own expense, but the Government Educational Department has no right to meddle with productions either in support of or against the Congress. An explanation on this point ought to be placed before the public.

Remarks in connection with the decision in the Hanmantráo case.

8. In noticing the judgment delivered by Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate of Poona, in the case of Empress *v.* Hanmantráo Rághvendraráo, the *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 27th September, says:—It is much to be regretted that in this case it should have been proved that an

old and able servant of Government like Mr. Crawford was induced to do illegal acts. When Mr. Crawford was arrested while making an attempt to abscond from India and sent back to Poona, much sympathy was expressed for him by the people of that station and Bombay. During his service Mr. Crawford secured the friendship and regard of many persons and was respected by them, though his being deeply in debt as admitted by him recently was not a secret. People still feel sympathy for him, but do not wish that his alleged misconduct should not be enquired into and that he should not be punished, if he be found guilty. The Hanmantráo case has clearly shown that bribe was given and that Mr. Crawford has failed to conduct himself in a manner befitting the high position of a Divisional Commissioner. We should have been glad if the offence of accepting bribe or of doing illegal acts had not been proved against Mr. Crawford; but since this has occurred and many of his doings have come to light, there is no need of an opinion being expressed against him. Eerybody must now admit that for the purity of the office held by Mr. Crawford and for conveying a lesson to other officials it was necessary to prosecute Hanmantráo and that the Bombay Government deserves much credit for doing it. Government had to do this work under many difficulties, since it has had to incur the displeasure of officials and of the people for trying to expose such a high officer as Mr. Crawford and to have his case enquired into. Government has scored complete success in proving that either bribe was received by Mr. Crawford through Hanmantráo or that the latter received it in order to induce the former to do illegal acts. The evidence given by Sindekar and Dabir is enough to prove Hanmantráo guilty, and has been confirmed to some extent by the evidence given and the papers produced by Mr. Pendse. Mr. Branson, the counsel for the accused, put forward Mr. Crawford as a witness, whose evidence has not weakened the case for the prosecution, but, on the contrary, has given some support to it. As remarked by the Magistrate, Mr. Crawford and the accused have made several statements injurious to their own interests. Mr. Crawford brought forward Mr. Nugent's name, and this gave the prosecution an opportunity of getting the evidence of the latter to contradict the former.

Approval of the judgment of Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona, in the Hanmantráo case.

9. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 25th September, says:—Poor Hanmantráo is now utterly ruined, still there is no doubt that the Magistrate has evinced maturity of judgment in giving his decision in this case. He has sentenced Hanmantráo to undergo simple imprisonment when under the law it was competent for him to inflict rigorous imprisonment for three years and any amount of fine in addition. It would have been a different thing if Hanmantráo alone had been guilty; but hundreds of other persons being more or less guilty in this matter, it would not have been fair to crush one man alone. The sentence passed is such as will meet the ends of justice and is yet tempered with mercy, and the Magistrate, Mr. Vidal, deserves praise. [The *Káside Mumbai* (113), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—The sentence of two years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 passed upon Hanmantráo by Mr. Vidal cannot be considered very heavy when regard is had to the serious charges brought against him and when compared with the punishment recently awarded in the Tellichery bribery case.]

Approval of the constitution of the Crawford Commission and of the course followed by the Bombay Government.

10. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd September, writing about the Crawford Commission, says:—Considering the gravity of the charges, the number of allegations, the technical nature of several of them, and the period over which the allegations are said to extend, we think that the Bombay Government was fully justified in having the inquiry conducted by a special Commission. The very constitution of the Commission, the fact that all the three members are outsiders, unbiased in any way, all of them of high standing and considerable judicial experience and well-known for their high-mindedness and impartiality, is a guarantee that justice will be done. Neither Government nor Mr. Crawford will have reason to complain. What can be a better proof of thorough fairness on the part of His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors than the fact of their leaving the nomination of the members of the Commission to the

Government of India? And yet the Government of Bombay is abused by certain contemporaries of ours as if it had acted unjustly or unfairly! All honour to Lord Reay for the firmness which he has displayed in this case in spite of the shameless way in which some of our contemporaries have not scrupled to abuse him. Something must also be said in favour of that much-abused officer, Mr. Ommanney. He and his "myrmidons" (what a delightfully courteous expression!) have been dragged in in a hundred ways to show that they are the persons primarily responsible for the disgrace of Mr. Crawford. But we ask, what have they done to deserve all this castigation? It argues want of reasoning and of sound common sense, too, when some of our contemporaries go on heaping the vilest abuse and senseless reproaches on the heads of officials whose only fault is that by remaining faithful and discharging their duty honestly and fearlessly they have acted against that pet of fortune, Mr. Arthur Crawford. But when people allow their fancies to run away with their good sense, what else can we expect? We know that for this we shall be stigmatized as the worshippers of the powers that be. But what do we care?

Praise of the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay for its action with reference to Mr. Arthur Crawford.

11. The *Kannadă Suvárte* (142), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—It is ungracious to trample upon a fallen man like Hanmantráo, but the astounding revelations that were made in the court of Mr. Vidal must make one burn with shame that there should have been found a man who made a trade of his friendship with a high official and who had the power given to him to dictate to responsible officers of the Revenue Department either to pay him money or to rot unnoticed. We have yet to know how many are the offenders in this miserable business. One of them has been caught and has met with his desert. The credit of having found him out belongs to the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, towards whom a general feeling of gratitude will reign throughout the presidency. The task which Lord Reay has set to himself is no doubt disagreeable, but it is absolutely necessary. The black sheep must be driven away and the whole revenue administration purified. The men who got into it through Hanmantráo's patronage should be weeded out, and it should be in the power of no man to assert that an important department of Government contains a single man in a place which he obtained otherwise than by his own merits. It is a great and noble work which Lord Reay has to do. May God grant him success!

12. In noticing the decision in the Hanmantráo case, the *Satyavakta* (128), in its issue of the 28th September, observes:—It is much to be regretted that a high officer like Mr. Crawford should have stated in court that he was heavily in debt and that he used to borrow money at high rates of interest from Márwádis through Hanmantráo. What will the Natives think of it? Did not the Bombay Government know that he was heavily in debt and that he used to be engaged in merry-making on occasions, or did it connive at it? At any rate, it was its duty to see that it was injurious to allow such a debtor to continue in office, and it is therefore chiefly to blame. The present administration has done its duty in suspending Mr. Crawford, though it has thereby incurred the strong displeasure of some persons and has had to suffer much inconvenience. Though the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay was in the beginning confused,—and it is natural that such should be the case in such a serious affair,—it is satisfactory to find it in a better state on account of the appointment of the Crawford Commission. The Natives entertain a very good opinion about it, as it has not in the least been afraid to do its duty, and it should not care for the writings of mischievous Europeans about it.

Recommendation that the trial of Mr. Crawford should not be prolonged for months together, but should be finished without much loss of time and money.

13. While writing about the Crawford Commission, the *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 21st September, says:—We estimate the expenditure incurred by Government on account of the trial of Hanmantráo to be at least Rs. 40,000 including the fees of barristers, solicitors and pleaders, the travelling allowances of witnesses, &c. No special Magistrate was employed for the trial of this case and so no charge has been incurred on that account. But

the trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford is to be held before a special Commission, the pay of the members of which must fall upon the Bombay Government. This will come to about Rs. 10,000 a month. The charges of the barristers, solicitors and interpreters and other expenditure such as travelling and other allowances to witnesses and the pay of the Government officers concerned in the case will also amount to a large sum. In short, the Commission will cost the Government at least two or three thousand rupees a day. The trial of the two cases against Hánmantráo lasted for 18 days, while Mr. Crawford has already been supplied with a list of 11 cases in which he is to be tried besides those which may be prepared hereafter. Roughly calculated, the period of time which will be taken up by the trial of Mr. Crawford before the Commission will therefore be from five to six months. What expenditure will be incurred if the trial lasts for so long a time can be easily estimated by the public, and it is a matter for the consideration of Government whether so much of the people's money should or should not be expended on this matter. But the officers being prejudiced in the matter are not likely to mind this tremendous expenditure. The public must therefore see to it. Supposing that Mr. Crawford is convicted by the Commission the severest punishment that will be awarded to him will be dismissal from the service. But Government can dismiss him even now without a trial on the ground of his being deeply in debt to persons residing in his jurisdiction. What is the object then in undergoing so much trouble? It is said that Mr. Crawford has long been guilty of the offences with which he is now charged, and since the higher authorities have so long connived at his conduct, does it not follow that they can be said to be his abettors? Why then should Mr. Crawford alone be tried, if the superior authorities are also implicated? Thus in every way it is desirable that the matter should be cut short as far as possible. We therefore suggest to Government that now that the Commission has been appointed Government should bring forward only three or four of the strongest cases against Mr. Crawford and have them cursorily inquired into in a fortnight or so and thus end the affair without much expenditure. The more a piece of charcoal is rubbed the blacker it grows, and wisdom consists in not rubbing it much. We therefore pray that Government may consider our suggestion and take steps to have this affair soon finished.

Fear of police coercion in the Crawford case.

14. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 25th September, says:—The police are making enquiries in connection with the Crawford case, and it is feared that according to their usual practice the brave police may use something like *samjut* or force. Mr. Crawford has already complained about this matter in his memorial to the Government of India. It should be quite optional with people to give or not to give information. It is improper, in our opinion, for the authorities to induce witnesses by threats or otherwise to make statements, even though they be statements of actual facts. Some murmur having reached our ears in this connection, we are obliged to give this hint.

Comments on Mr. Crawford's evidence in the Hanmantráo case.

15. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 23rd September, says:—The charges of bribery against Mr. Crawford are yet to be enquired into and we shall know their real nature when the enquiry is over. But the evidence of Mr. Crawford in the Hanmantráo case shows pretty clearly what sort of man he is and how diligently, carefully and faithfully he has discharged the duties entrusted to him by Government. We do not think that it will be considered a grave error on our part to say that although we must hold our tongue about other things, the very admissions which Mr. Crawford has made before a judicial tribunal are sufficient grounds to dismiss him from the service. Who will not be surprised to hear the story told by Mr. Crawford, who is well-known for his intelligence both to Government and to the people, about the same sort of oversight committed by him in the cases of Ráo Sáhebs, Dabir and Sindekar, the cause of the statement in the annual report that he visited Chopda when really he had not done so, the commotion about the inward and outward registers and the complaint made to Mr. Nugent about Mr. Sáthe, and other matters? Such a thing is only becoming to a first-class blackguard.

Improbability of His Highness the Chief of Bhor having given a bribe to Mr. Crawford.

16. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 20th September, says:—Some persons have come forward to prove that His Highness the Chief of Bhor has given Rs. 10,000 in connection with some forest land; but we are sure that the Chief has had no occasion to have recourse to such questionable means. The work of demarkation was first carried on directly by Government, afterwards a commission was appointed and then a special officer was nominated to enquire into the matter. We do not then see what reason there was for the Chief to win over Mr. Crawford by giving him money. Under these circumstances when we consider the question of the alleged payment of a bribe, we are led to suppose that perhaps an intriguing person has played this trick in the name of His Highness the Chief in order to benefit himself. As the statement will shortly be put to the test, let us only wait and see the result. The names of their Highnesses the Chiefs of Janjira and Akalkot have, says the *Bombay Gazette*, come out along with that of Bhor, yet we do not think that they have been made out to have much connection with the present matter.

Mr. A. Crawford and suits for debts incurred by him.

17. In a news-letter from Poona, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 23rd September, says:—Suits are being filed one after another in the civil court against Mr. Crawford. The latest of these suits is that of Messrs. Ladha Ibráhim and Co. for Rs. 13,000. As Mr. Crawford has mortgaged by an indenture all his property to Mr. Sorábji Captain of Poona, other petty creditors have to sue the latter gentleman.

Course which Government ought now to follow with reference to Mr. Crawford and those Mámlatdárs who have admitted to have given bribes through Hanmantráo or who are suspected of having done the same.

18. The *A'ryávart* (17), in its issue of the 22nd September, says:—From the evidence of several Mámlatdárs given before the District Magistrate of Poona it will be seen that now there is nothing in the case which has much importance. When the chief of a party is shameless, how can we blame his followers? We do not see any use in enquiring into the conduct of those Mámlatdárs and Aval-kárkuns whose character was affected by coming into contact with one who is almost equal in position to His Excellency the Governor and against whom accusations are now brought, either rightly or wrongly. Besides, the evidence has now become tiresome. We therefore think it right for Government to bring the case to an early end somehow or other, to grant pardon or to inflict a slight punishment upon all, and to allow the Magistrate to attend to his usual work. We do not see any reason for Government to incur further expenditure in the matter. The enquiry into the conduct of Warren Hastings was conducted for twelve years. But afterwards the minute and searching enquiry conducted for so many years was considered adequate punishment for him and he was acquitted. Similarly we say that the minute and searching enquiry made into the conduct of Mr. Crawford up to this time is a sufficient punishment to him. As for the Mámlatdárs concerned it is but right to consider the amount from two to four thousand rupees which each one of them has lost to be a fine inflicted on them and to order them to re-join their posts. Still let us see what His Excellency Lord Reay does in the matter.

Proposal to dismiss from the service the Mámlatdárs who admitted giving bribes.

19. The *Káside Mumbai* (113), in its issue of the 26th September, writes:—Those Government servants who gave bribes to Hanmantráo should not be allowed to escape scot-free. It is certain that Government must have assured them that they would not be prosecuted if they told the truth, but certainly they cannot have been assured by Government that they would be allowed to continue permanently in the service. The post of Mámlatdár is considered very honourable, and when the Mámlatdárs go on circuit in the districts under their charge they enjoy as much respect as His Excellency the Governor. Persons holding such posts have admitted giving bribes to Hanmantráo. For the sake of impartial justice and the high name of the British Ráj we wish that such corrupt officers should be immediately dismissed from the service. Their dismissal will strike

much awe into other servants and such a scandal we shall never hear again. [The *Satyavakta* (128), in its issue of the 28th September, observes :—Government should now speedily dismiss from the service those Mámlatdárs and other officers who have admitted in their evidence to have given bribes. Some of these "black sheep" hold University degrees, and it is to be hoped that the University authorities will not fail to do the needful in connection with them. Though there is no probability of Government allowing those who have secured appointments by giving bribes to continue to serve it, it should do the needful without delay.]

20. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 25th September, says :—The witnesses for the prosecution in the Hanmantráo case are said to have received an assurance from Government that they will not be proceeded against in consequence of the confessions they may make in their evidence. Government is not to be blamed for conveying this assurance, provided the witnesses have not made a wrong use of it by deposing untruths. However, since the witnesses have confessed in public that they have obtained their present high and responsible posts by shameless bribery they should be no longer kept in the service. These witnesses should consider themselves fortunate in escaping from the punishment they deserved on account of the assurance given to them, but should not expect favours. If His Excellency Lord Reay's Government take the steps here recommended it will earn the gratitude of the public. The Hanmantráo case has shown the evil of employing in any department of Government servants exclusively belonging to a particular community, and it is to be hoped that Government will not allow a similar state of things to prevail hereafter.

21. The *Gujarát Darpan* (80), in its issue of the 27th September, says :—The conduct of those Government servants who have secured appointments by giving bribes through Hanmantráo should be severely noticed by Government, and if they fail to do so, their behaviour in connection with the disgraceful exposures regarding Mr. Crawford will be liable to further strictures. Government will know what to do after the result of the Crawford Commission is declared, and then alone will the details of this big exposure come to light.

Effects of the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

22. The *Native Opinion* (13), in its issue of the 23rd September, writes :—We wish that the special officer appointed by Government to inquire into the working and results of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act were now in Ahmednagar. This is the time, we believe, when he can study with advantage how that mischievous Act has materially changed the condition of the *rayat.* The Bombay agriculturist is proverbially poor in good as in bad seasons. The Act was intended to give him material relief, but instead of that it has become his curse. It has destroyed all his credit with the *sáwkár*, who will not now advance him money because under the Act the *rayat* can give him no security for money received. The only alternative left him is the sale of his land to the *sáwkár*, so that what the Act was intended to prevent is being done more effectually under the very Act. But the Native view on this point is considered an exaggeration in some quarters. Let us see what our contemporary of the local *Times* has to say on the same head: "The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has disturbed the relations between capital and labour and tampered with the security of the credit; and the mischievous effect of this will, we fear, be apparent in a period of distress. The Natives have always stated that the folly and the mischief of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act would become apparent in the first famine. If the credit of the landholder has been destroyed, he can in a period of distress look only to charity and Government for help. Six weeks ago the Government were informed of the severe distress prevailing in the Ahmednagar District, but we have not heard of any active steps having been taken by them." The above is not far different from what the *Native press* has said all along about the effects of the Act in question, but it still draws a fresh lease of life though condemned all round; nay, strenuous attempts are likely to be made

to extend it to the Konkan and to some other districts also. We hope that the special officer's report on the question will clear up all doubt and bring out the real facts without fear or favour.

Threatened famine in Ahmednagar.

23. In alluding to the threatened famine in Ahmednagar and the visit recently paid to that station by His Excellency the Governor, the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 25th September, says:—There are yet hopes of rain falling in time and making amends for its long absence, and hence it would be well were Government to make arrangements for supplying the agriculturists with seed, as the money-lenders are trying to exact oppressive terms for making advances to the hard-pressed *rayats.* It is also to be hoped that relief works will be opened in time before the people are exposed to serious distress. His Excellency's visit to Ahmednagar must prove somewhat consoling to the care-stricken *rayats.*

Scarcity of rain in the Broach District.

24. A correspondent of the same newspaper, in its issue of the 27th September, says:—Serious scarcity of rain has led to the withering of the crops in the Broach Táluka and other parts of the district and ruined the *rayats* completely. The agriculturists are lamenting over their loss and the rise in the price of food-grains. It is to be hoped that Government will duly consider the miserable condition of the *rayats* and grant them a remission of the land revenue for this year.

Comments on the judgment of Mr. Westlake, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Mehar, in the Chack police case.

25. Writing about the judgment of Mr. Westlake, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Mehar, in the Chack police case, the *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 22nd September, says:—The judgment of this superior Magistrate is now before us, and a more unintelligible, incoherent, illogical and arbitrary judgment we have seldom read. With reference to the false entry in the police diary this learned Daniel observes:—"It only affects the honesty of the chief constable. But in any case the entry is true and not even he would be open to a prosecution for fabricating false evidence. Moreover, *it seems to me that the entry was merely added to prevent the trouble and risk of being prosecuted.*" The sentence that we have italicised is not an invention, but is quoted word for word from the judgment. Again: "Of tampering with the police diary and even of putting in document (marked as an exhibit) which also does not seem to me to be genuine, I do not exonerate the chief constable. But *I consider he merely did so from a natural love for crooked ways and a desire to escape the trouble of prosecution.*" This argument is regarded so forcible by the Magistrate that he repeats it twice in the course of a judgment of four or five pages. A Magistrate who is capable of writing such arrant nonsense in sober earnest is incapable of appreciating his responsibility as a Magistrate. Then the plea that the Magistrate urges in behalf of the accused is that he simply obeyed the orders of the chief constable in good faith. Now the Magistrate ought to have known that no written order was given by the chief constable, as we believe was the case, and that the law clearly lays down that an illegal order should never be obeyed. Not satisfied, however, by displaying his wisdom upon the merits of the case, this acute Magistrate goes out of his way to find fault with the Second Class Magistrate who originally tried it, and questions his good faith in not having acted until six months after receiving information. In the first place Mr. Westlake had no business to make any reflection against a brother Magistrate upon whom he was not sitting in judgment and from whose decision an appeal does not lie in his Court. The case had been merely transferred to his file. In the next place Mr. Westlake never paused to inquire into the facts of the case and wrote in perfect ignorance. During the six months that the Second Class Magistrate did not take action he was in communication with the Sub-divisional Magistrate and the District Magistrate upon the subject, and proceeded judicially as soon as it was ascertained that the entry in the register was false. Without knowing anything about this and without any enquiry, the Mehar Magistrate concluded that the Second Class Magistrate had not acted in good faith. After

all, however, this Magistrate is scarcely half so much to blame as the District Magistrate. Mr. Westlake, we understand, is a very young man and scarcely understands the work that he has to do. He may or may not become a good officer in the course of time. But it appears absurd to give him preference in the trial of a criminal case over experienced and careful Magistrates who are incapable of writing such a silly judgment as we have before us at the present moment. After such unjust and unfair preference why should not a young man and giddy officer regard himself as infallible and learned in the law?

A complaint about the corruption of Mr. Amrit Bápuji Vaidya, late Sub-Registrar of Karád, and the conduct of the authorities concerned in the matter.

26. The *Karád Chitraguptă* (23), in its issue of the 20th September, says that Mr. Amrit Bápuji Vaidya, late Sub-Registrar of Karád, seems to enjoy the special favour of fortune as he is still allowed to fill his pockets at the expense of the *rayats*, notwithstanding that so much proof about his corruption has come forth, and that there are grounds to believe that no notice is taken of the articles that have appeared in the *Chitraguptă* from week to week by the authorities concerned, and most humbly requests Government to give full permission to the Sub-Registrar to receive bribes if they at all intend to do so, and to communicate the fact of their having done so to the paper, so that it may be saved from the trouble of writing on the subject every week.

Praise of Dr. Pollen, Acting Collector of Broach.

27. The *Broach Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 27th September, gives the speech made by Dr. Pollen, Acting Collector of Broach, before the leading men of that town on the 22nd idem advising them to undertake several reforms, praises him for his courtesy, cool disposition and the interest he evinces in the welfare of the people under his charge, and regrets that his connection with the town is only of short duration. [The *Broach Mitră* (95) of the 26th September also writes in praise of Dr. Pollen.]

Assault by the police pátil of Shirála in Sátára and the local Mahálkari.

28. The *Karád Chitraguptă* (23), in its issue of the 20th September, refers to a serious assault committed by the police pátil at Shirála, in the Sátára District, on one Trilokanáth Gosávi and to an enquiry made into the matter, and tells the Mahálkari of Shirála that it is most unjust to connive at such cases and to side with an evil-doer.

Permission granted to the Salvation Army to march through the streets of Bombay in procession accompanied with music.

29. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 24th September, says:—It was only five years ago that the late Sir Frank Souter, who had great experience of the Native population of Bombay, prohibited the Salvation Army from marching through the streets in procession accompanied with music, and the Government and the High Court supported the action of the Police Commissioner. But His Excellency Lord Reay's Government has committed the serious mistake of giving permission to the Salvationists to go in such procession through the Native quarters, and has thereby given cause to the public to be anxious about the feelings of the Natives being hurt and the peace of the town being disturbed. At present no processions are allowed, and yet squads of policemen are required to accompany parties of the Salvationists moving through the streets, and when the processions begin to move the number of policemen will have to be increased. If the Hindus, Mahomedans, Pársis, &c., go in similar processions for the dissemination of their respective religions a large police force will have to be told off to the duty of waiting on them. Recently a Salvationist procession was prohibited from going about in an English town and the leader of it was fined, and there is more necessity for a similar prohibition being insisted on in Bombay, which has a population professing several religions and whose Native population is not well educated like that of England and entertains strong feelings against the Salvationists. The Native population and the Native press ought to submit a respectful memorial to His Excellency the Governor praying for the withdrawal of the permission accorded to the Salvationists. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (94), in its issue of the 25th idem, expresses similar sentiments and says:—Government have done

well in refusing permission to the Salvationists to visit jails. The object of the Salvation Army being apparently not only to reclaim confirmed convicts, but also to preach Christianity, it is not safe to throw open to them Indian jails that contain prisoners of different persuasions, and it is to be hoped that Government will not depart from its present course.]

The institution of the Tabuts in India and the conduct of the Mahomedans during the Moharam.

30. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 23rd September, does not know how the institution of Tabuts came into vogue among the Musalmans of India when it does not obtain in Turkey, Arabia, Iran and other countries, believes from hearsay that it may have been introduced by the Mogal Emperor Tamurlang as a token of grief for the slaughter of Hasan and Husen, but says that instead of being in mourning during this festival the Musalmans make themselves merry, and draws the attention of their leaders to the ill-feeling which they show towards the Hindus in their merry-making.

Disapproval of the order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, forbidding the Ganpati processions on the last day of the Moharam festival.

31. The *Din Bandhu* (7), in its issue of the 23rd September, writes:—The order of the Police Commissioner, Bombay, forbidding Ganpati processions in Bombay on the 17th instant for fear of a collision between the Hindus and the Mahomedans was, in our opinion, a very unwise step apart from the question of its legality or otherwise. It has created a deal of heart-burning among the Hindus, who consider the action of the Police Commissioner as savouring either of love and respect for, or of timidity and helplessness before, a turbulent people. The popular impression is that the lower classes of Mahomedans in the city have long been petted and fondled and indirectly encouraged in their occasional freaks. The time has come when a little more firmness should, we think, be exercised by the authorities in dealing with such people. We mean no offence; for on the whole the relations existing between the two communities in this large city are of a cordial nature. At the same time over-indulgence and seeming partiality in one case must in the long run spoil the party and create jealousy in the opposite quarter, and this must be scrupulously guarded against in the interests of public tranquillity. Why do not the leading Hindus invite the Police Commissioner on occasions of special entertainments as do their foremost Mahomedan brethren? He cannot fail to learn much from such friendly intercourse as to the real wants and failings of the Hindu community on a good many subjects which must often come within his official purview. The same paper, in its vernacular columns, strongly condemns the order of the Police Commissioner, Bombay, as being in direct contravention of the avowed principle of the British Government regarding religious neutrality, and says that it has insulted the religious feelings of the Hindus and is sure to lead to serious consequences, and makes some suggestions to Colonel Wilson, the Police Commissioner, one of which is that he should altogether prohibit Hindus from taking part in the Moharam or levy heavy fees from those who do so.

32. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (142), in its issue of the 21st September, writes:—If the Police Commissioner had wished to tell the Hindus in so many words that if they were only less law-abiding than they are their religious needs would be more particularly attended to, he would not have done it better than by issuing the order he has done. We are only surprised that His Excellency Lord Reay's Government should have sanctioned the promulgation of an order so ill-advised and mischievous as this.

33. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 25th September, remarks:—It is really unaccountable that the Police Commissioner, Bombay, should have prohibited the Hindu processions unless he wanted to flatter the Mahomedans at the expense of the Hindus. The order was indeed an insult to Hindu religious feelings.

Necessity for increasing the police force at Dhulia.

34. The *A'ryávart* (17) of Dhulia, in its issue of the 22nd September, says that the trade and population of the town have very much increased, that the present police force is far short of what is necessary to maintain peace and to

protect the property of the people, and that although the Chief Constable is a painstaking officer he cannot trace and prevent thefts on account of insufficient and inefficient staff, and requests the police authorities to consider this matter and to increase the police force at Dhulia.

Complaint against the postal arrangements in Poona.

35. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 23rd September, complains of defective postal arrangements in Poona on account of the insufficiency of post offices, and says that the principal post office is far from the city and that newspapers posted in the city post office are not despatched sometimes for one or two days.

PART II.—*Education.*

Suggestion to the Bombay University to deprive the graduates concerned in the Crawford case of their degrees.

36. In writing about the Hanmantráo case, the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 23rd September, proposes that those graduates who have given bribes with a view to get posts or promotions should be deprived of their degrees in order that the dignity of the University degrees may be preserved and that future graduates may take a lesson therefrom.

PART III.—*Native States.*

Disapproval of the proposal to give fresh mining rights in the Hyderabad (Deccan) State to the Deccan Mining Company.

37. The *Arunodayă* (16) of the 23rd September learns that the India Office, which is maintained at the expense of India, is trying to give again to the same Deccan Mining Company which has totally ruined His Highness the Nizám and which was the cause of the Commission appointed to enquire into the conduct of Abdul Hak, the mining rights in the same State, and that Nawáb Mehdi Alli, representative of His Highness the Nizám, will return from England next month after finishing the negotiations in the matter, and remarks:—If the above be true, it proves that the people are right in their belief that under the British rule the rich and the cunning alone are happy and that the British Government is a cruel oppressor of its poor and weak subjects. The negligence of the India Office and the wiliness of the Deccan Mining Company were exposed in this case, but these have passed unnoticed, while Abdul Hak has been sacrificed. From this is it not proved that in cases in which Europeans are implicated the poor Natives are crushed down and the Europeans allowed to escape scot-free? And if it be so, was the rule of the Mogals better or worse?

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd October 1888.

---

posed the property of the people and that although [illegible]

[illegible]

and to increase the police force at [illegible]

[illegible] The *Pekin Gazette* [illegible]

[illegible]

Introduction of the [illegible]

[illegible]

INDEX.

(For the week ending 29th September 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Administration of India:
  - Appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the — proposed by Mr. Bradlaugh not much wished for 5
  - Poverty of India and taxation without representation ... 6
- Burmese war: Reason why England should contribute towards the expenses of the — 5
- Corruption among Government servants: Complaint about the corruption of Mr. Amrit Bápuji Vaidya, late Sub-Registrar of Karád, and the conduct of the authorities concerned in the matter 13
- Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act: Effects of the operation of the — ... 11
- Hanmantráo case:
  - Approval of the judgment of Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona, in the — 7
  - Comments on Mr. Crawford's evidence in the — 9
  - Remarks in connection with the decision in the — 6
- Imperial Institute, London: Endeavours made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to collect more money from India for the — ... 6
- Indian National Congress: Explanation required about the alleged distribution of the printed copies of the speech of the Mahárája of Benares against the — by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. 6
- Ireland and India:
  - National Anthem and the Irish people 6
  - Political similarity between the Irish and the Indian people accompanied with dissimilarity in their behaviour towards Government 5
- Judicial matters: Comments on the judgment of Mr. Westlake, Subdivisional Magistrate, Mehar, in the Chack police case 12
- Moharam: Institution of the Tabuts in India and the conduct of the Mahomedans during the — 14
- Police:
  - Disapproval of the order of the Commissioner of —, Bombay, forbidding the Ganpati processions on the last day of the Moharam festival:
    - The *Din Bandhu* 14
    - The *Kannadă Suvarte* 14
    - The *Mahrátta* 14
  - Necessity for increasing the — force at Dhulia 14
- Postal matters: Complaint against postal arrangements in Poona ... 15
- Public service:
  - Assault by the police pátil of Shirála in Sátára and the local Mahálkari 13
  - Praise of Dr. Pollen, Acting Collector of Broach 13
- Salvation Army: Permission granted to the — to march through the streets of Bombay in procession accompanied with music ... 13
- Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.:
  - Approval of the constitution of the Crawford Commission and of the course followed by the Bombay Government 7
  - Course which Government ought now to follow with reference to Mr. Crawford and those Mámlatdárs who have admitted to have given bribes through Hanmantráo or who are suspected of having done the same 10
  - Fear of police coercion in the Crawford case 9
  - Improbability of His Highness the Chief of Bhor having given a bribe to Mr. Crawford 10
  - Praise of the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay for its action with reference to Mr. Arthur Crawford:
    - The *Kannadă Suvarte* 8
    - The *Satyavakta* 8

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S. (*contd.*):
  Proposal to dismiss the Mámlatdárs, who admitted giving bribes, from the service:
    The *Gujarát Darpan* 11
    The *Jáme Jamshed* 11
    The *Káside Mumbai* 10
  Recommendation that the trial of Mr. Crawford should not be prolonged for months together, but should be finished without much loss of time and money 8
  Suits for debts incurred by Mr. Arthur Crawford 10
Want of rain:
  Scarcity of rain in the Broach District 12
  Threatened famine in Ahmednagar 12

Part II.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Suggestion to the — to deprive the graduates concerned in the Crawford case of their degrees 15

Part III.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad (Deccan): Disapproval of the proposal to give fresh mining rights in the — State to the Deccan Mining Company 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 40 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 6th October 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabhá	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
	MARÁTHI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
23	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtra Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtra Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtra Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chándrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
103	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,121
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
117	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
119	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
121	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
126	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
136	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
142	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
148	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A suggestion to the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the leaders of Native society to start a fund for rendering pecuniary assistance to Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P.

1. The *Chandánshu* (22), in its issue of the 30th September, highly praises Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., for the interest he takes in the welfare of the people of India, and requests the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and other leading political associations and the leaders of Native society to express their gratitude by starting a fund for rendering him pecuniary assistance in response to the appeal he has made to his friends and well-wishers for such help.

Mr. O'Brien's attempt to malign Lord Lansdowne as an Irish landlord.

2. With reference to the attempt made by Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., to malign Lord Lansdowne as an Irish landlord, the *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 2nd October, says:—The people of India are quite able to think for themselves and will not allow themselves to be misled by unruly Irishmen. The Indians wish that Ireland should get due rights of self-government, but have no sympathy for the Irish agitators. The leading Irish members of Parliament have never taken part in discussions on the Indian budget and never asked questions in Parliament regarding this country. On the other hand, they have supported the unreasonable demands of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants in India and of Mr. Taylor, late Commissioner of Patna. And even if the Irish Members of Parliament show sympathy for India, the people of India are not so foolish as to be misled by the improper attempts made by Mr. O'Brien to traduce Lord Lansdowne. They will welcome their new Viceroy most heartily and will form an opinion of His Lordship from their own experience of him.

The warlike policy of the Government of India and its effects.

3. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (138), in its issue of the 5th October, says:—The Government of India have spent large sums of money in conquering Burmah and in fortifying the North-Western Frontier. This large expenditure has emptied the Indian treasury and has led to the imposition of the income-tax with a view to make up the deficiency. Though an attempt has been made to reduce the expenses of the administration, no considerable saving has yet been effected. The fall in the value of silver at this time has added to the pecuniary difficulties of Government. Two or three petty wars have been recently undertaken by them and their effect is sure to be felt. The cost of these wars will be an additional burden on the people of India. As long as Government adhere to this aggressive policy, they and the people will have to encounter many difficulties.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India.

4. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—In addition to the acknowledgment which is due to His Excellency Lord Dufferin for good intentions, we cannot withhold from him the credit which justly belongs to him for his endeavours to secure the Empire against foreign encroachments. He would certainly have been more popular had his term of Viceroyalty been less distinguished by military aggressiveness. But we cannot say that a Viceroy should occupy himself solely with questions of internal reform and let great imperial interests take care of themselves. Internal reforms, especially when they are meant to confer political privileges, make a direct appeal to the mind of the people, and hence the remarkable popularity of Lord Ripon. If Lord Dufferin has been neither so successful nor so fortunate as his predecessor, it must be remembered that his line of work has lain in a different direction. But whatever opinion may be formed of his work, we cannot sympathize with those who would make his departure an occasion for indiscriminate revilings and imprecations.

Disapproval of the proposal of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái and Mr. Chandávarkar to give a farewell address at the public expense in Bombay to the retiring Viceroy.

5. The same paper remarks:—Having said all that could be said in favour of the retiring Viceroy, we feel constrained to ask Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái and Mr. Chandávarkar to reconsider their proposal, as notified to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of voting a farewell address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin on his quitting the shores of India. Great differences of opinion exist as to the success of His Lordship as Viceroy of India, and the

Corporation would, by voting a parting address to him, arrogate to itself the function of deciding those differences of opinion, involving as they do questions of imperial interests, which it is for the nation at large to decide and not for a municipal body representing only the local interests of the city of Bombay. If the retiring Viceroy deserves a public address, let the inhabitants of Bombay, at a public meeting assembled with delegates representing the different parts of the presidency, vote that address by all means. It is simply as a matter of principle that we raise here the question of the right, or even the duty, of the Municipal Corporation to pass judgment on the Viceroy's acts of imperial policy, for that is what the proposed valedictory address would amount to, unless it were a bald and simple expression of parting good wishes. Surely our friends in the Corporation would not like to present to His Excellency Lord Dufferin such an address as would be almost as good as a blank piece of paper and an honour merely in name. If the Corporation decide in favour of voting the address, then, we ask, has it had an opportunity of discussing the acts of His Excellency? But, above all, we ask whether it is in the province of the Corporation, or becoming to it, to discuss the merits of a parting high officer of State and of his individual acts and measures? If Sir Jamsetji and Mr. Chandávarkar wish to honour the illustrious statesman about to retire, we are afraid the storm of discussion they will raise in the Corporation and in the public is likely to do more harm than good, and we should prefer to see the proposition withdrawn from the Corporation for Lord Dufferin's own sake. [The *Káside Mumbai* (110) of the 3rd and the *Satyavakta* (124) of the 5th October also wish that the proposal in question should be dropped. The *Satyavakta* adds that the Native Princes, who come here to bid adieu to retiring Viceroys at great expense, should in this year of scarcity and distress utilize that amount of money in giving relief to their poor subjects and in doing their real duty instead of spending it in festivities in honour of the retiring Viceroy.]

6. In writing on the same subject, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 1st October, says:—The proposed address, if given, is likely to be considered as emanating from the people of Bombay, and hence it is desirable that the Corporation should ascertain the views of the public before deciding to present it. His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration has been devoid of any acts beneficial to the public; however, the people of Bombay will not probably raise any serious objection to the proposed address containing a few ordinary expressions wishing His Lordship a safe voyage to his native land and conveying the good wishes of the public, but would not like that this limit should be exceeded. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the same date wishes that the proposal for presenting the address should not be brought before the Corporation, as it will give rise to much unpleasant discussion on the retiring Viceroy's administration.]

A satirical valedictory address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

7. Under the heading "An unpublished address—worth presenting to Lord Dufferin by the Bombay Municipal Corporation," the *Pársi Punch* (117), in its issue of the 30th September, gives a short address in which the Bombay Municipal Corporation begs to inform His Excellency Lord Dufferin that it is extremely sorry that tears do not trickle from its eyes through grief at his leaving these shores, that the fairies "Folly" and "Flattery" have been very glad and pleased with his sweet words and long, greasy talk, that it publicly thanks him for the trouble frequently taken by him to gratify the people with sugared and honeyed words, that it thinks it its duty to make a special note of this valuable service, and that it hopes that this note will remain for ever in the history of this country. It concludes with a request to His Excellency to look with favour upon the Indian people wherever he may go, and wishes him *bon* voyage home.

Ex-king Theebaw at Ratnágiri and a proposal to send him to Simla or some such place.

8. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—Ex-king Theebaw, who is confined at Ratnágiri as a political prisoner, not knowing how to read or write, finds it very hard to pass his time, as he is debarred from receiving visitors. The prohibition is apparently owing to the fear of Theebaw escaping to Burmah and raising

a rebellion there, if he be allowed access to strangers. It is, however, a well-known fact that Theebaw has lost all influence in Burmah, and hence it is a great infliction on this prince to keep him in such a lonely place as Ratnágiri under such strict surveillance. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the same date expresses similar sentiments and says:—Theebaw should be removed to either Simla, Mahábaleshvar, or the Nilgherries and permitted to move in high society. After enjoying the pleasures of a civilized life the ex-king is not likely to desire to return to Burmah.]

Resolution of the Government of India regarding Indian lepers commented upon.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 5th October, says:—The resolution of the Government of India regarding lepers in India states that it is impossible for Government to do more than encourage a grant of medical relief in voluntary hospitals or asylums, since only about one per cent. of the number of lepers known to exist in the country avail themselves of the established institutions. But the defective management of the leper hospitals makes the unfortunate patients unwilling to seek refuge in them, and if the institutions are brought under improved management they are sure to be resorted to by many more than the present number of their inmates. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments and observes:—It is true, as remarked by Government, that European medical science cannot cure leprosy, but there is the Indian medical system that ought to be thoroughly searched by the practitioners of European medicine to ascertain whether it contains an effective specific for this malady, and Government ought to instruct their medical officers to exert themselves in that direction.]

Alleged distribution by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, of copies of an anti-Congress speech, and remarks thereon.

10. With reference to the allegation that the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has distributed at public expense copies of the anti-Congress speech of the Mahárája of Benares, the *Arunodayă* (18) of the 30th September suspects that it must be at the desire of Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, that such attempts are made in discouragement of the Indian National Congress, and says that all blame in the matter will under any circumstances be attached to the Bombay Government and not to its Secretary, and that the cause of the National Congress, will not suffer in the least in consequence of opposition on the part of Government. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 1st October, considers it right that the Director of Public Instruction should contradict the allegation if it be unfounded, as there is no connection on earth between the Director of Public Instruction and the distribution of such pamphlets.]

11. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—The attitude hitherto preserved by Government in regard to the Indian National Congress has been unexceptionable. But we are sorry to find a letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* that a departure has been recently made from the policy of wise neutrality by the Educational Department distributing the anti-Congress speech of the Mahárája of Benares. The speech, as we noticed it at the time, is a tissue of nonsense; but even if it were a masterpiece of sense and reasoning in favour of the Congress, we should object to its being issued under the *imprimatur* of a Government department.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—There is something so incredible in the allegation that the Government of Bombay have distributed copies of the speech recently made by the Mahárája of Benares, among schools and libraries under their patronage, that we need hardly take the trouble of saying that it is totally unfounded. The correspondent who supplied this startling information to our contemporary was probably thinking of something else. No official of Government, whatever his own views might be, would do such a thing in his official capacity.

Mr. Stephen Wheeler's article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on the Native press of India and comments in connection therewith.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 30th September, disapproves of Mr. Stephen Wheeler's article on the license of the Native press of India, and says:—Of course there is in some of the papers a bickering tone; but we believe that to be the result as much of the contemptuous manner in which the writers in the vernacular press are treated as of ignorance on the part of the editors. In fact, it depends upon the district officers themselves to hold in check the vernacular press of the country. If these officials gave the writers frequent opportunities of knowing the truth about Government measures, we are quite sure that the tone of smothered discontent that now and then makes its appearance would not be seen. Then again we must say that a section of the Anglo-Indian press sets a very bad example to the vernacular press. The vilest abuse that was heaped upon Lord Ripon by the rabid portion of the Anglo-Indian press is echoed in the vernacular press with regard to some other officer who has the misfortune to be unpopular. To mention a recent instance, the *Pioneer*, in commenting upon the Crawford case and the action of the Bombay Government with regard to it, described Lord Reay as "a well-meaning muddler." An Anglo-Indian paper on the Karáchi side thought that "well-meaning" was too mild a word and fell flat on the ear. It therefore promptly changed it to "vindictive." Has the Native press, we ask, ever gone so far? When such writings in the Anglo-Indian press are ignored, it would be simply foolish, if not suicidal, to take notice of the occasional backslidings of a few of the vernacular papers. [Several other papers disapprove of Mr. Stephen Wheeler's article on the vernacular press of India and of the suggestion made in some of the newspapers published in England to revive the Vernacular Press Act in India, and regard it as emanating from spite and self-interest.]

Suggestions to Government in connection with the threatened famine in India.

14. The *Ahmedabad Times* (86), in its issue of the 2nd October, expects famine in the country owing to want of rain and requests Government to remit the land revenue to the *rayats*, for if it be not remitted but recovered by force, they may, says the *Times*, perhaps be able to collect it from 10 to 20 persons in the hundred, for a large portion of the *rayats* is exceedingly poor. Government should give relief to the starving population from any balance that may have been left of the Famine Fund or from any other fund, as otherwise many persons will die of starvation. Railway companies should also be recommended to reduce their rates for the carriage of grain, as such a measure will tend to their good and to that of the public. The people of Ahmedabad and other places should call public meetings and bring their distress to the notice of Government.

The threatened drought and distress in the Bombay Presidency and a request to the Bombay Government.

15. The *Gujarát Darpan* (78), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Rain is keeping off in many districts of this presidency and the prospect for the future is very gloomy indeed; crops are withering, cattle are perishing and men are yearning for rain. In one of the districts, namely Ahmednagar, there are already symptoms of a scarcity and His Excellency Lord Reay has been there to organise relief works. It was a right step in the right direction on his part. But it is not only in Ahmednagar that the dread demon of famine stares us in the face. Everywhere steps should be taken to meet this dire possibility in order that the disasters of 1877 may not be repeated this time. Facilities of conveyance have increased a great deal since the last famine, and this is an undisputed advantage. But if it becomes necessary for Government to take action, they should do it beforehand to allay the fears of the people, who in such scares die more on account of fright than by famine, and not patch up relief-committees at haphazard at the time of the scare. There is, however, a probability of rain yet falling in many districts, for there is nearly a month before the monsoon will end and there need be no despair. Still it is better to take measures beforehand. [A few other papers praise His Excellency Lord Reay for his timely visit to Ahmednagar and the solicitude displayed by him for the welfare of the

subject people, and request him to take timely precautions and to help the poor people in the Deccan, Gujarát, Káthiáwár and other parts where distress may be apprehended.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's visit to Ahmednagar and suggestions to His Lordship.

16. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—Now that His Excellency Lord Reay has gone personally to see the condition of things at Ahmednagar, we may expect the opening of large relief works in parts of that district. The Ahmednagar Local Board has already sanctioned a grant for the repair and construction of old and new roads, but looking to the intensity of the drought the grant must fall too short of the demand. In opening relief works His Excellency the Governor will, we hope, guard himself against two things: first, the removal of labourers in gangs to a distance from their villages, and, secondly, the quantity of work to be exacted from starved people for the wages paid. It is on these two rocks that the reputation of Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay was dashed to pieces, though he was warned in time in these matters. But His Excellency Lord Reay is a superior man and will not easily allow himself to be led into the same blunders.

Approval of and comments on the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasappa and Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayáni as Additional Members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

17. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (138), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—In the selection of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Government have, for the first time in the history of the Council, recognized the claims of the Southern Marátha Districts to have a representative. The appointment is gratifying and significant of the great care and judgment with which such appointments have been made ever since Lord Reay came out as Governor of Bombay. It may be asked why His Excellency should have chosen an official gentleman as the first representative of the Kánarese districts, and how it was that he lost sight of the Kánarese non-officials nearer home, who occupy good positions in the city of Bombay and a selection from whom would have given unmixed satisfaction. But we believe that Mr. Gurshidappa's name must have been put forward by his official superiors, with whom he enjoys deserved popularity. The new Councillor is a Lingáyat to the back-bone, and his evidence before the Public Service Commission showed that he did not rise superior to the pernicious influence of certain short-sighted men who gave it out that the interests of their own community lay in a different direction from that of the rest of India. Mr. Gurshidappa is to the Lingáyat what Sir Syed Ahmed Khán is to the Mahomedan community. Both are sincere men, who really desire to achieve the greatness of their people by similar methods. But a strong advocate of the Lingáyat interests need not be a bad representative of the Kánarese districts. At the Council board, Mr. Gurshidappa will have an opportunity of approaching public questions simply as an intelligent leader of the Natives, and not as a member of this or that caste. We have no doubt that he will do credit to his selection, and we congratulate Mr. Gurshidappa on the compliment that has been paid to him as the first Kánarese gentleman selected to represent the Southern Marátha Districts in the Bombay Legislative Council. As for Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayáni, his selection is only one more token of the general recognition which his merits have won for him, and his appointment will be as satisfactory to the Mahomedans of whom he is a leading member as it is to the other communities with whom he has always worked in close sympathy.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 4th October, says:—The nomination of Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayáni and Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi as Additional Members of the local Legislative Council is really happy and very satisfactory to the public. The services already rendered by Mr. Sayáni to the public are conspicuous, and it is very consoling that an opportunity should be given him to extend the sphere of his usefulness by his appointment to the Legislative Council. Mr. Gilganchi is an industrious and active officer and his nomination will do justice to the claims of the Kánarese districts that were long overlooked. Both these gentlemen are certain to give satisfaction to the public in their duties as legislators. The present Additional Members of the Council are all able and useful gentlemen, and the public is much obliged

to Lord Reay's Government for bringing them together in the Legislative Council where most of them have already proved their great usefulness. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the 5th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 6th October express similar sentiments in regard to Mr. Sayáni's nomination. The *Satyavakta* (124) of the 5th October expresses satisfaction with the appointments and remarks that His Excellency Lord Reay deserves praise for the popular nominations hitherto made by him to the Legislative Council, and that a representative from the Deccan and one from Sind should be nominated to it as opportunities may occur.]

A suggestion to the Government of Bombay not to carry matters in the Crawford case to extremities and to bring it to an early end.

19. The *Jagan Mitră* (35), in its issue of the 1st October, says:—People are almost convinced of the impartiality of His Excellency Lord Reay and so there is no importance in carrying matters to extremities when they can be easily brought to an end. The important matters have been exposed in the Hanmantráo case, and in order to avoid further bother the remaining two charges against Hanmantráo have also been withdrawn. It would be better therefore to bring the Crawford sacrifice to an early end, if possible.

Expenditure necessary to be incurred in consequence of the Crawford Commission.

20. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 1st October, says:—The expenditure which Government will have to incur on account of the Crawford Commission is estimated by a Bombay contemporary at rupees one lákh and a half. When money is required for a good object the stereotyped reply given by Government is that the amount has not been provided for in the budget. We therefore ask Government whether the amount to be spent on the present Commission has been so provided for. Public opinion is that it is improper and unjust to spend lákhs of rupees on this nasty piece of business. Instead of lavishly spending money it would be better for Government to have their object fulfilled by inquiring into one important case out of the whole lot, and thus to have done with the thing.

Remarks on the manner in which evidence is being collected by the police in the Crawford case.

21. A correspondent of the *Satyă Sudha* (61), in its issue of the 1st October, says:—The Ráo Sáhebs and Ráo Bahádurs connected with the Crawford case were assured before they made their statements that no injury would be done to them if they stated the facts; but much shuffling is practised in giving this assurance. Mr. Ommanney shirks off the responsibility of the assurance on Mr. Lucas, who in turn throws it on Mr. Bhimbhái, and the latter in his turn on Mr. Pendse, who does not make any definite statement in the matter. Have Messrs. Ommanney, Lucas and Pendse the power of giving such assurance? The Bombay Government is silent in the matter. That no injury would be done to the Government servants who gave bribes seems to mean that they will not be sent to the Yarrowda jail; but as to their unfitness for Government service, it has been already proved. Such promises were given to only three or four persons in the beginning. The statements that are now being made by others are the work of the power of the police. The Mámlatdárs and Deputy Collectors, who being suspected of having given bribes to Mr. Crawford are sent for, go with a determination not to make a confession, but when they come back they look dejected, and when asked whether they have made it or not, feel ashamed and give no reply. What can the poor fellows do? How long can their intelligence and determination hold their own before the power of the police? In its local columns the same newspaper remarks that it is very bad that Messrs. Ommanney, Lucas, Gamble and Bhimbhái should give as much trouble as possible to those who are suspected of having the slightest connection with the Crawford case.

Necessity for all cases of corruption against Mr. Crawford being brought to light.

22. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 2nd October, remarks:—Some people say, "Why are Government unearthing these stale and old affairs? They have in their hands about a dozen of them, which they should make use of and have done with the thing. What is the use of bring-

ing before the world old rubbish?" It is difficult to satisfy these people, yet we think that at least for the information of Government it is desirable that as much rubbish should be brought to light as it is possible to do. How much of it should be brought into the open court is another question. Unless the extent of the whole dirt is known, Government will not be able to decide the culpability or respectability of the persons concerned. So also in order to remedy the injustice that may have been done, it is necessary that the whole matter must come before Government. Some people are of opinion that the affair is discreditable to our people alone. But if we did not hesitate to commit nasty things, why should we be afraid of the consequent discredit? He who does a thing should bear its consequences. We, however, think that this affair is rather discreditable to that just and moral Government which piques itself upon its purity and which made the people under it helpless and did not attend to the oppression practised upon them. It must be considered a very fortunate thing that at present there are not in office authorities desirous of hushing up irregularities through fear of shame and that those who are in office possess uncommon moral courage.

Punishment awarded to Hanmantráo and recommendation to Government with reference to their conduct in the Crawford case.

23. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 30th September, says:—It is not a matter for much rejoicing that poor Hanmantráo has been awarded punishment; for, though it is true that he committed an offence, yet the opportunity of doing so was given him by the great mistake committed by Government in the first instance in letting a man like Mr. Crawford continue in a high position. If it were not for this mistake, poor Hanmantráo had no business to intrigue. However it is not altogether wrong that he has been punished. Neither can Mr. Vidal be said to have been very severe in awarding the punishment he has done. It is therefore right to say that very little fault can be found with what has happened. But now Government must persevere in showing the vigour and uprightness they have hitherto exhibited with reference to Mr. Crawford, and we are convinced that they will do so. But if, in consideration of his colour, Government show any relaxation of their energy, their partiality will be said to be without limit and their action will be like that of one who lets off the thief and executes the ascetic. We have therefore to recommend that His Excellency Lord Reay will not let himself be in any way influenced.

Disapproval of the punishment awarded to Hanmantráo and of the alleged partiality of Government to European offenders.

24. The *Prated* (54), in its issue of the 1st October, says:—There is no reason for any Native to be sorry for the punishment awarded to Hanmantráo, if Government show equality of justice by passing the same sentence on a European offender for a similar offence. But such being not the case many people are sorry for Hanmantráo and wish that he should be acquitted on appeal. Mr. Kunjin Mennon, a Subordinate Judge in Madras, and Mr. Larpent, Registrar of the Panjáb University, were both charged with bribery, but the sentence passed on the former in one of the two charges brought against him was confirmed by the Madras High Court, while Mr. Larpent was let loose by simply depriving him of his pension although the charges of bribery were perfectly proved against him. Natives have been already displeased with Government for this partiality and they are likely to be more so in consequence of the Hanmantráo case. There will be no cause for complaint if Mr. Crawford be dealt with like Hanmantráo. But this is very difficult to be done. Although it has been proved that Mr. Crawford has received bribes through Hanmantráo and several other agents, his conduct is to be enquired into by a Commission which has no power to pass sentence and which can at the most find him guilty of the charges brought against him. And when he is found guilty by the Commission, Government will only deprive him of his pension. This is the punishment for the person who received bribes, while Hanmantráo, who was simply on the evidence of one or two complainants convicted of acting as an agent to Mr. Crawford for receiving bribes on his behalf, has been imprisoned. Look at this strange sample of British justice. At least the noble-minded Englishmen in England should consider how dangerous it will be to remain under the British rule if such instances of injustice occur frequently.

Approval of the judgment of Mr. Vidal in the Hanmantráo case and remarks in connection therewith.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 1st October, writes:—The prosecution of Hanmantráo, Jághirdár of Balkundi, came to a close on Monday last by the conviction and sentence of the accused. Mr. Vidal in an exhaustive judgment passes in review the whole evidence and finds Hanmantráo guilty on both the charges framed against him, and sentences him to one year's simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine on each charge. Few cases of late have excited so much public interest and have been watched so closely as that of Hanmantráo, and at the close of the case for the prosecution the prevailing opinion was that the prosecution had proved a strong case. The skilful conduct of the defence by the accused's counsel at one time seemed to throw a doubt on the ultimate result, but on the whole it is unquestionable that the judgment of the Magistrate is in perfect accord with the verdict of the people. It is noteworthy that this conviction leaves open the question of Mr. Crawford's guilt or innocence. It was enough for Hanmantráo's conviction to find that he received the sums of money with the object of using them improperly as alleged against him. The further question whether he paid the said sums to Mr. Crawford or used only his personal influence to attain his ends is left expressly undecided. Mr. Crawford's case therefore will have to be judged on its own merits, unhampered by Mr. Vidal's decision in the present proceedings. The Crawford Commission will commence its sittings on the 23rd instant and all further comments on the case must be kept in abeyance until the result of the Commission is known.

26. While writing about the Hanmantráo case, the *Arunodayá* (18), in its issue of the 30th September, considers the judgment arrived at by Mr. Vidal to be sound and the evidence for the prosecution to be highly trustworthy, and thinks that Mr. Arthur Crawford should not have been allowed to give evidence for the defence as his statements have been highly injurious to the accused.

27. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—It is impossible to go over the judgment in the Hanmantráo case without being struck with the strong commonsense of the Magistrate and his power of analysing and appraising evidence. The speech of the counsel for the prosecution appeared to us to have sealed the fate of the accused, who cannot reasonably complain of undue severity in the sentence passed upon him. Government may now have to deal with those unfortunate men who were induced to bribe Hanmantráo.

28. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—The punishment is not too heavy and the Magistrate has very properly shown as much leniency as he could under the circumstances. A local contemporary, in criticising this case, says: "Attempts were made to allow the prosecution every liberty such as no court has power to allow, and to check or snub the counsel for the defence." This charge is too serious, and we assert that it is entirely baseless.

29. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 26th September, writes:—The conviction of Hanmantráo will scarcely create any surprise, for, although the evidence of accomplices might be technically objectionable, if not inadmissible, the documentary evidence was strongly corroborative. The story that Hanmantráo himself told was different from that of Mr. Crawford, because while the former feigned perfect innocence, the latter made many damaging, if not incriminating, admissions. It is needless to say that Mr. Crawford has been disbelieved, and although it would be scarcely fair to draw any inference unfavourable to Mr. Crawford, there can be hardly any doubt that in the forthcoming inquiry he will be seriously prejudiced. We pointed out at the time the Commission was first decided upon that Hanmantráo's trial ought to have been ordered simultaneously with the enquiry into the charges against Mr. Crawford, or should have come after the enquiry. Mr. Crawford has been already prejudiced by his own indiscretion, his thriftlessness and his compromising admissions in evidence, and Hanmantráo's conviction will place him at an additional disadvantage.

30. The *Jagaddársh* (33), in its issue of the 30th September, refers to the sentence of imprisonment and fine passed upon Hanmantráo by Mr. Vidal, and says that in this case the vehicle used for the conveyance of the booty has been punished while the plunderers and the person at whose house the booty was stored are as free as anything.

31. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—Those who have carefully followed the trial of Hanmantráo before the Magistrate in its different stages must have already come to the conclusion that his conduct in connection with Dabir, Sindekar and others deserved to be punished more severely than it has been. Looking to his conduct the sentence of two years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 passed upon Hanmantráo appears to us to be inadequate. There are many reasons why Hanmantráo should have been more severely punished, the chief of which is that he has lowered the Government service, and this of itself is no light matter. The evidence given by Dabir and Sindekar gives more an idea of the mismanagement in Native States than of the British Government. The people have heard of appointments being got in Native States by means of bribes paid through agents. In the same way Hanmantráo has boldly acted as a shrewd agent and taught Government servants like Dabir and Sindekar to give bribes; and if this had not fortunately been exposed so soon, we do not hesitate to say that Hanmantráo would virtually have become Commissioner in the Central Division. We think Hanmantráo to be an intriguer like those found in Native States. Mámlatdárs like Dabir and Sindekar, who have admitted giving bribes, should not for a moment even be kept in Government service. This case should open the eyes of the Bombay Government and draw their attention to the lower grades of the public service. They should remember that if two or four such Hanmantráos were to hover about in the districts and a few Dabirs and Sindekars were to continue to hold the post of Mámlatdár, the real merits of the British administration would be eclipsed among the illiterate classes. Such black sheep ought to be brought to justice and duly punished for the good of the British rule. We further wish that the names of the graduate Mámlatdárs who have given bribes should be struck out from the list of graduates by the authorities of our University and of Hanmantráo from that of the matriculated students. Government have shown praiseworthy courage in the steps taken by them against Hanmantráo. It is a nice specimen of Lord Reay's impartial conduct, but we repeat that the Mámlatdárs who have given bribes should not be allowed to escape scot-free. In conclusion we draw the special attention of Government to the following remarks from the judgment of Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate. After what has come out in the Hanmantráo case Government should not in the least fail to check with a firm hand the vice of bribery and corruption in the well-paid "subordinate grade" of the public service. Mr. Vidal justly observes: "Offences such as those of which Hanmantráo has been proved guilty *are like plague spots on the public administration, and the evil which arises from them is widespread and incalculable.*" (The italics are ours.)

32. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 30th September, observes:—Those who have carefully watched the proceedings in the Hanmantráo case will not be surprised at their result. The evidence adduced against Hanmantráo is strong while that produced to rebut it is not very weighty. Mr. Crawford gave evidence in favour of Hanmantráo, but the trying Magistrate has not found it relevant to the charges against the accused. As Hanmantráo is going to appeal, we postpone our comments on the matter. Still we assert this much with confidence that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay has shown nothing but uprightness and firmness in the measures hitherto taken by it with reference to the Hanmantráo and Crawford cases.

Course of frankness recommended for adoption by those Mámlatdárs and others who may be connected with the Crawford case.

33. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 2nd October, says:—It is true that an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Arthur Crawford has now commenced; but in order that truth may come out in it it is necessary that our people, and particularly those who may be connected with the alleged facts, should completely help the cause of justice by stating what they may know. From what has hitherto transpired it appears that people must have been compelled to give bribes; and this fact must necessarily have been noticed by Government. The saying that

wisdom has no place before authority is quite true. Our people being hard-pressed and there being no probability of obtaining redress from Government they may have done a wrong thing with the object of securing maintenance for themselves and their children. And who will not act similarly under similar circumstances? We have heard that Mr. Crawford was so much feared that sometimes even Collectors, highly spoken of Civil Servants, used to make unjust arrangements in order to please him. This state of things has reached the ears of Government, who know by what persons, on what occasions and in what manner, wrong things have been done. Government can prove them to be guilty by indirect evidence, but probably it is not their desire to do so. We think that in connection with this dirty affair Government will not cause unnecessary trouble to persons who are not the principal offenders as injustice will be done thereby. Though such is evidently the object of Government and though we have vivid instances before us to show that Government are not prepared to take severe notice of persons who make statements of things as they have occurred, some people, we are disagreeably surprised to find, are expressing absurd doubts about their secret objects. Supposing for a moment that after all things have been brought before the commission of inquiry Government will shut their eyes (which is quite improbable), will not their fair name receive a shock by it? Government are already responsible for the connivance hitherto shown by them. Will it not be heightened by this fresh act of injustice? We at any rate do not think this probable. From the past conduct of Government it appears that they are resolved that an inquiry should be made into the charges, truth should come out and that persons compelled under oppression to commit offences should not undergo unnecessary punishment. Such being the facts, it is a painful matter that some people are thinking of coming in the way of the objects of Government. What has been done is done; the only course now desirable is to quietly make a clean breast of the whole thing, to undergo penance for it and to make a resolution not to repeat it, and our people must adopt that course. But actually in practice quite the reverse of this is seen to find favour. Those people who do not confess their sin, but evince thereby their association with it, are patted on the back, while those graduates and other people who have shown their readiness to undergo punishment for the sins committed by them under the stress of circumstances are ridiculed! Very nice! What kind of morality is this? An outcry is made on the one hand for justice and obstacles are thrown on the other hand in its course! Well, we have nothing to do with such people. But we think it to be the best course in every respect for those who have a regard for justice and morality to freely state what they may know or what they may have done, and thus be relieved.

The confessions of the graduates and Mámlatdárs in the Hanmantráo case are dictated by self-interest and not by love of justice.

34. With reference to the remarks made in the *Kesari*, a correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (12) of the 4th October says:—The readers should see whether people making confessions of their faults in their own interests and without looking to the injury they may cause to others can be called morally great and lovers of truth. The editor of the *Kesari* speaks of graduates as "ready to undergo punishment for offences committed under the stress of circumstances," but is that true in the sight of God? Will he undertake to say that he is certain that none of the undermentioned thoughts may have occupied the minds of the graduates in question? The thoughts are: We shall be suspended from office, and warrants will be issued against us. It is less painful to suffer the discredit attaching to confessions than to have to go to jail. The people will call us timid, but that will be only for some time. Government tells us that our Mámlats are safe. Our friends will be ruined by our confession and people will call us ungrateful. Well they may call us so. But the side of Government is stronger and we must act accordingly. If these thoughts have led to the confessions, the persons making them cannot be said to be repentant. Sheer timidity and want of moral courage are manifest in their conduct. Those who think it unworthy to ruin a friend for the sake of pay and post and decline to make a confession are, in my opinion, less to blame than those who have made confessions from selfish motives. I am looking at the thing from the moral point of view. The *Kesari* will do well to abstain from making any remarks of the kind it has done until the whole case is at an end.

Reflections on the University graduates involved in the Crawford and Hanmantráo cases.

35. With reference to the list of persons who are understood to have given bribes to Mr. Crawford and among whom there are so many graduates, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (26) of the 4th October says:—The people must feel sadly surprised at the long list of graduates, for they had a high opinion of them and thought that they would never do anything wrong; but at last the bubble has burst, and it is proved that natural depravity cannot be removed by education. Before the *régime* of Sir Richard Temple University men had no importance in the Revenue Department. Sir Richard thought that the introduction of these educated men into that department would improve it and free it from corruption and therefore he made new rules for their employment in this department. But these men have abused the encouragement thus given to them. Had Sir Richard Temple been here at this time, we make no doubt that he would have felt sad disappointment. It is time alone that puts one's qualities to the test. It may be said by some that no general proposition can be laid down from a handful of cases. Granted; but have not these cases stigmatized their intellectual attainments and proved the inefficacy of education as a means of moral improvement? One of our contemporaries, who is a champion of these bribe-giving, not bribe-taking, graduates, urges that they were compelled by necessity to give bribes. A nice excuse indeed! Were these men going to be hanged? No promotion would have been given and at the worst they would have been transferred to bad climates. Nothing further would have been done. Were they going to be dismissed? And even if this had been the case, we say that they ought to have stuck to the right path at any hazard. Even illiterate men do not give bribes for nothing. They give them when any private end is to be served. What is the difference then between these illiterate men and holders of University degrees? We therefore say that this is a mere humbug. They have in vain gone through a load of books. We have had hitherto hopes that Government will not let those big men who are involved in the Crawford case go unpunished, but this week the Poona newspapers have undeceived us. They say that Ráo Sáheb Bhálchandra Bápat and Mr. Yádavráo Sáthe have been permitted to rejoin their duties. They have been exculpated, we believe! This naturally strengthens the popular belief that Government is propitiated by rendering assistance to it, and this confirmation leads to the inference that Government is displeased with those who do not render such assistance. Where is the room for justice then with Government? About a dozen or half a dozen men should commit thefts, come to the police station and charge one of themselves, and then they are acquitted of all blame! It is sufficient if Government get one culprit! The whole country is thereby set in order! Even Mr. Vidal in his judgment says that the witnesses, though they be exempted from criminal prosecution, have lost their dignity and respect. These sentiments of his are only on paper. Let the Government please itself. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* says that some people in Poona and Bombay propose to memorialise Government asking that these witnesses should be allowed to continue in their respective posts. But what is the necessity for all this, if Government of its own accord is ready to let them remain in their posts? Some say that these men should be dismissed and others say that they should be deprived of their University degrees, but so long as they are backed by Government no harm will be done to them. Let us wait and quietly see how things are done, as the saint Tukárám advises.

A comparison of the treatment accorded to Mr. A. Crawford with that accorded to Mr. Parumal by Government.

36. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 26th September, institutes as follows a comparison between the treatment accorded by Government to Mr. Arthur Crawford and that accorded to Mr. Parumal of Sind:—Mr. Crawford complains that previous to his suspension he received no 'intimation, communication, or even hint of any kind' from the Government and was not called upon for any explanation. In the order of suspension the Bombay Government merely said that charges of corruption had been made out against him. The usual course would have been to place a copy of the charges against Mr. Crawford in his hands and to take his defence in writing before taking any further steps. Whether this should have been done before his suspension or

immediately after his suspension could be determined from the nature and number of charges against him. In either case his suspension was inevitable, because he would have been compelled to admit that his affairs were hopelessly involved, that he was in the hands of professional money-lenders and was indebted in numerous quarters to a large amount, and that even his pay was drawn by others, he being allowed only a part of it for personal expenses. These admissions being made, further inquiry was unavoidable. But the order of suspension was handed to Mr. Crawford by his own successor with as much delicacy as possible, and no steps were taken beyond what seemed necessary for the security of the records of Mr. Crawford's office. He had both enemies and friends against whom the records had to be safeguarded. Turning to Mr. Parumal's case we find that the order of suspension did not even state that he was accused of corruption. He was suspended and ordered to proceed to Karáchi in an incredibly short time and was not even allowed time to pack up his things. He was turned out, neck and crop, from his office and his district and was kept several hundred miles away from his district in the profoundest ignorance until confronted with his accusers in a court of justice. Before his suspension and removal from Jacobabad no charges were formulated against him, and the subsequent inquiry was held with the assistance of men distinctly interested in his downfall. Mr. Crawford has been never removed from Poona, while the authorities in Sind are evidently afraid of letting Mr. Parumal go near Jacobabad. Simultaneously with the order of suspension he was in a manner dragged away from the district. In connection with the charges upon which he has been called upon for an explanation, Mr. Parumal applied for permission to be allowed to proceed to Thull and to be permitted to refer to some original records which he believes have been tampered with. The Commissioner in Sind has refused permission, as if there is any among those records which cannot be shown to Mr. Parumal, or as if his presence in the Jacobabad District would cause all these charges to collapse, although statements have been already taken down and all the evidence that could be gathered recorded. Surely it is the accused and not his accusers who should have cause for fear and who should be unwilling to face anything boldly. Why should the Commissioner in Sind compromise his fairness and justice by refusing sanction to a proceeding to which Mr. Parumal is entitled as a matter of right? Mr. Crawford is allowed free access to the records of his own office, and in the company of his brother and son has obtained copies of numerous documents in his own handwriting. Government have to arrive at the truth, and not necessarily to find the accused guilty, and to refuse Mr. Parumal access to the original records in his own office upon which the charges may be based, amounts to refusing him an opportunity of defending himself as fully as every accused has a right to do. In Mr. Crawford's case Government never intended to place him upon his trial in an ordinary court of justice, knowing that no such court could possibly go into the numerous charges against him. It was merely to arrest his attempted flight that recourse was had to a Magistrate. In Mr. Parumal's case the Commissioner in Sind must have been aware that there were several charges against that officer which could not be all brought before a court of law. And yet in the most injudicious haste Government were asked by an over-sanguine telegram to sanction prosecution in a case which appeared very strong, and which appeared so strong to the Magistrate that he convicted the accused. When in the higher court this case failed, other charges were brought forward and Mr. Parumal has been called upon to explain them. Why? Why is not Mr. Parumal prosecuted as before? If it is found that the legal evidence is not sufficient, why are not the Bombay Government asked to appoint a commission, excluding of course any officer who may have been concerned in the previous inquiry and who may be engaged in the present one? So far as we can see, there is a strong case before the Government of Bombay to exercise their own discretion and to take such action as they may think fit, because ideas of justice seem to differ in Bombay and in Karáchi. Mr. Crawford, in his memorial to the Government of India, prayed for the appointment of an independent Commission consisting of members of the Civil Service with a High Court Judge as President, all selected out of the Bombay Presidency, and he also prayed that the Commission should sit in Bombay. The reply of that Government shows that all the nonsense about the Government of India overruling the Government of Bombay is perfectly unfounded. It was perhaps on the recommendation of the Bombay Government that Mr. Crawford's request has been granted. He cannot now have any cause for complaint except as regards the place where the Commission will meet. We think that Government would have lost nothing by letting the Commission sit in Bombay. The records can be produced in Bombay as easily as in Poona, and the witnesses can be summoned with equal facility. Considering Mr. Crawford's pecuniary difficulties, his prayer must be regarded as a reasonable one. Although Mr. Parumal may not expect as fair and considerate treatment here, the Bombay Government have already expressed their opinion that after what has happened his representations will be carefully considered.

37. The same paper, in its issue of the 29th September, continues :—In comparing Mr. Crawford's case with Mr. Parumal's we omitted mention of one important feature. During Hanmantráo's trial the Chief Secretary to Government and Mr. Moore, the Officiating Commissioner, C. D., were both called as witnesses, and both cheerfully gave such evidence as they had to give. One of these witnesses was called by the prosecution and the other by the defence. Mr. Crawford was not actually on his trial although his character was involved in the issue. In Mr. Parumal's case it was proposed to call Mr. Edgerley, the Assistant Commissioner in Sind, for the defence, but that gentleman showed very great reluctance to appear as a witness. That he would have been a material witness either for the prosecution or for the defence there can be no doubt whatever. Mr. Giles stated on oath that he was first asked to watch Mr. Parumal by Mr. Edgerley. How did Mr. Edgerley come to know anything before Mr. Giles himself? No object could be served by keeping that information back, and yet Mr. Edgerley never came forward to give evidence. A letter addressed by him to Mr. Giles was produced in the Sessions Court in which he expressed his surprise that it was intended to call him for the defence, and that if he was called his evidence would not help Mr. Parumal but perhaps would make his position worse. He also stated that he knew nothing before February 1888. The defence were warned to call him at their peril. Then the inference was clear that Mr. Edgerley, if called, would give some evidence damaging to Mr. Parumal. Why was it withheld? The prosecution were anxious that the conviction should not be set aside, and here was an important witness who implied he could give some evidence against the accused, and he was never called. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay did not decline to give evidence or to withhold any information that he had to give. Here the Assistant Commissioner in Sind, who had admittedly important evidence in his possession and who could throw considerable light upon the case, resolutely held back. His non-appearance weakened either the prosecution or the defence. According to the defence he could have supplied the clue to the alleged conspiracy ; according to his own showing he could have strengthened the prosecution. Neither was done, and an important side of this case remains shrouded in mystery. Does it strike the reader that the contrast between the conduct of the Poona and Sind cases is very forcible?

An alleged case of bribery in Ahmedabad.

38. In its local columns the *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of Ahmedabad of the 1st October says that it has received a communication in which it is stated that a certain officer has received Rs. 2,000 as illegal gratification, and that a Bhatji (a Bráhman, especially of the Mahárája class) and a Kshatriya have given him large presents, and warns the corrupt officer to beware and to give up the evil practice as men like Mr. Crawford have come to grief and Hanmantráo has been sent to prison.

Praise of Dr. Pollen, Acting Collector, Broach, and a request to the Bombay Government to allow him to continue in his present post for about a year more.

39. The *Broach Mitră* (92), in its issue of the 3rd October, refers to a speech recently delivered by Dr. Pollen, Acting Collector, Broach, before influential Native gentlemen of that town, advising them to undertake several reforms, and observes that the learned Collector has become popular though he has been there for only a month, and that no former Collector has manifested so

much anxiety to visit different parts of the town to learn of the wants of the people and to mix with the Natives as he has done. The *Mitrā* then refers to the want of rain and the consequent damage done to crops in parts of the Broach District, and to the necessity for having such a Collector as Dr. Pollen in Broach at such a time, and requests the kind and just Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to oblige the people by allowing him to continue in his present post for about a year more as wished for by them.

Alleged ill-treatment of a female convict in the Shikárpur jail.

40. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 26th September, writes:—The Superintendent, who is also the jailor of the Shikárpur jail, lately put a female convict in the stocks for some offence against prison discipline. We do not know for certain whether women are protected from such an ignominious punishment, but the spirit of modern law undoubtedly rebels against this barbarous punishment being inflicted upon female convicts. Whipping is expressly prohibited in the case of women, and the above punishment can be scarcely regarded less barbarous. The relations of the convict woman have made a representation to the District Magistrate, and we are anxiously waiting to learn how that officer lays down the law.

Grievances of passengers by the coasting steamers of Messrs. Shepherd and Company and suggestions to Government and the Company in the matter.

41. The *Bakul* (20), in its issue of the 30th September, says:—Every year we make suggestions to Messrs. Shepherd and Company and to Government regarding the management of the mail steamers plying between Bombay and Goa, but they have remained unheeded. These coasting steamers are generally overcrowded. Although the number of passengers does not always exceed the number sanctioned by Government, still we consider that the latter number is larger than what it ought to be. It is improper to fix the number of passengers a steamer should carry on arithmetical calculation based on the space required for each person. More than 50 per cent. of passengers suffer from sea-sickness and are therefore obliged to lie down. The fares not being fixed the Company's agents find opportunities of annoying passengers. The fares are raised at any time and to any amount. Even in Bombay the passengers by the same steamer and for the same port are charged different fares. Besides, the fare is not printed on the tickets issued. Government can apply the Public Carriers' Act to these steamers, but they do not pay any attention to this matter. The fares may be slightly increased, but they should be fixed and in proportion to the distance between the different ports touched. The Customs officers visit these steamers in each port, but seem to think that they have no other duty to perform than that of extorting money. It should be made compulsory to anchor the steamers in each port while passengers are coming in and going out. The Khalásis on the steamers do not render assistance to passengers while alighting from or getting into the steamers, but on the contrary behave towards them in a very insolent manner. Arrangements should be made by the Company to supply articles of food and drinking water to Hindu passengers, and there ought to be an officer, moving about in the steamers to hear passengers' complaints. Government should compel the Company to maintain two police constables on every steamer and at each *bandar*, and one of the latter should go up to the steamer along with passengers. We hope that Government will pay timely attention to our suggestions at least this year and redress the grievances above described.

Superstitious belief against the Bhangis in Káthiáwár and Gujarát.

42. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 1st October, says:—Of late the superstitious belief that the Bhangis (sweepers) produce cholera has gained ground in Káthiáwár and is now spreading in Gujarát. On the appearance of the epidemic in a village or town the people thereof assault the Bhangis and set fire to their huts. Accordingly, a few months ago the Káthi Vághelas of a village in Káthiáwár treated the Bhangis of that place in this harsh manner. It is said that a few days ago, on the appearance of cholera in the village of Ambliára, in táluka Dholka of the Ahmedabad District, the patel and other leading residents of the place set fire to the huts of the Bhangis who were residing near that village, under the false belief that the epidemic could be suppressed thereby, and the offenders were tried

in the Court of the Assistant Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad. It is to be hoped that the intelligent public and Government will take due measures to disabuse the minds of the ignorant classes of this superstition before it spreads far and wide among them and does any serious mischief, and will extend due protection to the innocent Bhangis.

Budmashes in Bombay and a complaint against the local police.

43. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 30th September, writes:—Mr. Crawley-Boevey, our popular Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, has by his vigorous and thoroughly independent course of action on the bench sufficiently proved by this time what a Civilian Magistrate of high training, varied experience and a genuine sympathy for the people is capable of achieving. His services to the public of Bombay during his short *régime* have been admirable. His thorough acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people and with the proclivities of the subordinate police staff has enabled him to deal out justice to the former with moderation and discrimination and to place a salutary curb upon the latter. His latest attempt has been to eradicate an evil of long duration in this city, which the police either through inaction, helplessness or other causes have been powerless in checking. We refer to the gangs of *budmashes* who have so long been allowed to thrive by levying blackmail upon peaceable shopkeepers and other citizens or by breaking the bones of the people in open daylight for a hire. The impunity with which such crimes have been committed in Bombay has long been a matter of notoriety and has naturally created the greatest alarm, although the public press on the whole takes little or no notice of such occurrences, for the reason perhaps that the police take no cognizance of the offence and the criminals are not prosecuted. In these columns we have repeatedly called the attention of the authorities to the exploits of these *budmashes*, who commit violence, without fear of consequences, on unoffending passers-by in public thoroughfares. Mr. Crawley-Boevey has at last got scent of them, and by adopting stern measures seems determined to disband the gangs and to free the city of these pests. We refer to this subject in our Maráthi columns to-day, and may have something more to say shortly as to the valuable services rendered to the city by our Civilian Magistrate, who has by his conduct on the bench fully justified the selection of His Excellency Lord Reay and humiliatingly disappointed the croakers who wanted to inflict a Barrister-Magistrate on the public.

44. The same paper, in its Maráthi columns, praises Mr. Crawley-Boevey for taking severe notice of two cases of assault which recently came before him for trial, describes the nuisance suffered by wayfarers and shopkeepers in Bombay from *budmashes* on account of the supposed inability of the police under the law to interfere in cases of assault, and earnestly requests Colonel Wilson, Police Commissioner, Bombay, to make it safe for gentlemen, women and children to pass by the road between Fanaswádi and Thákurdwár on their way to temples situated on it by removing the large number of prostitutes of the worst character who have shops on it to a lonely place, as has been done in the case of European prostitutes. The removal of prostitutes from that road, says the paper, will surely put a stop to the frequent quarrels and assaults which take place there. It is very necessary in the interests of public happiness to keep some check on the leaders of gangs of *tolivdlás* in this city. [The *Gujaráti* (103), in its issue of the 30th September, says that the weakness displayed by the Bombay Police in taking stringent measures against *budmashes*, who have for a long time past been giving much trouble, is discreditable to them, that a portion of the people believe that some Native policemen and European constables are paid a certain allowance by these men and that hence the police connive at the misdeeds of some of them, and that if this be true, the higher police authorities ought to enquire into the matter and to remove the distrust entertained by the people. The paper is glad to find that Mr. Crawley-Boevey has drawn the attention of the police to the complaint regarding the *budmashes*.]

PART II.—*Legislation*.

Adulteration of articles of food in Bombay.

45. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in their respective issues of the 6th October, say:—It is much to be regretted that the Bombay Government should have refused to enact a law for preventing the adultera-

tion of articles of food, on the ground that the general question was under the consideration of the Government of India. The urgent need of human food being pure and wholesome ought to have induced the local Government to consent to pass a law on the subject at the earliest date without awaiting the result of the general question before the Supreme Government.

A law ought to be passed making speculation in rain penal.

46. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) of the 5th and 6th October and the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) of the latter date observe :—It is to be regretted that the test case of the prosecution of rain speculators before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, should have ended in the release of the accused on the ground that the existing law does not consider that speculation in rain is gaming and therefore criminal. However, the great necessity for the suppression of the harmful practice of betting on rain will, it is to be hoped, induce Government to enact an adequate law for making the speculation penal.

Part III.—*Education.*

Injury to sight from reading books printed in small type and a suggestion to the Educational Departments in India.

47. The *Vidya Vilás* (72), in its issue of the 28th September, says that the educational authorities in Australia have prohibited the use of school-books printed in small type in order that the sight of students may not be spoiled and that almost all young men in India are becoming shortsighted on account of the strain caused by the study of a foreign language and the constant reading of books printed in small type, and requests the educational authorities to direct their attention to this matter.

A suggestion in connection with the Bombay Veterinary College.

48. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 5th October, says:—The attendance at the Bombay Veterinary College has been much reduced, apparently for want of adequate encouragement to the successful students. The examination for diplomas will, for the first time, take place a few months hence, and it would be a great encouragement to this institution if the successful students were declared eligible for employment in the Army Veterinary Department. It is to be hoped that Government will take this step in the interests of the public.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The Bombay Government blamed for the appointment of Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbábákhán as president of the Surat Municipality and a request made to them to nominate a European instead.

49. In a leading article headed "The Bombay Government ruining the Surat Municipal Corporation," the *Gujarát Mitrá* (80), in its issue of the 30th September, describes the scene of bustle, confusion and noise that prevailed in the Municipal Hall on the occasion of the last adjourned special general meeting of the Surat Corporation held on the 25th September to consider Mr. Kálábhái's proposal about requiring the municipal secretary, the sanitary superintendent and some other municipal employés to pass an examination in municipal laws, likens the scene to that of uproar among a gang of gamblers while at their nefarious work and of confusion in a liquor-shop when several drunkards gather in it, the poor municipal president being tired, confused and helpless, and observes :—It is very painful that Government and their officers should either erringly or purposely take such steps as should ruin the boon of local self-government granted to the people by the illustrious Lord Ripon. We have from the very beginning said that there is no one in Surat who can do the work of municipal president. Ráo Bahádur Jagjivandás did this work well for two years, but the present president, Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbábákhán, is a failure. After the scenes at the last three or four municipal meetings Government will now feel perfectly satisfied that Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbábákhán will never be successful as president. We very much regret to say that those who nominated the present president have, as it were, ruined the Surat Municipal Corporation. Have they purposely done so?

Do Government wish that the Natives should prove unfit for the enjoyment of the right granted to them and that they should be deprived of it so that they may not dare ask for it again? Have Government been deceived by the recommendation of their officers? Perhaps it is so, but in that case even Government are at fault. We recommend Government to appoint once more a resolute and honest European as our municipal president, so that the municipal commissioners may work peaceably. The farce in the municipal meetings is due to Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., who recommended the appointment of our present president, and to the Government who nominated him to the post. Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbábákhán openly declined to accept the honour on the ground of his ignorance of English; still he was given this responsible office and brought into grief and a farce made of the corporation! It is the misfortune of the Natives that although they have been granted a few rights, various tricks should be resorted to with a view to prove them unfit to enjoy them. Noble-minded Lord Reay, will the Natives have to taste such fruits in your career? If you are desirous to honour the Natives, adopt such plans whereby their cart may run on smoothly.

Schoolmasters not paid for about six months by the Rájápur Municipality for want of funds.

50. A correspondent, writing from Rájápur to the *Jagan Mitrá* (35) in its issue of the 1st October, complains that the local schoolmasters have suffered very much since the transfer of the local vernacular school to the municipality, that they have not received their pay for the last four or six months, and that the assistant masters, who receive only Rs. 6 per mensem, find it very difficult to maintain themselves without pay for months together, and asks what the municipality can do when it has no funds.

PART V.—*Native States*.

Removal of Colonel Marshall from Hyderabad.

51. With reference to the withdrawal of Colonel Marshall, Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizám, from Hyderabad, the *Bombay Sámáchar* (91), in its issue of the 2nd October, says:—Government might say some good words about an officer or might even bestow a title on him before his removal from his post, but that would not alter the opinion of the public about the reasons that have led to his removal. A complimentary communication was addressed by Government to Sir Lepel Griffin in connection with his conduct towards the Begam of Bhopál, but that has not changed the public opinion about his conduct. It matters little how highly Colonel Marshall is praised by Government, now that he has been removed from the Private Secretaryship.

The Political Department in Káthiáwár alleged to be corrupt and the advantages that would result from the appointment of a commission of inquiry pointed out.

52. In a leading article headed "Mismanagement in the Political Department," the *Rájyabhakt* (120), in its issue of the 2nd October, says:—If a commission were appointed to enquire into the bad condition of the Káthiáwár Princes as suggested by us in a previous issue, much mismanagement in the Political Department would come to light, and in addition the complaint made by us in our issue of the 10th May last would be found to be true. We do not say that all the Political Agents in Káthiáwár are corrupt, adulterous and unjust. Some of them are very respectable men, but owing to the misconduct of others the whole Political Department there has become scandalous. Government must be aware that Vakils (agents) of all the Native States attend upon the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent. The expenses of these Vakils come to more than the whole expenditure of the States they represent, and still no account thereof is kept either by the Vakils or the States. If an enquiry were made into the matter and the Vakils and their masters were assured that they would not be held responsible at law, we think that scarcely one honest man would be found in the Political Department in Káthiáwár. The whole of Káthiáwár knows that a whole village has been presented to the kept-mistress of a Political Agent in Káthiáwár by a Native State. At present this statement is a rumour, but there is a probability of its turning out correct in an enquiry by a commission. If pressure has been used on behalf of a mistress, as alleged, what cannot be done for the wives

of the Political Agents? If an enquiry were made by a commission, the general talk prevailing in Káthiáwár that the expenses of the wife of a certain Political Agent were paid by a Native State while her husband was away in England on leave would be stopped. In 1885 a warrant was issued against one Chhagan Sundji (Sunderji?). He wrote to Government that it had been issued on receipt of a bribe and that he was prepared to prove it. Government, however, made no enquiry. May not this be due to the fact that Government do not wish to make an enquiry and desire to protect their officers? Government some time ago issued a resolution in the matter of the unjust punishment of Balvantrái Eknáth, Chief Constable, Jhálávád, and reprimanding Colonels Barton, Phillips and Stace, and if an enquiry had been made Government would have learnt many things therefrom. If Government were even now to think of enquiring into the dispute between Partápsing of Málwan and the Dhrángadra State, into the death of the Tálukdár of Rájpur and the loss of his money, and into the appointment of a Bráhman of Wadhwán as Kárbhári of Rájpur, we believe that they would have to alter their opinion regarding the Political Department in Káthiáwár. The result of such an enquiry would either be that the Political Department would have to be reformed or that the general talk in Káthiáwár about such matters would cease. The people of Káthiáwár believe that if the poor Rána of Porbandar were freed from all responsibility and then questioned, the true cause of his present calamity would be found to be something other than the mismanagement of his State. If Government were to issue a notification to the effect that persons who have given bribes to any of the employés of the Political Department in Káthiáwár would be pardoned and rewarded on proving it, such a heap of petitions would be received by them that they would find it difficult to dispose of them. The general talk in Káthiáwár is that all the employés in the Political Department take bribes, behave immorally, do injustice, take articles of food from Native Princes, take gold and silver ornaments for their "mesdames" and secure numerous other benefits which come in the way of the discharge of their duty as Government officers. For the sake of the morality of Government officers, the happiness of the people of Káthiáwár and the name of the just Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, we earnestly request Government to make a thorough enquiry into the conduct of men who tarnish the sacred character and the impartial justice of the British rule in India.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th October 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 6th October 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: Warlike policy of the Government of India and its effects ... 5
Bradlaugh Fund: A suggestion to the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the leaders of Native society to start a fund for rendering pecuniary assistance to Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P. ... 5
Bombay Legislative Council: Approval of and comments on the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasappa and Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayáni to the —
    The *Jámе Jamshed* ... 9
    The *Kannadă Suvarte* ... 9
Cholera: Superstitious belief against the Bhangis in Káthiáwár and Gujarát... ... 18
Coasting steamers: Grievances of passengers by the — of Messrs. Shepherd & Co., and suggestions to Government and the Company in the matter ... 18
Corruption among Government servants: An alleged case of bribery in Ahmedabad ... 17
Hanmantráo case:
  Approval of the judgment of Mr. Vidal in the Hanmantráo case and remarks in connection therewith:
    The *Arunodayă* ... 12
    The *Indian Spectator* ... 12
    The *Indu Prakásh* ... 12
    The *Jajadádarsh* ... 13
    The *Kaiser-i-Hind* ... 13
    The *Mahrátta* ... 12
    The *Phœnix* ... 12
    The *Yajdán Parast* ... 13
  Confessions of the graduates and Mámlatdárs in the — are dictated by self-interest and not by love of justice ... 14
  Disapproval of the punishment awarded to Hanmantráo and of the alleged partiality of Government to European offenders ... 11
  Punishment awarded to Hanmantráo and recommendation to Government with reference to their conduct in the Crawford case ... 11
Indian National Congress: Alleged distribution of copies of an anti-Congress speech by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and remarks thereon:
    The *Arunodayă* ... 7
    The *Indian Spectator* ... 7
    The *Rást Goftár* ... 7
Jails: Alleged ill-treatment of a female convict in the Shikárpur jail ... 18
Lepers: Resolution of the Government of India regarding Indian — commented upon ... 7
Police: *Budmashes* in Bombay and a complaint against the local — ... 19
Public Service: Praise of Dr. Pollen, Acting Collector, Broach, and a request to the Bombay Government to allow him to continue in his present post for about a year more ... 17
Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S.:
  Comparison of the treatment accorded to Mr. A. Crawford with that accorded to Mr. Parumal by Government ... 15
  Course of frankness recommended for adoption by those Mámlatdárs and others who may be connected with the Crawford case ... 13
  Expenditure necessary to be incurred in consequence of the Crawford Commission ... 10
  Necessity for all cases of corruption against Mr. Crawford being brought to light ... 10

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

- Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S. (*contd.*):
  - Reflections on the University graduates involved in the Crawford and Hanmantráo cases 15
  - Remarks on the manner in which evidence is being collected by the police in the Crawford case 10
  - Suggestion to the Government of Bombay not to carry matters in the Crawford case to extremities and to bring it to an early end 10
- Theebaw: Ex-king—at Ratnágiri and a proposal to send him to Simla or some such place 6
- Vernacular Press: Mr. Stephen Wheeler's article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on the—and comments in connection therewith 8
- Viceroy of India:
  - Disapproval of the proposal of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái and Mr. Chandávarkar to give a farewell address at the public expense in Bombay to the retiring—
    - The *Bombay Samáchár* 6
    - The *Rást Goftár* 5
  - His Excellency Lord Dufferin as— 5
  - Mr. O. Brien's attempt to malign Lord Lansdowne as an Irish landlord. 5
  - Satirical valedictory address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin ... 6
- Want of rain:
  - His Excellency Lord Reay's visit to Ahmednagar and suggestions to His Lordship 9
  - Suggestion to Government in connection with the threatened famine in India 8
  - Threatened drought and distress in the Bombay Presidency and a request to the Bombay Government 8

Part II.—*Legislation*—

- Adulteration of articles of food in Bombay: Necessity for legislation for preventing the— 19
- Speculation in rain: Suggestion that a law ought to be passed making—penal 20

Part III.—*Education*—

- Bombay Veterinary College: Suggestion in connection with the— ... 20
- School-books: Injury to sight from reading—printed in small type and a suggestion to the Educational Departments in India 20

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

- Rájápur: Complaint regarding school-masters not being paid for about six months by the—Municipality for want of funds 21
- Surat: Bombay Government blamed for the appointment of Khán Bahádur Mir Gulámbábákhán as president of the—Municipality and a request made to them to nominate a European instead ... 20

Part V.—*Native States*—

- Káthiáwár: Political Department in—alleged to be corrupt and the advantages that would result from the appointment of a commission of inquiry pointed out 21
- Hyderabad (Deccan): Removal of Colonel Marshall from— ... 21

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, for taking action against Mr. Crawford.

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 28th September, describes the nature of the charges that are to be brought against Mr. Crawford, says that as Government will have to incur very heavy expenditure in this case it is clear that they are not prompted by any other desire than that of seeing justice done in the matter, and remarks:—The case of Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent, Cambay, and the Crawford case are the two most important of the things that have been and will be done during the administration of the present Governor of Bombay. Whatever may be the ultimate result of these cases, they have clearly shown that His Excellency Lord Reay, the present Governor of Bombay, is one who is resolute and impartial and hates sin. The only thing to be regretted is that among the newspapers which, being led away by passion, have set aside justice and heaped abuses upon His Excellency Lord Reay, there should be some conducted by Natives of India.

Approval of the conviction of, and sentence passed on, Hanmantráo by the District Magistrate, Poona.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 29th September, writes:—Those who have gone carefully through the mass of evidence brought before the Court by the prosecution in the case against Hanmantráo at Poona could not but come to the conclusion that it would end in the conviction of the accused. Justice is after all done to the public and we cannot but speak in high terms about the Government of Lord Reay for their having exposed these scandals, and also about the Magistrate, Mr. Vidal, for his having given even-handed justice in a case in which a European high officer like the Commissioner of the Central Division was directly implicated.

Remarks on the evidence and the decision of the District Magistrate, Poona, in the Hanmantráo case.

3. The same paper, in its Maráthi columns, refers to the sentence passed on Hanmantráo by Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona, and remarks:—The evidence for the prosecution in this case was unusually strong. The witnesses for the prosecution were put to so severe a cross-examination by Mr. Branson, the counsel for the accused, that if there had been the slightest defect in the evidence the whole fabric would have come down. The more Mr. Branson tried to

find fault with and to point out discrepancies in the evidence, the purer it looked like heated gold. Mr. Pendse was one of the principal witnesses, and he was so minutely and severely cross-examined by Mr. Branson that if there had been a less intelligent man in his place or if there had been anything concocted in his evidence he would certainly have made statements injurious to himself. Who will then feel for Hanmantráo who has been sent to jail as a just reward for his past deeds? There is scarcely a man who has visited Poona during the past two years and a half and not heard the name of Hanumán (monkey-god) of this nineteenth century. In his address Mr. Branson ridiculed the statement that Hanmantráo was the agent of Mr. Crawford by asking whether he had put up a board on his door. But the reply to it is that an unknown man alone requires such a board. What is the use of putting up a board in front of the house of one who is known to all? Really it was a very nice profession for a Jághirdár who aspired to become a Statutory Civilian, and really Government could not have found such a man for such a post even after long search! No doubt he must have accepted this big commission agency after considering that it would suit the nobleness of his family! Hanmantráo will appeal against the decision of the Magistrate. Let us see what the High Court thinks of the matter. But we affirm, and will affirm a hundred times over, that what has been done is simple justice; and we are sure that those who are acquainted with the history of that province for the last two years will say the same thing.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12th October 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 41 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 13th October 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
	MARÁTHI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
23	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names o Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
103	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,421
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
117	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
119	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
121	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
126	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
136	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
142	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
148	The Khayir Khâhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Englishmen in India and their selfish policy.

1. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 8th October, says:—The rulers of India should well bear in mind that the permanency of their rule over this country will not be secured unless they see to the welfare of the natives of the country. Their present policy is quite the reverse of this and will never establish friendly feelings between the rulers and the ruled. The persons entrusted with the administration of the country are indiscreet and are incurring the enmity of the Natives by their actions. This is dangerous and requires to be duly considered by wise statesmen in England. How shameful it is that notwithstanding that England has been ruling over India for many years past, English statesmen, excepting only two or three, should not have considered the subject of the prosperity of this country and shaped their course accordingly? It is most discreditable to the wisdom of Englishmen that they should not look to the interests of India when the prosperity of England herself depends upon the prosperity of India. Our rulers are aware that the chief industry of India is agriculture and that millions of people earn their bread by it; and yet they never seem to think of improving it. How wonderful it is that instead of giving encouragement to agriculture they intentionally adopt a course which is most injurious to it! The paper then quotes the number of cows slaughtered daily for the supply of beef to soldiers, writes about the consequent miserable condition of the agricultural population of India, and remarks:—There are wise and shrewd Englishmen, but they are not to be found in India but in England. Englishmen in India are very selfish, and selfishness is not a sign of wisdom. If England will minutely scrutinize the doings of her selfish sons in India she will really feel very sorry. The authorities in India have pleased no Native and have done nothing which will tend to do permanent good to this country. They have on the contrary deprived the Natives of all their means of subsistence. They have ruined the trade and the agriculture of India and the people are always in anxiety about their subsistence. We, therefore, earnestly request the Home Government to consider this matter.

Complaint of the Bengal vernacular press that the Government of India have taken into their confidence the Anglo-Indian press for opposing popular movements.

2. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 12th October, says:—The loud complaint raised by the Native press, particularly that of Bengal, that the Government of India have secured the services of Anglo-Indian journals to oppose popular movements cannot be true. The grounds on which this complaint is made are most flimsy. Government, however, ought to take into their confidence the respectable portion of the Anglo-Indian and vernacular press, since false reports spread by some Native papers can under such circumstances be authoritatively contradicted and the Native public can be saved from carrying false impressions against the acts and policy of Government. For instance, the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has preferred scandalous accusations against the Bombay Government in connection with Colonel Barton and the Rána of Porbandar, saying that the former fined the latter Rs. 300 per diem for neglecting to wait upon him as required, and had a letter sent by post and intended for the Rána intercepted and opened. It is not to the interest of Government that such false accusations should go uncontradicted.

Praise of Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin.

3. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 3rd October, writes:—Whatever may be the ultimate verdict of history on the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, there will be but one opinion regarding Lady Dufferin as the greatest, the noblest and the most sympathetic and womanly of all the consorts of the Viceroys who have ever come to India to share the state of their husbands. It was left for Lady Dufferin to demonstrate that, however great or good may be the work that a Viceroy may do in India, his wife can, if she will make good use of her opportunities, do work equally good and great, if not greater and better, and may leave her memory hallowed and enshrined in the grateful hearts of millions of Indian women, who will bless her every hour of their lives.

Distribution of copies of the lecture of the Mahárája of Benares by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to public libraries.

4. With reference to the distribution of copies of a lecture of the Mahárája of Benares to public libraries by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and the offer made by that officer to make a similar distribution of the pamphlets of the Indian National Congress, the *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 9th October, says:—It is stated that notwithstanding the Director's refusal to distribute the Mahárája's lecture, copies of it were received and he was obliged to dispose of them in the manner he did. This explanation is not satisfactory. Government ought to show no leaning to either of the political parties, and it is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay's administration will issue the necessary instructions to all Government officials accordingly.

5. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (10), in its issue of the 10th October, refers to a letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* and criticizing the conduct of Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, in circulating copies of an anti-Congress speech, and says that there is no reason to blame Mr. Chatfield in this matter as he has also distributed copies sent to him of a pamphlet in favour of the Congress and dealt equally with both the parties.

The impending famine in India and a recommendation to Government to prohibit the export of grain.

6. The *Rájyabhakt* (120), in its issue of the 9th October, refers to the impending famine in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and many other parts of India, and remarks:—The people are unable to bear this visitation. Plunders have begun from this very time and it cannot be said what will happen hereafter. We recommend Government to adopt measures for affording relief to the *rayats* and to the poor. One important remedy is that Government should prohibit the export of grain from India this year. Several merchants will suffer loss by the adoption of this measure, but the general public will be greatly benefited and Government will not have to fear disquiet. The people of India are heavily taxed and such a time as the present shows the condition to which they are reduced thereby. Government ought to act with great caution at the present juncture. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (79), in its issue of the 11th October, refers to the miserable condition of the agriculturists in India, to the necessity for speedily remedying it and to the failure this year of wheat crop in England, Germany and France, and remarks that the draining away of wheat from India to foreign countries at a time when famine is apprehended is injurious, and that the Supreme Government ought to imitate other countries in this matter and take measures without loss of time to reduce the export of grain as much as possible.]

Distress in the Daskroi Pargana of the Ahmedabad District.

7. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 11th October, says:—There has been no crop this year in several of the villages in the Daskroi Pargana of the Ahmedabad District on account of the great want of rain. The cultivators and agricultural labourers are much in want of food and are living on short rations. The cattle also suffer from scarcity of fodder and water. Everybody is looking anxiously for rain, and is despondent on account of there being little hope of rain falling soon. The money-lenders have discontinued giving credit, being frightened by the dark prospect that stares so glaringly. The farmers applied to the Collector for a remission of the land tax on account of the drought, but having received a discouraging answer from that officer have grown despondent. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will soon take measures to give due relief to the distressed *rayats*.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Sayáni and Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa to the Bombay Legislative Council.

8. Of the two recent appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council, that of Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayáni has met with universal approval, while that of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi has been taken exception to by a few papers on the score of his being a Government servant, though it is approved of

by others as representing a hitherto unrepresented community, the Lingáyats. The papers in the southern part of the presidency are particularly glad that His Excellency Lord Reay has paid attention to the claims of the Kánarese-speaking districts. Several others have taken this opportunity of expressing their satisfaction at the happy selections His Excellency Lord Reay always makes in making appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council.

9. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—Government, we think, could hardly have made a better choice of a Mahomedan representative for their Council in place of Khán Bahádur Kázi Shahbudin than that of the present Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. Sayáni has long been known among us as a quiet and useful citizen, whose great capacities and as great attainments have for a long time past been at the free disposal of the local municipality in his capacity as member of the Town Council and of the Corporation and latterly as chairman of the latter body. Mr. Sayáni's past career is a guarantee that in the new and higher sphere to which he is now called upon he will discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the public and of the Government. He will, we doubt not, make a substantial addition to the pretty strong non-official element which has latterly lent a semblance of reality to the discussions of the Council. In Mr. Gurshidappa, who is the second of the recent nominees to the Legislative Council, Government have for the first time drawn upon a class which promises to grow in importance in future years. The Lingáyats form the back-bone of the trade of the Southern Marátha Country. But from their want of education they have hitherto had to remain in the back-ground. Of this they seem to have grown keenly conscious. As they make efforts to overtake the other classes in their advancement, they will naturally claim their due share of the representation in the Council as they have already been doing in regard to Government service. In raising one belonging to the community to the high honour of a seat on the Legislative Council, Government have shown that they duly acknowledge the importance of this class. We hope that Mr. Gurshidappa will justify the choice of Government by showing that he is as much, if not more, a representative of the people as he is an important servant of Government.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—Mr. Sayáni's appointment to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay will meet with public approval throughout the presidency. The same may be said of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasáppa in succession to Ráo Bahádur Mahádevráo Barve, with this additional remark that the new member of Council represents an interest which has somehow escaped recognition all these years. Mr. Gurshidappa is essentially a people's man, besides being an officer of varied experience and proved integrity. We congratulate the Lingáyats of the Karnátak and elsewhere upon this selection, which is the result of careful inquiry and much anxious thought such as few Governments trouble themselves with in choosing a colleague in Council. Of our friend Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayáni little more need be said than that he will prove an acquisition to the Council. He too is of the people, and has none of the vices, we believe, of the anglicized Moslem. Mr. Sayáni is better fitted for the senate than for the forum.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 8th October, writes:—The appointments of Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayáni, M.A., LL.B., and Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasáppa to be members of the Bombay Legislative Council deserve the cordial approval of the public, and we do not think better selections could have been made.

12. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 8th October, writes:—Like all the other nominations to the Legislative Council made by His Excellency Lord Reay, the present ones are most unimpeachable. For the first time in the history of the Bombay Legislative Council a representative of the important Lingáyat community in the Southern Marátha Country has been honoured with a seat on it, and we offer our warmest congratulations both to Lord Reay and Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasáppa Gilganchi on the latter's nomination. We hope that this worthy representative of an important and

influential community will acquit himself of the trust reposed in him to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Unlike his predecessors Lord Reay has always been happy in his nominations to the Legislative Council.

13. The *Havyak Subodh* (137), in its issue of the 9th October, says:—We are glad to hear of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasáppa to the Bombay Legislative Council. This appointment has fulfilled the desire of the people of Kánara to have a representative of their own in the Council. Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa is a Lingáyat. He takes much interest in the welfare of his province. His Excellency Lord Reay is day by day winning public esteem by many impartial acts. We are sure to get justice at the hands of such a ruler. Lord Reay's conduct is much liked by the people. His Excellency has acted up to this time with great wisdom, so that his memory will be everlasting among the people. [The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26) of the 11th October also approves of the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa and requests him to discharge his duties creditably.]

Appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasáppa to the Bombay Legislative Council commented upon.

14. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 7th October, says:—The appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasáppa, Deputy Collector, Belgaum, to the Bombay Legislative Council will not attract much attention in Bombay, where his name is now heard of for the first time. We do not know what qualifications Government saw in him in making this appointment; but we shall be glad to hear that his nomination is better than that of Mr. Ráste. As he is a Government servant he will lean towards their side in matters pertaining to them; but we hope that he will do so more in the interests of justice and truth than in those of Government, simply because he is their servant. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (86) of the 9th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of the 11th October have no objection to raise against the appointment in question, but wish that a Gujaráti gentleman or a Native Prince had been nominated to the Council. The *Gujarát Mitra* (80) of the 7th and the *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad of the 11th October do not quite approve of the Ráo Bahádur's appointment, and say that a Native Prince should be appointed to the Legislative Council.]

15. The *Satya Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 7th October, thinks that Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa being a Government servant, his appointment to the Bombay Legislative Council cannot be said to be very beneficial, and is at a loss to understand why His Excellency Lord Reay should have broken the rule about the appointment of non-official members as representatives of the people in the Council.

16. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—The Indian National Congress has for the last three years been asking Government to allow the people to select their own representatives on the Legislative Councils, but this privilege has not yet been granted to them. In the meanwhile it is advisable that Government should appoint such persons as are quite independent and are not in their service. Mr. Sayáni and Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasáppa have been now nominated to the local Legislative Council; the former gentleman is quite independent, while the latter is a Government servant. The public has seen that Government servants always side with Government in the Legislative Council and vote on the side of high Government officers. Instances of this kind are well-known. It is therefore advisable that Government should nominate such Natives to the Council as are not in their service. The very constitution of the Legislative Council is such that the Government element in it is powerful and there is no necessity for adding to it. But when Government make such a nomination as the one in question, they merely add to the strength of that element, and this is really injurious to the public interests.

Suggestion to bring forward European witnesses in the Crawford case.

17. The *Shri Shivdji* (63), in its issue of the 5th October, says:—Some newspapers have suggested that those who may have given bribes to Mr. Crawford should frankly admit having done so and assist Government in their action against him. In connection with this suggestion we

have to say only this much that it is better to give this piece of advice to those of Mr. Crawford's countrymen who are loudly talked of as being similarly connected with him and to bring them forward than to press poor Natives, who, if they have gone astray, may have done so through helplessness and are not so much to blame. Their evidence will not be relied upon, but if some people of the same colour with Mr. Crawford come forward and freely depose to things which they may have done, their statements will be very useful and will serve as a sort of lesson to our people. Those authorities, therefore, who may have undertaken the management of the case will act wisely in bringing forward European officers to give evidence. A certain Collector has many things worth communicating regarding the Government farm in Bhadgaon in Khándesh. So also it is said that Mr. Crawford has borrowed money from some Collectors, and there are others to whom complaints were made by Mámlatdárs without any notice being taken of them. In short, many things can be elicited from European officers and it is good that they should be so elicited. Our people will not then find themselves to be in a critical position. The present course, however, is very strange. Only people of one class are being brought forward and being made the subject of public criticism. This is not as it should be. Every one who may have been contaminated, whether he be a European or a Native, should be brought to the front, the commencement being made with the Europeans. If this course be adopted, there will be no room for complaint.

Reason why the enquiry into the Crawford case should be soon brought to an end.

18. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 7th October, says:—As Mr. Crawford has already served for a longer period of time than is necessary to entitle him to full pension, and as he cannot be kept in Government service any longer, it would be better if Government, instead of needlessly wasting money and time in pressing cart-loads of charges against him, selected only two or three of them to be enquired into by the Commission. Government are now perfectly acquainted with the past conduct of Mr. Crawford, and if they want to set an example to other officers by this case they can do so even by selecting one or two charges. Government should consider the state of the *rayats* before taking any action. Whenever there is a deficit, Government impose a tax on the *rayats* and so they must consider well before incurring any expenditure for any such purpose. No one will say that in consideration of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Crawford to Government the case should be compromised. It will never be right to acquit him of all blame without enquiring into the charges brought against him. Mr. Crawford is solely responsible for the aspect which the case has at present assumed. Government are not in the least to blame in the matter. All that the *rayats* now wish for is that the case should come to an early end. Native and European officers must have now well understood what sort of men these Bráhmans are and should in future be careful in their dealings with them. Otherwise their fate will be similar to that of Mr. Crawford.

Heavy cost of the trial of the Crawford case.

19. Referring to the heavy expenditure which Government will have to incur in the Crawford case, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 11th October, says:—How long will this case continue? It is all well for those who enjoy at the expense of India and themselves lose nothing. But should not those who profess to have the interests of the people of India at heart see to this?

Newspapers and the Government of Bombay as regards the Crawford case.

20. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 3rd October, writes:—The date of the first sitting of the Crawford Commission has been adjourned from the 7th to the 23rd instant, in order to give Mr. Crawford sufficient time to prepare his defence. This will probably establish beyond a doubt His Excellency Lord Reay's "vindictiveness." Almost all the important Bombay newspapers, including the dailies, have abstained from commenting upon the conviction of Hanmantráo and upon the Magistrate's judgment out of consideration for Mr. Crawford, since his own case is so closely connected with that of Hanmantráo. Forbearance of this kind is rare, and Government have given Mr. Crawford the fullest opportunity of defending himself. Public opinion as

a whole has thoroughly supported Lord Reay's Government from the beginning in this matter, and such critics as were hard to please at first are coming round to the opinion that the firmness displayed by the Bombay Government must be praised, while their fairness leaves nothing to be desired.

Praise of Hanmantráo for his honesty and firmness of mind.

21. The *Arunodayă* (18), in its issue of the 7th October, feels pity for Hanmantráo, who, it says, notwithstanding the many opportunities he had of enriching himself when he was, as has been proved, on very good terms with Mr. Crawford, acted honestly and had to mortgage his property in order to pay Rs. 8,000 to the counsel engaged by him for his defence in the Magistrate's Court, and praises him for his firmly denying from the first to the last his alleged illegal connection with Mr. Crawford even when he could have become free like many others from all trouble by making a clean breast of the whole thing.

Disapproval of the restoration of certain suspended Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case to their posts.

22. The *Satyă Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 7th October, cannot understand how His Excellency Lord Reay likes the restoration to their posts of certain Mámlatdárs who were suspended and who have admitted having given bribes or being concerned in the matter, before the final decision in the appeal in the Hanmantráo case and the commencement of the enquiry by Commission in the Crawford case. The paper cannot consider it to be just that Hanmantráo, who was a mere agent, should be punished, while those who gave bribes according to their own admission should continue to be Mámlatdárs as before. [The *Bakul* (20) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Proceedings of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha meeting held in connection with the relations of its Secretary, Mr. Chiplunkar, with Mr. Arthur Crawford.

23. An eye-witness gives in the *Indu Prakásh* (13) of the 8th October the following account of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, held on the 23rd September, under the presidency of Ráo Sáheb Chintámanráo Nátu:—After the annual report and the accounts of the last year had been read and adopted, Mr. Gangárámbháu Mhaske proposed and Mr. Váman Shivrám A'pte seconded the proposition that as all attempts to induce Ráo Bahádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar not to sever his connection with the Sárvajanik Sabha had failed the resignation of his office tendered by him on the 8th February last should be accepted, and that the Sabha should express regret for the loss of this experienced and useful gentleman as President and gratitude for the great assistance rendered by him to the Sabha during the tenure of his office. Mr. Gangárámbháu then said: I have another proposition to make, and I am both sorry and glad to make it—sorry because I have to place before the meeting the resignation of Mr. Chiplunkar and glad because Mr. Chiplunkar has manifested his independence of character by declining to accede to the conditions imposed upon him by the Sabha aiming at curtailing his personal liberty. I was entrusted with a message to Mr. Chiplunkar from the Sabha that he should discontinue going to Mr. Crawford, as his connection with him was supposed to be likely to create a bad impression on the mind of the people regarding the Sabha. Mr. Crawford is now in trouble and there are various rumours current about him. Mr. Chiplunkar often saw European gentlemen on business in connection with the Sabha, and along with others also Mr. Crawford. He has therefore formed friendship with him. His visits now are simply friendly, as I can assure you from personal knowledge, for I have frequently heard Mr. Chiplunkar speak to Mr. Crawford. Every one knows that at such a time consolation from a friend is very necessary, and particularly so in the case of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Chiplunkar sees Mr. Crawford only as a friend to console him and not to help him. I say this from my personal knowledge. The Sabha considers these visits improper and undesirable. I very reluctantly undertook to see Mr. Chiplunkar on behalf of the Sabha and communicate to him its message. I knew of Mr. Chiplunkar's fondness for independence and I did not like that the Sabha should interfere with other people's liberty of action. Mr. Chiplunkar agreed to the condition of the Sabha, but wrote to say that he would not consent

to other conditions, such as that he should write in the *Dnyán Prakásh* in a particular manner and that if he did not get such a promise from the Sabha he would resign. I will withdraw the resignation if the Sabha agreed to Mr. Chiplunkar's conditions and so I tender his resignation conditionally. The Sabha learnt that Mr. Chiplunkar's visits to Mr. Crawford were disliked in certain quarters and was panic-stricken and resolved that Mr. Chiplunkar should either discontinue going to Mr. Crawford or resign his Secretaryship. I say the Sabha was panic-stricken and chicken-hearted because otherwise it would have considered long before this Mr. Chiplunkar's visits to Mr. Crawford to be improper and brought forward this condition. There was, however, no reason to be terrified. It has had to pass through very hard times and has come off without any harm. It has no reason to expect danger from the rumour which has reached its ears. Moreover, Mr. Chiplunkar must be taken to know the effect of his conduct on the Sabha. He has worked for the last nine or ten years in the interests of the Sabha. Is it then proper to suppose that he will do anything harmful or improper to it? Has the Sabha power to interfere in the private conduct of its Secretary? What right has it to dictate that he should write in a particular manner in the *Dnyán Prakásh*, a paper which has been in existence for upwards of 37 years and with which he has long been connected? Who will guarantee that the Sabha which has told Mr. Chiplunkar from hearsay to discontinue going to Mr. Crawford will not direct that writings expressive of particular opinions should appear in the *Dnyán Prakásh?* Mr. Chiplunkar has taken all these things into consideration and determined to tender his resignation. Well, what writing has he published in the *Dnyán Prakásh* which ought not to appear in a newspaper? He has not written to say that Mr. Crawford is innocent. It is true that he has blamed the action of Government in the matter, but why should he not do so? He has not expressed his opinion on a case *sub-judice.* Nor has he written in the manner in which some Bombay newspapers have done. From all these facts Mr. Chiplunkar has made up his mind that if he did not obtain from the Sabha the promise asked for by him he should tender his resignation with a view to remove the chance of other conditions being imposed. I therefore propose that the Sabha should give the promise asked for by Mr. Chiplunkar. Then Mr. V. S. A'pte rose and said: Mr. Gangárámbháu has brought absurd charges against the Sabha and I stand up to refute them. The charge about the Sabha being terrified and panic-stricken is altogether false. The members of the Sabha have sense enough not to be terrified by trifling matters. They can think for themselves. They have at least sense enough to understand that Mr. Chiplunkar's conduct is such as to bring discredit upon the Sabha. No outsider need advise the Sabha on the subject. What right has Mr. Chiplunkar to bind down the Sabha? It is better that his resignation should be accepted than that his condition should be agreed to. Why should the Sabha bind itself down as to its future conduct? Such a binding would imply that it approved of all his writings in his newspaper. The Sabha has every right to restrain Mr. Chiplunkar in his private conduct, if it is such as to injuriously affect it and to impose upon him the condition it has done. Mr. Chiplunkar has in his newspaper writings showed his bias towards one side in the case which is at present *sub-judice*, and as he is a Secretary of the Sabha it has a right to consider the matter. Mr. Sáne then said: I am also connected with the *Dnyán Prakásh* and I am quite satisfied that the paper has published no objectionable writing, compared with the *Mahratta*, the *Poona Vaibhav*, the Bombay English papers and others. The writings in the *Dnyán Prakásh* are not unduly severe or improper. There is nothing wrong in pointing out the errors committed by Government in connection with the Crawford case. The Sabha has no connection with the *Dnyán Prakásh* newspaper and need not trouble itself about its writings, since, if reprehensible or punishable, they can be dealt with according to law. Mr. Chiplunkar is willing to discontinue going to Mr. Crawford and it is not proper that the Sabha should impose any restriction as to writings in the *Dnyán Prakásh*. The Sabha should therefore give the promise asked for by Mr. Chiplunkar and thereby prevent his long connection with it from being severed. Then Ráo Sáheb V. M. Bhide said that if Mr. Chiplunkar promised to sever all connection with Mr. Crawford, the Sabha should be satisfied and should return his resignation. Mr. Dámodar J. Gokhale seconded the proposition. Messrs. Rájmáchikar and Mánde also said that there was no difference of opinion in the matter. Mr. Keshavráo Godbole then said: The Sabha cannot agree to the condition of Mr. Chiplunkar and should therefore accept his resignation. Originally when the message of the Sabha was sent to Mr. Chiplunkar there was nothing said by it about the *Dnyán Prakásh* newspaper, and as he himself has brought that question forward it appears that he does not really mean to sever his connection with Mr. Crawford, but only to shuffle matters. Whatever services Mr. Chiplunkar may have done to the Sabha, it is disgraceful to it that any of them should have been done by means of influence, and now that this state of things has been brought to the notice of the Sabha, it should take measures that no such things should again happen. Such deeds are likely to sully the reputation of the Sabha. It is better that no business should be done than that it should be transacted by having recourse to bad ways. When a man gets anything done for the sake of acquaintance or influence, he is under obligations and is compelled to do things which he would not otherwise do. If the resignation of Mr. Chiplunkar be sent back, the Sabha will be open to the charge of being panic-stricken and chicken-hearted brought against it by Mr. Gangárámbháu Mhaske. It is true that Mr. Chiplunkar is a good writer, but we may have in course of time another man who may come up to him. Mr. Gangárámbháu Mhaske then said: I repeat that the Sabha was terrified and therefore took this step. Government are interested in the Crawford case and that was the reason why the Sabha was terrified. But what is the use of securing the good will of Government in this manner? When have Government complied with the request of the Sabha in an important matter? What benefit can the Sabha derive by propitiating Government? Why should Mr. Chiplunkar discontinue his friendly relations with Mr. Crawford because Government have taken action against him? If Mr. Keshavráo Godbole is willing to serve as Secretary I shall be glad, but Mr. Chiplunkar has told me to tender his resignation if the Sabha cannot accept his condition and if the Sabha thus interferes with people's private relations. I shall have to resign too as a member. Then Mr. Tátya Kelkar said: It is to be regretted that Mr. Chiplunkar's resignation has been tendered, but his conditions we cannot agree to. After a few observations to the same effect had been made by Messrs. Sáne, A'pte and Lele, the President asked Mr. Gangárámbháu if he would withdraw the resignation, in reply to which the latter said: Mr. Chiplunkar heartily accepts the condition of the Sabha in the sense in which it was made. But if in the new appointments he is reappointed Honorary Secretary as before, then only the resignation will be withdrawn. Then officers were appointed for the next year and Mr. Chiplunkar was appointed Honorary Secretary. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Complaint about supersession in filling up vacancies of Mámlatdárs in Sátára.

24. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (7), in its issue of the 10th October, says:—Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., did injustice in filling up vacancies of Mámlatdárs and therefore came into disrepute and was suspended. His post is now held by Mr. Moore, who, it was hoped, would be just in making these appointments. But it is now whispered that this hope has not been realized. The two acting appointments which have lately been gazetted in the Sátára District have not been justly made, as Ráo Sáhebs Rájguru and Látkar appointed to Mán and Jávli have, it is said, superseded many rightful claimants. We do not know what the fact is, but the matter should be considered by the Commissioner. No doubt Ráo Sáheb Rájguru has acted as a Mámlatdár for two or three years, but there is room to entertain suspicions about him in connection with Mr. Crawford's *régime*. The present administration is in different hands. Why should there be injustice then?

The Poona Industrial Exhibition and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay.

25. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—The Poona Industrial Exhibition is a sign of the times—of the change that is coming over us, of the industrial era which is just dawning on the horizon. Lord Reay's name will be associated with the revival of our industries, because the impulse to revive our old dying industries and to introduce new

ones has been given during his administration. We hope that the opponents of Lord Reay's policy in the direction of technical education will just pay a visit to the Poona exhibition. They will learn there a lesson or two. They will see that technical education will better enable the industrial population to live happily than all the philologies and philosophies and other abstruse and merely speculative sciences.

Degradation of Jamádár Garibshákhán of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry.

26. The *Pandit* (146), in its issue of the 12th October, says:—Jamádár Garibshákhán of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, who was a provisional Jamádár, has been made to revert to color-Havaldár, he having failed to qualify himself in musketry. This is a new departure altogether. Hitherto it has not been the practice to deprive a person of the commission received by him without sufficient cause, and Government has made a mistake in the case of Garibshákhán. No book on musketry was to be had when the musketry school was opened, and it is difficult even now to obtain one. Government was pleased to give a copy of this book to the *Pandit* office and it was translated, but the translation was distributed after the musketry class had been closed. Government ought to have printed copies of the musketry book and of its translation before the musketry school was opened, and it was a great mistake that it did not do so.

Presentation of a public address to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, recommended.

27. The *Káside Mumbai* (110), in its issue of the 10th October, refers to the approaching retirement of Mr. Crawley-Boevey from the magisterial bench in Bombay on the return of Mr. Cooper from leave, and says that the independent and able manner in which he has dispensed justice as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate has pleased all and won the affection of the entire Native community. The *Kásid* recommends the Natives to duly honour this popular officer by presenting an address to him and to request Government to grant permission to him to receive it, and feels confident that His Excellency Lord Reay will not fail to grant it. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 7th October supports the suggestion made for duly honouring Mr. Crawley-Boevey on his retirement from the magisterial bench in Bombay.]

A suggestion to Government not to grant extension of service to Mr. Ingle, Deputy Collector, Kánara.

28. The *Havyak Subodh* (137), in its issue of the 9th October, says:—Mr. Ingle, Deputy Collector, Kánara, is about to retire from the service in December next; but we hear that the Collector of Kánara has recommended Government to grant him an extension of service for a year. If Government approve of this recommendation, the interests of many persons will be injured. Mr. Ingle will find it very difficult to go on with his work as he has grown very old, and it is unjust to allow such persons to continue in office by granting them extension after extension.

Cases of obtaining certificates by impersonation and necessity for severely punishing the offenders concerned therein.

29. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 7th October, refers to the acquittal by the District Judge, Thána, of Messrs. Ganesh Khanderáo and Ganesh Davlat, the former of whom impersonated the latter in an examination and the latter allowed himself to be so personated, on the ground that no offence in law had been committed by them, and says:—The persons who obtain certificates by such fraudulent means may not use them; still they ought to be severely punished with a view to check these offences. Another case in which a certificate has been obtained by such means has been brought to our notice by a correspondent, who is ready to prove it. Once an enquiry was started into this case, but the matter was afterwards hushed up. We request Government to award exemplary punishment to the blackguards who cheat them in this manner.

30. The *Phœnix* (8), in its issue of the 3rd October, writes:—Our Shikárpur correspondent mentions an instance of a young man or lad who tried to impersonate another in an examination, was discovered and sent up for trial

on a charge of cheating by impersonation. The other lad who allowed himself to be personated was also tried as an accomplice. The City Magistrate considerately fined them Rs. 51 each, so that the somewhat debatable point of law might be settled by a higher Court. The Judge of the Sessions Court, in what must be a very ingenious judgment, has acquitted both the appellants on the ground that there was no offence in law and no offence was actually committed. That the law as laid down by the learned Judge is sound we have not the slightest doubt; that it must be very subtle law is also apparent from the clever reasoning of the Judge. But the fact is equally clear that in many instances as in this, what is very good law is very bad sense. The Indian Penal Code is very comprehensive—so comprehensive, in fact, that you sometimes think that you cannot crack your finger-joints without committing an offence. The Criminal Procedure Code, which gives effect to the Penal Code law, is drastic 'Draconian,' as Mr. Bonnerji said at Northampton. And yet we find that a man attempting or actually committing an offence which must be regarded as a crime can drive a coach and four through the Indian Penal Code and Sir Henry James FitzJames Stephen's amended Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge of Shikárpur has come to the same conclusion as other Judges, and so far as the law is concerned he may be in the right. But if the law ceases to have any terrors for the examinee who shamelessly personates another, it will be difficult to put the practice down, as it ought to be, with a strong hand.

An alleged case of suicide by cremation.

31. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 10th October, writing from Broach, says:—It is reported here that a Bráhman of the village of Bárána Kesvan took a solemn oath that if it did not rain within twenty days he would burn himself alive. There was no rain within this period, and the Bráhman destroyed himself by fire last week.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Special legislation for preventing rain speculation necessary.

32. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 7th October, writes:—Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment in the rain speculation case may be as sound in law as it is certainly learned and interesting; but the public will be disappointed to find that there is no provision in the Penal Code or in the Gambling Act which can touch the rain speculator. The discharge of the two Banias who were placed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a charge of keeping a common gaming house will be regarded, though not rightly, by the populace as a vindication from an authoritative quarter of the betting which is freely going on night and day at the shed in Mumbádevi throughout the rainy season. The moral effect of such a decision will be disastrous. The principle upon which the law makes gambling punishable is that it tends to the ruin of families, that it promotes idleness and mischief, and that it is injurious in its general effects to the peace and well-being of society. This is a very sound principle, and in no case of gambling can that principle be better enforced than in that of this rain speculation, which has grown into a serious nuisance. For many instances of suicide, including the very rare instance of a Márwádi, have been traced to this gambling den in Mumbádevi. Many bill-collectors have been tempted to try their luck in this shed with other people's money. Many sharpers and pick-pockets find it a lucrative business to relieve of their purses men who, all-absorbed in the speculation, are anxiously awaiting the result of their betting. It is a thousand pities that a game which ruins people and promotes crime cannot be punished by the existing law. If the law is powerless as it stands at present, let the legislature enact a provision which may put a more effectual check upon all the more objectionable forms of gambling, for which this city has obtained a notorious pre-eminence.

Part III.—*Education.*

The result of the Second Examination in Medicine of the Bombay University.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issues of the 10th and 11th, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88) in that of the 12th, and the *Bombay Samáchár* (91) in that of the 13th October say:—The result of this year's Second Examination

in Medicine has forcibly drawn the attention of the public to it. That only 9 out of 62 candidates should have passed the examination is a very disastrous result, the like of which has scarcely been heard of. There must have been something unusually wrong either with the candidates or with the examiners, and the Bombay University authorities ought to make an enquiry with a view to discover where the fault lies.

Disapproval of the abolition of the agricultural class attached to the Ahmednagar High School and a request to Government in the matter.

34. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 7th October, strongly disapproves of the conduct of Government in abolishing the agricultural class attached to the High School at Ahmednagar simply because the local municipality discontinued its small grant of Rs. 285 for want of funds, says that the class comes under technical education and has been very useful to the agriculturists, and requests Government to reconsider their decision in this matter if they want to show that their desire for the welfare of the agriculturists is not hollow, as it is supposed to be from their conduct with regard to them.

Education given at the Poona Female High School.

35. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 8th October, says:—The education imparted at the Poona Female High School is of a nature similar to that given to male students at the different high schools. This is not right. The Native females need an education that would make them useful members of their households and not mere ornaments. The costly education given to the female students will do little good to them or their families. The large expenditure incurred on the Poona Female High School, where there are only a few students, may be advantageously diverted to imparting primary education to a large number of girls, who are sure to prove useful members of Native households.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Attack made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* on the conduct of Colonel Barton towards the Rána of Porbandar.

36. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 9th October, says:—The following items in connection with Colonel Barton and the Porbandar State have appeared in a recent issue of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of the Native Chiefs and the Political Agency in Káthiáwár due enquiries will be made by Government in connection with them and an explanation furnished to the public. The *Patrika* says that once Colonel Barton had encamped at Verával, which is about 100 miles distant from Porbandar, and asked the Chief of the latter State to come and see him personally. The Chief was in ill health at the time, and not willing to make a journey in the hot season delayed his departure for some days. He was thereupon fined Rs. 300 for every day of the delay by the Political Agent, and the Rána was compelled to go at once without taking with him his usual adviser. The Rána was shown by the Political Agent a letter that was written to the Chief by an acquaintance of his at Bombay stating that he would try to get a copy of the Government resolution in which Government had adopted the recommendation of Colonel Barton against the appointment of a Kárbhári by the prince, and was threatened to give his consent to dismiss his Kárbhári. This letter, before it reached the hands of the Rána, had been intercepted by some favourite of the Political Agent and given to that officer. The writer of that letter complained to the postal authorities, the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government about his letter having been intercepted and made use of by the Political Agent, and requested that an explanation should be obtained from Colonel Barton as to how he got the letter. Colonel Barton was allowed by Government to go to England on a long leave of absence, and the enquiry into the subject of the letter was postponed till after his return to India. When he came back the writer of the letter had been dead. The Colonel served in Káthiáwár for a short time and his services were then re-transferred to the Military Department.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th October 1888.

in Medicine has forcibly drawn the attention of the public to it. That only 9 out of 62 candidates should have passed the examination is a very disastrous result, the like of which has scarcely been heard of. There must have been something unusually wrong either with the candidates or with the examiners, and the Bombay University authorities ought to make an enquiry with a view to discover where the fault lies.

Disapproval of the abolition of the agricultural class attached to the Ahmednagar High School and a request to Government to reconsider the matter.

24. The [illegible] ([illegible]), in its issue of the 7th October, strongly disapproves of the conduct of Government in abolishing the agricultural class attached to the High School at Ahmednagar simply because the local municipality discontinued its annual grant of Rs. 234 for want of funds. It says that the class gave [illegible] technical education and has been very useful to the agriculturists, and requests Government to reconsider their decision in this matter if they want to show that their desire for the welfare of the agriculturists is not hollow, as it is supposed to be from their conduct with regard to them.

Education given at the Poona Female High School.

25. The *[illegible]* ([illegible]), in its issue of the 8th October, says:—The education imparted at the Poona Female High School is of a nature similar to that given to male students of the different high schools. This is not proper. The Native females need an education that would make them useful members of their households and not mere ornaments. The costly education given to the female students will do little good to them or their families. The large expenditure incurred on the Poona Female High School, where there are only a few students, may be advantageously diverted to imparting primary education to a large number of girls, who are sure to prove useful members of Native households.

Part IV.—Native States.

[illegible] made by the *Kathiawar Times* against Colonel Barton towards the Porbandar State.

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* (2[illegible]), in its issue of the 9th October, says:—The following items in connection with Colonel Barton and the Porbandar State have appeared in a recent issue of the *Kathiawar Times*, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of the Native Chiefs and the Kathiawar Agency [illegible] searching enquiries will be made by Government in connection with them and the explanation furnished to the public. The *Times* says that once Colonel Barton had encamped at [illegible], about 100 miles off from Porbandar, and asked the Chief to come there to see him personally. The Chief was in ill-health [illegible] and [illegible] to make a journey [illegible] He was thereupon fined Rs. 500 for every day of the delay by the Political Agent, and [illegible] was compelled to go [illegible] without [illegible] the [illegible] Political Agent [illegible] was written to [illegible] that he would [illegible] of the Government [illegible] Colonel Barton [illegible] the appointment of [illegible] charged [illegible] the Chiefs. This [illegible] The [illegible] in Bombay [illegible] the Political Agent [illegible] Colonel Barton [illegible] Colonel Barton was [illegible] England on [illegible] the [illegible] was postponed till his return to India. [illegible] The Colonel served in Kathiawar for a short time and his services were then [illegible] transferred to the Military Department.

C. [illegible],
Reporter on the Native Press.

[illegible], Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th October 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 13th October 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: Complaint about supersession in filling up vacancies of Mámlatdárs in Sátára 12
Bombay Legislative Council:
  Appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasáppa to the—commented upon:
    The *Satya Shodhak* 8
    The *Yajdán Parast* 8
  Approval of the appointment of Mr. Sayáni and Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa to the— 6
    The *Dnyán Prakásh* 7
    The *Havyak Subodh* 8
    The *Indian Spectator* 7
    The *Indu Prakásh* 7
    The *Subodh Patrika* 7
British rule in India: Englishmen in India and their selfish policy ... 5
Countess of Dufferin: Praise of Her Excellency the— 5
Exhibitions: The Poona Industrial Exhibition and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay 12
Hanmantráo case: Praise of Hanmantráo for his honesty and firmness of mind 10
Indian National Congress: Distribution of copies of the lecture of the Mahárája of Benares by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to public libraries:
    The *Dnyán Chakshu* 6
    The *Jáme Jamshed* 6
Judicial matters: Cases of obtaining certificates by impersonation and the necessity for severely punishing the offenders concerned therein:
    The *Phœnix* 13
    The *Poona Vaibhav* 13
Military matters: Degradation of Jamádár Garibshákhán of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry 13
Public Press: Complaint of the Bengal vernacular press that the Government of India have taken into their confidence the Anglo-Indian press for opposing popular movements 5
Public Service:
  Presentation of a public address to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, recommended ... 13
  Suggestion to Government not to grant extension of service to Mr. Ingle, Deputy Collector, Kánara 13
Suicide by cremation: An alleged case of— 14
Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S.
  Disapproval of the restoration of certain suspended Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case to their posts ... 10
  Heavy cost of the trial of the Crawford case 9
  Newspapers and the Government of Bombay as regards the Crawford case 9
  Proceedings of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha meeting held in connection with the relations of its Secretary, Mr. Chiplunkar, with Mr. Arthur Crawford 10
  Reason why the enquiry into the Crawford case should be soon brought to an end 9
  Suggestion to bring forward European witnesses in the Crawford case 8
Want of rain:
  Distress in the Daskroi Pargana of the Ahmedabad District ... 6
  Impending famine in India and a recommendation to Government to prohibit the export of grain 6

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Speculation in rain: Special legislation for preventing — necessary ... 14

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Result of the Second Examination in Medicine of the — 14
Female High School, Poona: Education given at the — 15
High School, Ahmednagar: Disapproval of the abolition of the agricultural class attached to the — and a request to Government in the matter 15

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Porbandar: Attack made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* on the conduct of Colonel Barton towards the Ràna of — 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 42 of 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 20th October 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
	MARÁTHI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
20	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
21	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
23	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names o Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
84	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
85	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
86	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
87	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
88	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
89	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
90	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
91	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
92	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
93	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
94	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
95	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
96	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
97	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
98	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
99	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
100	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
101	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
102	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
103	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
104	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
105	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,429
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
117	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
118	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
119	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
120	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
121	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
126	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodhă	Bombay	Do.	700
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
136	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
137	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
142	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
145	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
148	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Forward policy of the Government of India strongly condemned.

1. The *Rást Goftár* (83), in its issue of the 14th October, writes :—To those who have closely followed the current of events on our frontiers during the past few weeks it is evident that the Government of India, if not out of joint, is certainly nearing a stage which may at any moment plunge the country into further embarrassments, financial and political, if meanwhile the restless and mischievous activity raging rampant at the Simla Foreign Office is not forthwith checked. It is now plain that all the sanguine expectations which His Excellency Lord Dufferin and men of his school once formed, with so light a heart, of the rapid pacification of Upper Burmah have not been realised. Whatever official bulletins may announce from week to week with regard to the suppression of the so-called "dacoits," the irreconcileable rebels who fight tooth and nail and with heavy odds against "the resources of the civilization," it is beginning to dawn on the minds of all impartial lookers-on that there is no chance of Upper Burmah settling down to peaceful pursuits for the next few years at the very least. The very circumstance, or rather the irony of fate, which has forced the short-sighted statesmanship at Simla to maintain an armed police force of 22,000 men for an indefinite period, at an annual cost which may be roughly estimated at about ¾ krors of rupees, is a strong proof of the difficulties attendant on the pacification. Then look at the heavy military expenditure already incurred. It well nigh amounts to five krors since the date of the invasion. Add the expenses of the civil administration, and the reader may then conjure up the immense additional burden thrown upon the shoulders of the Indian tax-payers by the unjustifiable seizure of the kingdom of the ill-starred Theebaw. Lord Dufferin and his panegyrists may sing their "diplomatic triumph," but impartial history will pass a verdict the very opposite of that which flatterers, place-men and title-hunters are now busy pronouncing. It is even a question whether Lord Dalhousie, no timid statesman as every one will admit, would have cared to acquire Upper Burmah. We are of opinion that had he been living, he would not have failed to throw the weight of his authority against the so-called diplomatic statesmanship of the departing Viceroy. We do not make this statement hap-hazardly. The opinion of that famous annexationist with regard to Upper Burmah is on the records of the history of the East India Company and may be read by those who choose to do so. Such being the political and financial situation in Upper Burmah at the present moment, it seems to us a blunder of the first magnitude for the Government of India to offer an armed resistance to the Rája of Sikkim, and thus drive the thin end of the wedge for the acquisition at no distant date of Thibet. If the trans-frontier policy of the Government in the North-West has been denounced as a policy of "madness" by one section of the party in Parliament, which is anxious to render India full financial justice in the matter of imperial wars and expeditions, undertaken solely in British interests and in which India has no voice directly or indirectly, how can we characterize this further development of its foreign policy on the North-East frontier, especially when the disturbing elements are of a more formidable character? With so many sinister and potential influences at work on the North-East, are we wrong if we say that the policy which is now developing itself, albeit in disguise, of chastising the Sikkim Rája, is even a madder policy than the one pursued on the North-West frontiers? Nay, can we shut our eyes to the grave situation presented there at this moment by the revolt of Ishak Khán? Are there not all the combustible materials ready for a conflagration? The match may be applied any day. It may be on the sudden demise of the ruling Amir of Afghanistan or his flight to Turkestan. These are contingencies. They are as likely to happen as not. The Amir is already surrounded by his enemies. The most warlike and influential tribes have risen in rebellion against him. Distracted by internecine feuds and worried by anxieties about his external foreign relations, Abdul Rahman may be said to be really tottering on his *musnud*. Again, though the Viceroy may lay the flattering unction to his soul, it is undeniably the fact that he has miserably failed to make of him a *reliable* ally, let alone a lukewarm friend, of the British. All the subsidies and gifts of arms showered upon him during the last eight years are so much waste of the Indian tax-payer's money, which might have been saved for a better purpose nearer

home had the Amir been allowed to stew in his own juice. And as if all these troubles and difficulties were not enough, the Government of India has rushed into that other useless and unnecessary enterprise of the expendition to the Black Mountain. This military adventure is sure to make another big hole into the treasury, which, along with the heavy expenditure above referred to, will tax to the utmost the ingenuity of the Finance Minister to equalise with the year's revenue. The situation at this moment could not be worse than it is. Is it prudent and statesmanlike under the several circumstances described that the Government of India should deliberately take steps in its so-called "forward policy" under the stock plea of opening up trade with Thibet with a view of finally absorbing the ancient kingdom of the Llamas? The project, it is said, is "in the air." And it is time that we should raise our humble voice against it. Nothing but unnumbered evils may be the outcome of this latest enterprise, if it is to be embarked upon, despite all the notes of warning which a sagacious Native and Anglo-Indian press has for some time past been sounding. In short, the situation at present is as full of anxiety as may be imagined. Though Lord Dufferin may retire amid the sounds of revelry and farewell entertainments, it will, we fear, not be long before his successor may have to hear the roar and thunder of artillery at Gnatong in the East and Kandahar in the West, and to face a monster deficit in the finances of the Empire.

The Government of India and the Anglo-Indian press.

2. The *Arunodaya* (18), in its issue of the 14th October, says:—The statement recently made by a newspaper in Bengal to the effect that an unholy alliance has been formed between the Government of India and the Anglo-Indian press was disbelieved by some English newspapers conducted by Natives, and the *Mahrátta* of Poona even went to the length of saying that it was quite absurd; but an article in the *Times of India* has been quoted in which it says that attempts were made by Government to secure its support, and so there is no doubt about the truth of the statement. Government seem to be aware that their actions are disliked by the people, and in order to show that they are approved of by some they must have had recourse to this thing. Several persons say that corruption does not prevail under the British administration, but it is now proved to be false, and we are surprised to see the British ruler (the Governor-General) himself ready to give bribe or to buy over some Anglo-Indian newspapers.

High mortality among children in India and its cause.

3. The *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 12th October, says:—The Sanitary Commissioners of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces hold different opinions about the causes of the high rate of mortality among children prevailing in India. Dr. Hewlett, late Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, has reported that a large number of children die on account of the dirty condition of the Indian villages, while the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces is of opinion that they die because they are not well fed. The latter opinion is concurred in by the people in general, and it is well-known that Indian children do not get sufficient milk for their food. It is therefore hoped that Government will not hastily pass a law regarding sanitation in India and thereby impose additional taxation upon the people.

Presentation of an address to Lady Dufferin for Her Ladyship's efforts to supply female medical aid to the women of India suggested.

4. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 18th October, says that the women of India are under a deep debt of gratitude to Her Excellency Lady Dufferin for the successful efforts made by Her Ladyship to supply female medical aid to them, and that it behoves the Native women of Bombay to vote an address to Her Ladyship when she arrives in Bombay on her way to England, as the Native ladies of Lahore have done.

The *Pioneer's* attack on Lord Reay's views about the Indian National Congress.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in their respective issues of the 17th October, say:—The censure passed by the *Pioneer* on His Excellency Lord Reay for communicating his views on the Indian National Congress to a Native gentleman is unmerited and

unjust. The sentiments expressed by His Lordship were expected of him as he belongs to the Liberal party and is a generous ruler. The remarks made by the *Pioneer* on the subject ought to encourage the people of India to entertain a sanguine hope of their Congress getting due support from the Liberal party.

His Excellency Lord Reay and his supposed opposition to the Indian National Congress.

6. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 16th October, says:—To bring the charge of making secret attempts to oppose the Indian National Congress against His Excellency Lord Reay is to show one's own foolishness to the world. Up to this time several false charges have been brought against the head of this presidency, who is sincere, straightforward and liberal in his actions. One said that he intended to deal a blow at liberal education. Another said that he intended to bring into disgrace the courts of justice. A third one gave currency to a rumour that in order to take vengeance upon Professors who rendered much assistance to the spread of education he ignored the claims of some of them and allowed others to supersede them. Another one, who was half-mad, said that His Excellency Lord Reay was trying to make the foundation of the British rule in India shaky by handing over the Deccan College to men of the type of Parnell, Dillon and others, in the Fergusson College at Poona. His Excellency Lord Reay has come out spotless from these various false charges brought against him and the present *canard* is altogether unmeaning.

7. The *Native Opinion* (14), in its issue of the 14th October, says:—Undoubtedly no sane man will for a moment believe that His Excellency Lord Reay is opposed to the Indian National Congress. However vigorously Sir Syed Ahmed and others of his class may try to bring about the ruin of the Congress, we are quite sure that no harm will be done to it so long as the reins of the administration of India are in the hands of men like Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Reay and Connemara. A glance at the career of His Excellency Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay will easily show that His Excellency has from time to time made proper arrangements to give justice to the people subject to him and to free them from oppression. We need not say that false charges brought against such kind rulers will not stand for a moment.

8. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 15th October, writes:—It is very gratifying to observe that Mr. Badrudin Tyabji has been able to cite the testimony of so noble-minded a ruler as His Excellency Lord Reay in refutation of the contention of the opponents of the Indian National Congress. It is really a pity that after an experience of three years and a half there should be found persons in this presidency who so far misunderstand his principles and views as to credit His Excellency Lord Reay, one of the lieutenants of Mr. Gladstone, with narrow-minded and illiberal views, not only in this direction but even in others. It is by no means improbable that such an unfortunate result is due to the fact that His Lordship has been of late surrounded by officers who are rightly or wrongly believed to be opposed to all real progress among the natives of the country, and who, it is alleged, look with absolute disfavour upon all those who may venture to hold views on any subject more or less opposed to those finding favour with themselves. Be that as it may, we have never been able to agree with those who have been recently crediting Lord Reay with narrow-minded and illiberal views. We are equally satisfied about the genuine sympathy of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, not only with the Congress movement but also with all others having for their object the political and moral elevation of the people of India. We believe we may say of all Indian Viceroys, probably with the exception of Lord Lytton, and also of all the Provincial Governors with a similar exception in the case of one or two, that none of them has been so narrow-minded as to look with disfavour upon any genuine, *bonâ fide* attempt on the part of the natives of India to ameliorate their political condition. But the same cannot be said, as has been clearly pointed out by Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, of *all* the Anglo-Indian officers, amongst whom there are of course many who would, if they only could, perpetuate the political subjection of the natives of this country.

The appointment of Mr. Sayáni to the Bombay Legislative Council a proof of His Excellency Lord Reay not being unfavourable to the Indian National Congress.

9. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th October, writes:—The appointment of Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayáni to the Bombay Legislative Council will serve to confound those detractors of His Excellency Lord Reay who circulated the false rumour that His Excellency was not well-disposed towards the Indian National Congress, for Mr. Sayáni is as pronounced a Congress-wallah as Mr. Badrudin Tyabji and has attended and taken part in, we believe, all the three Congresses. With Messrs. Telang, Mehta and Sayáni on the Legislative Council, it cannot be said that the Congress is not well represented in the Bombay Council.

Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and approval of a scholarship being founded in the name of His Excellency.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 15th October, writes:—We are glad that a wealthy Native gentleman, Mr. Govardhandás Gokaldás Tejpál, has resolved to found a scholarship in Lord Reay's name in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Our Governor has of late been winning golden opinions from the public of this presidency, and the moral courage which he has shown in dealing with certain questions duly entitles him to the highest regard of the people. His administration has been upon the whole marked by liberality. The selections he has made to the Legislative Council, the passing of the new Bombay Municipal Bill, the determination with which he took up the case against Mr. Wilson and decided it fearlessly, and the courage with which he has come forward to ascertain whether the charges against Mr. Crawford are well-founded—all these reflect great credit on His Excellency Lord Reay. That he is above petty influences of all kinds and is prepared to discharge his duties according to his convictions he has shown by more than one act of his. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, owes a great deal to him. High education has not secured his sympathy and support so much as it deserved; and we regret that this should be the case. But, barring that, in almost every other respect Lord Reay has given proofs of his statesmanship. His moral earnestness, his anxiety to preserve the morality of the services unsullied and to bring official offenders to justice are alone enough to rank him as one of the best Governors this presidency has had. He has been roundly abused by a section of the public press for the fearlessness with which he has acted in getting at the truth of certain matters, but his attitude as regards them shows his strong, moral fibre. He has, on the whole, succeeded in his career as a Governor and we are glad that a scholarship is to be founded in his name. [The *Kannadă Suvarte* (138), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—Out of the many blessings which His Excellency Lord Reay has bestowed upon the people of this presidency, that of permanent interest is the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Mr. Govardhandás Gokaldás Tejpál has therefore acted wisely in founding a scholarship in His Excellency's name in connection with that Institute.]

Popularity of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay.

11. The *Káthiáwár Times* (82), in its issue of the 14th October, writes:—The offer of Mr. Harkisandás Narottamdás to found a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem and a gold medal in connection with the Grant Medical College, Bombay, both in the name of Her Excellency Lady Reay, who like Her Excellency Lady Dufferin has done much to ameliorate the condition of Native women, will win general approval. A young Bhátia gentleman has also offered similarly to perpetuate the name of His Excellency Lord Reay in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the 14th and the *Pakhwádiyáni Majáh* (116) of the 15th October also express satisfaction at the foundation of these scholarships and gold medals in honour of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. The *Kaiser* remarks that Her Excellency Lady Reay comes next to Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin in her exertions in the noble cause of supplying lady doctors in this country, and that the foundation of these scholarships and medals clearly shows the great popularity of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay with the Bombay public.]

Disapproval of the Divisional Commissioners, Bombay, and others staying away from their head-quarters and the vanity of the diverse commissions appointed by Government.

12. The *Vártáhar* (69), in its issue of the 14th October, writes:—In Kaira apprehensions of famine and scarcity are entertained. The Commissioner, N. D., is simply enjoying himself at Poona. Why should the Divisional Commissioners and the Customs Commissioner reside there for races, lawn-tennis and cricket? The Commissioner in Sind should also come to Poona to regale himself, as that province is notoriously unhealthy. The Surgeon-General is there too; so also the Sanitary Commissioner. It is an Administration Enjoying Company, Limited, drawing high salaries and travelling allowances, and incurring heavy postage and railway charges at the cost of the State. Why, the pay of the four Commissioners, C. D., N. D., S. D., and Customs in all is about 1½ lákhs of rupees monthly and their travelling allowance amounts to Rs. 36,000 annually. We think that this camp at Poona should be broken up. Save a few days' casual leave to His Excellency the Governor and the Councillors to the hills in the hot season, all the heads of departments ought to remain in Bombay and the Divisional Commissioners at the respective head-quarters assigned to them. They simply assemble for pleasure's sake in Poona. The Commissioner, S. D., has his seat at Belgaum. The Conservator, N. D., ought to throw open the reserved forests for the grazing of the cattle, which are fast dying, and not to stick to the Peshwa's capital. Sir George Clerk, we know, had one Secretary in attendance when he went to Poona and to the hills, and even old Sir Philip Wodehouse did not take all the heads of departments with him. It has become a fashion with the big-wigs to enjoy themselves at the poor *rayat's* expense. As famine stares us in the face, Mr. Mulock, C. S., the acting incumbent, ought to have quickly moved to Kaira and seen for himself what would be needed there. Mr. Moore ought to shift to Násik, Sholápur, Nagar, Sátára and Khándesh. There is railway all over. Outside officials stay in Poona, where they are not wanted, continuously for five months. The Finance Committee of 1886 did not insist upon economy as it ought to have. One Divisional Commissioner may very well be dispensed with as it was prior to 1876; so also the Commissioner of Customs, who is a costly appendage. These five Commissioners ought to have *one* Assistant each instead of two, which will save nearly Rs. 15,000 yearly. Who looks into these things? A keen-sighted and far-seeing financier, as Mr. Westland is credited to be, should see to these things. He must insist on economy as the late Mr. James Wilson, his predecessor in office, did in 1860, without fear or favour. How many lákhs will thus be saved every year? The Finance Committee did not save anything beyond curtailing a few grants here and there, and there the subject ended. Let us ask the Government what the net cost of (1) the Finance Committee, (2) the Public Service Commission, (3) the A'bkári Commission, (4) the Afghan Boundary Commission, (5) the Forest Commission, (6) the Wilson Commission, (7) the Abdul Huq Commission, (8) the Crawford Commission, (9) the Famine Commission and many others has been. So many lákhs have been totally misspent. What is the outcome? *Nil*, of course. The report of the Forest Commission has not yet been disposed of, though it is two years since it was made. It is still being digested. The rest of the Commissions caused enormous expenditure without any compensating benefit. And we are yet to have a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India. O God, save us from these costly Commissions! They are perfectly ruinous, created only to *quiet* the flame of agitation for a while. There is too much of show, ample *speechification*, so to say, extensive red-tapeism; but the result, we may safely say, has been absolutely nothing for the good of the people.

The alleged vindictiveness of Government towards Mr. Crawford and remarks thereon.

13. The *Bakul* (20), in its issue of the 14th October, says:—From what we have already written in connection with the Crawford case, any one will see that some officers and their partisans simply mean to take revenge upon Mr. Crawford somehow or other. We cannot even imagine that His Excellency the Governor entertains a desire of this sort. It is not a common thing that His Excellency should have determined upon holding an enquiry into the conduct of an officer of an almost equal rank with himself as soon as he was the object of suspicion of this kind.

It has now leaked out that Mr. Crawford having been suspected of taking bribes, a secret commission of enquiry had been appointed during the administration of the last Governor, but that its report and the evidence collected by it were intercepted! Though we do not know this allegation to be positively true, we cannot say that it is false; for if the details which have now been brought to light be true, it is surprising that the course of bribery which has gone on so long unimpeded should have been unknown to Government. Is there so much darkness under the British Government? As soon as the Natives, their meetings, associations and newspapers make the least movement, Government appoints the detective police to make inquiries and annoys poor Natives even though they be innocent and harmless. How is it then possible that Government should have been ignorant of the open acts of Mr. Crawford if they have been really done by him as alleged? The connivance of high authorities must therefore be the cause of these things remaining in obscurity if they have really happened. Who will not praise His Excellency Lord Reay for making an attempt to bring such an important thing to light in opposition to the course hitherto followed? But what we have to say to him over and over again is that the sum of two lákhs of rupees which is to be expended on this affair out of the treasury of the *rayats* should not be said to have been expended simply for the purpose of taking revenge upon one individual. It is yet to be proved that Mr. Crawford used to take bribes. Those, however, who have admitted having given them are not the less guilty for that. We and the public in general are plainly of opinion that many of them should be dismissed by Government from the service and that those who may be guilty in a slight degree should be degraded. Many of those who have admitted having given bribes are invested with the high powers of Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. They are not fit to hold these powers even for half an hour. Some people spiritedly maintain that their confessions are creditable to them and to their learning and University degrees, but this is not the opinion of the *rayats*. These givers of bribes have purposely got some of the newspapers to say that their conduct has been independent. Some say that their confession is itself an index of their learning and greatness! Oh, what a greatness! What do they do after having learnt so much and obtained University degrees? They give bribes with a view to secure posts. Some of these say that they were compelled to give bribes by the oppression of the Commissioner; and what was that oppression? It consisted in not giving mámlats soon and in transferring men to bad climate. O, what a severe oppression! Would they have died of starvation if they had not been given mámlats? If they were being transferred to bad climate, could they not resign the service and follow some other avocation? O, there were so many places of bad climate in the Central Division as eighty! Every thoughtful man will see that it was the desire of securing mámlats before they were due and of remaining in particular places which led these people to give bribes. Some people in possession of mámlats have stated that they gave bribes with a view to get Deputy Collectorships sooner than usual. Is this to be said to be due to oppression? Such are the deeds of our modern, educated men and such their moral courage. It is very unnatural that these dishonest and learned fools should ungratefully bring about the ruin of one who committed the offence of bribery (taking it for granted that it is proved) and did them a favour. Some wiseacres pat these people on the back for doing this act! It is true that Government have received assistance in this matter, and that if Government had not taken these people into their confidence and if they (the latter) had not confessed their offence there would have been no chance of the shortcoming of such a high officer coming to light. But no other return should be made by Government for this than mere exemption from being sent to jail. How much responsibility will Government incur if these officers are allowed to rejoin their posts and take bribes from the people? We know that the case being *sub-judice* we should not have written about it. But even Government should not have shown their bias on one side. Those who gave bribes to Mr. Crawford are guilty as well as Mr. Crawford, if he has really taken them. Granting for the sake of argument that one officer went astray when he should not have done so, how was it that so many learned graduates acted like inconsiderate men? Should they have been led by others like bullocks with the nose-bridle? Are these the educated men who propose to be the benefactors of their country? Would Mr. Crawford have robbed people if every one of them had made up his mind not to give him a pie even? Against this some say that they were helpless, could not withstand the temptation of money or bear the misfortune of either being kept back from the post of mámlat or of being transferred to bad climate. If so, what is the distinction between illiterate fools and learned graduates? Do not these people, by reason of their being unable to display their education to advantage, prove to be unworthy? In connection with this matter we have only to say to Government, and specially to His Excellency Lord Reay, that if this affair is to be disposed of with a view to public interests, all the guilty persons concerned therein must be punished. Though the Mámlatdárs who have admitted having given bribes be saved from going to jail, they should not continue to possess magisterial powers. They should be employed as clerks in order that they may not be deprived of their subsistence. The same is the cause why some people take the side of Mr. Crawford. Fickle-minded Mámlatdárs and Mr. Crawford do not deserve the same treatment. Though Mr. Crawford be proved guilty, he has done many things of public utility and therefore many will sympathise with him in his misfortune. If only Hanmantráo and Mr. Crawford are punished and the Mámlatdárs are allowed to go scot-free, many will consider the result of this case to be unjust and will the more feel for Mr. Crawford. We do not understand why Government or anybody else should dislike people sympathising with Mr. Crawford. Do those who are engaged in proving the case against him desire that his friends should forsake him that they may have every facility for taking revenge upon him? Those who wish to take revenge must naturally feel so, but those who think that Mr. Crawford should be punished only if he be guilty will not be backward in giving Mr. Crawford all lawful liberty. Is not Government to blame if people side with Mr. Crawford and feel for him? His Excellency Lord Reay should fairly give due consideration to this question. [Writing upon this subject, the *Satyă Sudha* (61), in its issue of the 15th October, says:—If according to law those who gave bribes or caused them to be given, and those who took them or caused them to be taken, are guilty, the complainants, the accused and the witnesses in the present case are all liable to punishment. But looking to what is being done before us we are constrained to say that Government intend to pardon five hundred offenders and hang one. Government must conduct themselves in an unbiassed manner till the accused is convicted after an enquiry before a tribunal. How then can people be said to be talking without any ground if they say that in granting pardon to hundreds of people and ruining Mr. Crawford alone at any cost Government themselves are, for some delicate reason, on bad terms with Mr. Crawford and are in this way taking revenge upon him? In connection with this case we have to say this much to His Excellency Lord Reay that he should not swerve, for a slight matter, from that impartiality which he has shown since the beginning of his career.]

Disapproval of the expenditure of five lákhs of rupees on the Crawford Commission.

14. The *Jagaddárarsh* (33), in its issue of the 14th October, says:—We learn that Government have sanctioned five lákhs of rupees for the Crawford Commission! We do not know why they have become so liberal in this matter when they practise economy in every other thing. Mr. Crawford is neither a Governor-General nor a Governor. If the outcome of this Commission will only be the dismissal of Mr. Crawford, we do not know why Government take so much trouble and incur so much expenditure in the matter. For the present it is proved that Mr. Crawford was indebted to persons in his jurisdiction. This is contrary to the rules of Government and is a sufficient ground to dismiss him from the service. If this be insufficient, what objection is there to selecting two cases for enquiry before the Commission and to considering their result as the result of the numerous other cases pending against him? Whether he took bribes from two persons or from thousands of people it is just the same. The point to be proved is that Mr. Crawford used to receive bribes. As these five lákhs of rupees are to be spent from the Indian treasury, the *rayat* in India has the right of suggesting to Government that they should not incur this expenditure. [The *Indu Prakásh* (13) of the 15th October expresses similar sentiments.]

15. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (7), in its issue of the 17th October, says that no one disputes the fact that the Bombay Government cannot be too highly praised for suddenly pulling down a high civilian like Mr. Crawford, who was in their opinion guilty, without showing the least partiality for their race, and that Government should dismiss Mr. Crawford from the service by proving only one or two charges against him instead of wasting five lákhs of rupees in proving all of them.

A suggestion to bring forward European witnesses in the Crawford case.

16. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 16th October, says:—Some European witnesses should be examined in the Crawford case in order that good explanation may be had on one or two points. It is necessary to examine at least one or two of them to show how the so-called firm-minded and high salaried Civil Servants were obliged to make arrangements as bid by their superior without any murmur. We understand that good information can be obtained from some Collectors in connection with this point. This will supply good corroboration of the complaint about Native officers being tyrannized over.

17. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th October, writes:—It was urged on behalf of Hanmantráo that the case against him was the result of a conspiracy of Native subordinates to ruin Mr. Crawford, and that men like Mr. Pendse were ungrateful and were only abusing their intelligence and capacity with which the defence appeared to credit them. The decision of a European Magistrate was however otherwise, and it is not unlikely that a similar decision may be given if the same defence be put forth again. As the conspiracy theory is however a favourite one with many Anglo-Indians, public interests, as well as those of justice, demand that those in charge of the prosecution should clear up the point as much as possible, and if the account of the case already before the public be correct, it ought not to be difficult to do so. Mr. Nugent's evidence in the Hanmantráo case was an effective reply to the theory of Sáthe's intrigues and we see no reason why a similar course should not be followed in the Crawford case. In his application to the Government of India Mr. Crawford asked for the appointment of Commissioners specially qualified to deal with the evidence of Native witnesses, and in the Hanmantráo case the counsel for the accused specially dwelt on the unreliability of Native witnesses as against Mr. Crawford. These two facts show what kind of defence, or at least a part of it, will come before the Crawford Commission, and it is the duty of Government to provide against any possible misconceptions. As the matter stands Mr. Crawford appears to be opposed to a number of Native subordinates, more or less guilty themselves. This is certainly not satisfactory. It would have been inevitable had no other evidence but that of the Native subordinates been available. But the fact is otherwise. It cannot be said that many of the Civilians were ignorant of the irregularities and misconduct of Mr. Crawford. It is true that almost all of them have not reported the facts to Government, but that is no reason why they should withhold them now. Take the case of the Bhadgaon farm, which Mr. Crawford is said to have sold for something far less than its real price. Was not the Collector present when it was sold? If so, he ought to be made to give us the whole account. We were also told that many Collectors refused to serve under Mr. Crawford and they may certainly be asked to give their reasons. Then about these transfers of Mámlatdárs and Head Kárkuns, the Collectors may be questioned whether they were regular or otherwise. We are also told that appointments in the gift of the Collector were often disposed of by the Commissioner without consulting him. Cannot some of the Collectors enlighten us on the point? Their appearance before the Commission will materially strengthen the case for the prosecution by their independent testimony as well as by making the position of other witnesses more intelligible. At present it is somewhat difficult to understand why so many Native subordinates should be forced to resort to illegal means and their evidence may, therefore, be looked upon with some suspicion. But when it is seen that men in the same covenanted service with Mr. Crawford, men whose appointments or promotions were not in Mr. Crawford's gift, were more or less forced into silence, the position of Native subordinates becomes intelligible and their evidence will be properly understood. It is certainly not advisable to throw upon Mr. Pendse alone

the whole responsibility of proving that the official conduct of Mr. Crawford was irregular. Being in a position to know most, he must indeed be the principal witness, but many a Collector can corroborate him and such corroboration is material and necessary in the interests of all. Proper provision for it ought therefore to be made in the beginning and not left to be decided by the course of events as in the Hanmantráo case. We have pointed out only one point where such corroboration can be had, but a similar course should be adopted wherever possible. In short, no opportunity should be given to the accused to appeal to the prejudices of any community. We know the Commission cannot be misled by such appeals, but it is from the public point of view that we are writing and in the interests of the people we have to make the above suggestion.

Alleged force used in compelling Mámlatdárs to confess having given bribes to Mr. Crawford.

18. The *Satya Sudha* (61), in its issue of the 8th October, says:—It is said that all those who during the tenure of office by Mr. Crawford as Commissioner jumped to higher places in supersession of their seniors are compelled to admit to the Inspector-General of Police that they have given bribes to Mr. Crawford to get their promotions, whether they have really done so or not. Certainly this cannot be true, but if one who by his personal merit has risen to a higher place in disregard of the claims of a few persons is necessarily liable to the charge of having given bribe, why should Mr. Ommanney be exempt from that charge? This is the second time that he has come in the way of other people's claims. While Second Assistant Collector he superseded others and became Collector of Kánara. He is now Inspector-General of Police, a post which military officers have claims upon. Having failed in his aim at the Collectorship of Belgaum he had taken leave. But his leave was cancelled and he was appointed Inspector-General of Police. Is this not strange? If it is then taken for proved that a Head Kárkun getting a mámlat in supersession of one or two persons must have given a bribe to Mr. Crawford, how can it be said that in order to supersede others and thereby get his present post Mr. Ommanney may not have done the same thing with reference to the Chief Secretary or the Governor himself?

Decision of Mr. E. T. Candy in the appeal against the judgment of Mr. Vidal in the Hanmantráo case.

19. In noticing the judgment delivered by Mr. E. T. Candy, the Sessions Judge of Poona, in the Hanmantráo case, confirming the sentence of the lower court, the *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—The evidence recorded before the Magistrate was quite sufficient to convict Hanmantráo of the charges preferred against him, and the Sessions Judge was right in arriving at the same conclusion. Mr. Candy properly refuted the assertion made by the defence that the evidence for the prosecution was fabricated. It is to be regretted that the Sessions Judge has had to observe that Mr. Crawford's evidence was not reliable. The Bombay Government has properly discharged its duty in prosecuting Hanmantráo, and, as already remarked by us, deserves great credit for it. It had to draw upon its head the displeasure of a portion of the people for undertaking an unpleasant duty, but has now proved by the decisions of the original and appellate courts that the undertaking was indispensable for the purity of the Covenanted Civil Service and for conveying a lesson to other officers.

The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and its representative character.

20. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 14th October, says that the majority of members of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha belong to the Bráhman community, the members of which always try to promote their own interests, that most of the non-Bráhmans who are members of this Association are perfect slaves of the Bráhmans and that it was not the duty of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, which is a public body, to strongly oppose Mr. Lee-Warner's proposal to reserve half the number of free-studentships in the Government high schools for the students of the backward classes, refers to the attempts of some of the members of the Sabha in question to force Mr. Chiplunkar, the Honorary Secretary, to send in his resignation or to cease going to Mr. Crawford, and remarks that if the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha had been really a

public Association and not one representing the Bráhmans alone, it would not have acted in this manner towards Mr. Chiplunkar, and that it will never be beneficial for Government to consider the writings of this Bráhman Association.

The appointment of Mr. Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar as Honorary Secretary of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha cancelled.

21. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (10), in its issue of the 17th October, says that the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, at a meeting of the general committee held on the 16th idem, cancelled the appointment of Mr. Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar as Honorary Secretary of that Association on the ground of his not agreeing to the wish of all the members of the Sabha that he should keep no connection with Mr. Arthur Crawford as they consider it to be injurious to the interests and reputation of the Association.

Adverse comments on the policy of the Bombay A'bkári Department in encouraging the consumption of liquor and discouraging that of toddy.

22. Mr. P. B. Dántra writes to the *Rást Goftár* (83) of the 14th October to say that the policy of the A'bkári Department has been from the very commencement to increase the consumption of liquor and to reduce that of toddy, that certain concessions were granted by it to the public in the matter of toddy owing to the outcry raised by the people and at the command of Government, and that these concessions are being gradually taken away by it without the knowledge of Government and by making misrepresentations to them. With a view to conceal its secret object the A'bkári Department writes, continues Mr. Dántra, as follows about the policy pursued by it as regards toddy, in its Annual Report for the year 1886-87. In paragraph 13 of the report it is stated: "In Bombay, Broach, Surat, Thána, Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur, Kolába and the tálukas on the Kánara Ghats licenses are granted to the owners of trees and others to draw toddy and to sell it at the foot of the trees or to sell it in shops on the payment of the tree-tax and the shop-license fee." Persons unacquainted with the facts will think from this statement that the owners of trees and others can sell toddy on payment of the tree-tax and the shop-license fee. But such is not the case. From the particulars given below of the principal districts it will be seen that the A'bkári Department has tried to lessen the number of toddy-shops and to increase that of liquor-shops. The writer then quotes figures from the report in support of his statement as regards Bombay and the Thána, Surat and Broach districts, and as regards the number of liquor and toddy shops in the whole of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1885-86 and 1886-87, and remarks that in paragraph 186 of the same report it is stated that many toddy-shops in the Broach, Surat and Thána districts were closed out of the large number existing therein. Now the question is why were these shops reduced in number. What loss did the Government and the public suffer by allowing them to continue as before? What right had the A'bkári Department to reduce the number of licenses when Government had resolved that in the above-named three districts the owners of trees and others could sell toddy either at the foot of the trees or in shops on payment of the necessary fees and when the A'bkári Commissioner had published an advertisement to that effect for the Thána District in the *Government Gazette* in June 1886? From this it will be seen that the A'bkári Department disregards the orders of Government, pursues its object of discouraging the consumption of toddy and encouraging that of liquor, and misrepresents things in its report. The people of the Thána District have during the last two years secured some concessions in the matter of toddy, while those of Surat have not, simply because the latter did not fight so boldly against the ábkári *zulum* as the people in the Thána District did.

A recent triple murder at Dádar, Bombay, and the insufficiency of the police.

23. In alluding to the recent horrible triple murder in a Pársi family residing at Dádar, the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in their respective issues of the 20th October, say:—Considering the large extent and population of Bombay the present police force is insufficient for the due protection of the residents of its suburbs, and the triple murder has forcibly drawn attention to this serious shortcoming. Dádar and other suburbs of Bombay are largely populated by unruly classes, and in order to

keep them in proper check an addition to the police force of the city is much needed. This need is made the more urgent by the prospect of the city being soon visited by a large crowd of the famine-stricken people of Gujarát and Káthiáwár in search of food, and when this takes place the present police force is certain to be overworked.

Highway robbery in Bombay.

24. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (88), in its issue of the 15th October, says:—Again a loud complaint is made that highway robberies are committed in Bombay in open daylight. A correspondent writes to say that Mr. Trimbak, a well-known Native doctor, was the other day robbed of his necklace valued at Rs. 150 near Thákurdvár, the robber having escaped through the Fanasvádi lane. A Pársi was also robbed on the Esplanade. The police should enquire into the truth of these reports and take steps to prevent highway robberies. The same paper, in its issue of the 16th October, says:—A respectable Hindu merchant residing at Mándvi has written to say that about eleven days ago four Mahomedan rogues between 10 and 11 A.M. attacked a Khoja dealer, who appeared to be a resident of Bhávnagar, at the corner of the Khoja lane in Mándvi, and robbed him of his money bag which contained a sum of Rs. 25, escaping through one of the numerous bye-lanes in that quarter.

A Hindu doctor said to have been plundered in Bombay.

25. The *Bombay Samáchár* (91), in its issue of the 20th October, says:—It is rumoured in Bombay that a Hindu doctor was recently called upon by some scamps at night and was requested to accompany them for the purpose of attending upon a near relative of theirs who was very ill. The doctor asked for a large fee and they promised to give it, and he accompanied them to a house that was thoroughly deserted. There the scamps forcibly took away from the doctor's person the ornaments he wore and his dress even, sending him away with only his *dhoti* on.

PART II.—*Education.*

Disapproval of the abolition of the Poona High School.

26. The *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 16th October, says:—We are sorry that no sooner have the people got over their recent sadness caused by the death of Mr. Kunte than we have another sad news to communicate to them. We have learnt for certain that the head of the Educational Department has made a report as to what should be done with regard to the Poona High School, in which he has suggested that the school should either be abolished altogether, reduced, or transferred to some private agency. This indicates that the authorities were, as if, waiting for the death of Mr. Kunte in order to effect retrenchment in the expenditure of the Educational Department. It does not appear that either of the steps suggested will meet with public approval. In the first place, a Government High School at Poona will serve as a model to private schools. Secondly, it is desirable that Poona with its greatness and a large number of school-going children should have such a large school. The High School should not only be left intact, but should afford day after day improved facilities of instruction. It does not appear that any society will take this burden upon itself, not to speak of its being given over to the Christian missionaries. In short, looked at from any point of view it appears to us to be undesirable that Government should do anything of the kind. The post of the Head Master of the Poona High School is a prize to those who enter the Educational Department. Some masters may be expecting that by degrees they will rise to this place. The number of high posts given to the Natives is already small, and if they are gradually diminished it must be said that the rights of the Natives are trodden upon. Without entering into the subject at great length we say that Government and the people should calmly consider this question.

Death of Mr. Mahádev Moreshwar Kunte, Head Master of the Poona High School, deeply regretted.

27. The death of the late Mr. Mahádev Moreshwar Kunte, Head Master of the Poona High School, is deeply lamented by the whole of the Native press as a great calamity. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th October, speaks of him as follows:—Mr. Kunte was a self-made man. He rose from the ranks. He was his own supporter and his own teacher. All along the school-life his career was brilliant and in

his boyhood were seen the signs of the man. His friends will never forget the patience and perseverance with which he worked out his difficulties while a student in the school and college. The days of graduates were then palmy and Mr. Kunte was at once entrusted with the responsible post of a Head Master. His merits in conducting a school were duly recognised by the Head of the Department by giving him the Head Mastership of the Poona High School. The place was reserved for Europeans up to the nomination of Mr. Kunte, and there was a great row in various circles when a Native was appointed to conduct a first class High School. But Mr. Chatfield knew what he was about and Mr. Kunte too discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the department and the public. The general tone of the High School was improved and the High School generally held its own in spite of strong and keen competition. But Mr. Kunte was not merely a teacher, and a successful teacher, in the High School. His "Mind," "Rishi," and "Rája Shiváji" bear testimony to the fact that he was a worshipper of the Muses and not in vain. While in Poona he ably conducted the "Shaddarshanachintanika" for several years. He attempted to expound, explain, interpret, annotate and translate the "Six Schools of Philosophy" in India. His attempt was to make the sacred lore of the East intelligible to the sons of the soil as well as to those foreigners who care to understand Eastern Philosophy. Arduous as this task was, he plunged himself suddenly into the ocean of ancient Sanskrit literature and came out successful by bringing forth a valuable essay in the face of keen competition and deservedly secured a European reputation. It is not a light task to write one big volume like the "Vicissitudes of the A'ryan Civilization in India" within six months. This gave him a lift in the gradation list and he honoured the Sanskrit chair for some time. But the task seemed too much for him. His capacity drew him to a different sphere. He could not brook and became impatient of the insoluble logomachies of the ancient classics; his spirits drove him out not for the purpose of enjoying inauspicious retirement, but for the practical purpose of doing something for the masses. He knew where his strength lay and he gradually drifted himself in that direction. Relief of the poor, not in the form of charity, but by giving them employment, bettering their material condition, improving their minds, giving them a higher ideal of life, habituating them to the new forms and forces of the time—this was the responsibility which he had undertaken upon himself. The growing struggle for existence had led him to the conclusion that the improvement of the many was the only mission of the leaders. He rose from the masses, we have said, and he gradually came round to see that the salvation of India lay in the improvement of their condition. He fought for them in the democratic house of the local parliament and fought successfully. His public utterances embodied the same views and his studies tended latterly towards the same goal. False patriotism and lip-sympathy he hated intensely and exposed these on every occasion. Who will not wonder when it is stated that he attempted to study the science of Geology and Meteorology in order to be able to fairly discuss the problem of the city sanitation? He died in the study of Geology. It is said a short time ago his failing health made him observe that it was not the pleasure of the Almighty that he should study these sciences! It will be out of place here to go through the details of the life of this eminent man, because they are so well-known to the public at large. In an obituary notice it would be impertinent to go through them. His biographer will have to and must go through them. Suffice it to say that he was a man of varied activities.

Necessity for reforming the present system of imparting instruction to children in schools pointed out.

28. A correspondent writes to the *Rást Goftár* (83) of the 14th October to complain of the heavy work school-children have to do by the present system of imparting instruction and of the consequent injury to their eyes and health, and observes that all this is due to the system of making them learn their lessons at home and asking questions to them in the class to know whether they have prepared their lessons instead of teaching them in the class. It is, remarks the writer, believed that a change in the present system of instruction will add to the labours of the teachers. This view is not correct; on the contrary, their labour will be lessened and they will be spared the bother and worry now experienced by them in

teaching careless boys. There is only one system in vogue now for teaching students from the first vernacular up to the seventh Anglo-Vernacular standard. This is harmful. Up to the third Anglo-Vernacular standard the lessons should be taught in the class and there should be no home work. If the school-masters do not of their own accord introduce this reform, the principals of schools ought to compel them to do so. Moreover, the students should not be over-burdened with work to be done at home during holidays, as is the case in some schools at present.

Failure of the students who appeared for this year's Second Examination in Medicine of the Bombay University and remarks thereon.

29. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th October, writes:—It is hard to believe that in the recent massacre of the innocents in the Second Examination in Medicine of the Bombay University there is no blame to be attached to the unusual severity of the test applied. If we look to previous results we find that in medical examinations the Grant Medical College, Bombay, has always been very fortunate in the number of its passes, the average of failures rarely exceeding 25 per cent. Whereas here we find the case altogether reversed. Out of some 60 students barely 9 scrape through! It cannot be that the remaining 50 students were all unfit to pass. In fact, we believe that there is nothing so precise as medical studies and therefore candidates have not to fear any lurking pitfalls. We are consequently driven to the conclusion that there must have been something very unusual in the nature of some of the examination papers. The complaints in the newspapers also point in the same direction. Now the question is what is to be done with regard to these 50 students who have failed? Some correspondents of the daily newspapers propose that grace marks should be allowed in some of the papers and the result revised. But we think this procedure too would not be satisfactory. A second examination seems to be a more reasonable way of solving the difficulty. Anyhow the poor students ought not to be allowed to fail through some vagary on the part of the examiners. [Several other papers also disapprove of the wretched result of the examination in question and request the University authorities to enquire into the matter.]

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

Want of water in the town of Tatta and the local municipality.

30. The *Muin-ul-Islám* (150), in its issue of the 5th October, says:—Tatta is under the ban of the displeasure of God, but it is much more cursed for want of water. The first duty of the municipality is to supply the town with water. Though the members of the corporation are the wiseacres of the town, they pay no attention to this first necessity of human nature. The municipal money is wasted on useless works which do not benefit the rate-payers in the remotest degree. A municipal garden or hall is of much less importance than the supply of water to the people. Persons who have the happiness of the people at heart should try to secure that end.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th October 1888.

W

[illegible] There [illegible] system in vogue now for teaching [illegible] from the first vernacular up to the seventh Anglo-Vernacular standard. [illegible] the third Anglo-Vernacular standard the lessons should [illegible] taught in the class and there should be no home work. If the school-masters [illegible] their own accord introduce this system, the principals of schools ought [illegible] them to do so. Moreover, the students should not be over-burdened [illegible] work to be done at home during holidays as is the case in some schools at [illegible]

29. The *Hindu* [illegible] of the 14th October, writes:—It is hard to believe that in the recent [illegible] of the [illegible] in the [illegible] Examination in Medicine of the Bombay University [illegible] there is no blame to be attached to the [illegible] severity of the test applied. If we look [illegible] previous results we find that in medical examinations [illegible] Grant Medical College, Bombay, has always been [illegible] in the number of [illegible] the [illegible] of failures [illegible] we find the case altogether reversed. [illegible] It cannot be that the [illegible] were [illegible] to pass. In fact, we believe that there is nothing [illegible] medical [illegible] We are consequently driven to the conclusion that there must have [illegible] unusual [illegible] of some of the examination papers [illegible] in the same direction. [illegible] students who [illegible] perhaps that grace marks should [illegible] some of the papers and the result [illegible] But we think this [illegible] would [illegible] A second examination seems to be a [illegible] way of [illegible] the difficulty. Anyhow the poor students [illegible] to be allowed to [illegible] on the part of the examiners [illegible] result of the examination [illegible]

Part III.—Municipal Affairs.

30. The [illegible], in its issue of the [illegible] October, says:—[illegible] water [illegible] The first duty [illegible] to supply the inhabitants with pure water. [illegible] of any corporation [illegible] they pay attention to the [illegible] which do not benefit the [illegible] A municipal garden or hall is of much less importance than the supply of water to the people. Persons who have the [illegible] of the people at heart should try to secure that end.

[illegible] M. SATHE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

[illegible] Secretariat, [illegible]
[illegible] the Reporter on the Native Press,
[illegible] October 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 20th October 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- A'bkári: Adverse comments on the policy of the Bombay — Department encouraging the consumption of liquor and discouraging that of toddy ... 14
- Administration of India: Forward policy of the Government of India strongly condemned ... 5
- Countess of Dufferin: Presentation of an address to Her Excellency the — for her efforts to supply female medical aid to the women of India suggested ... 6
- Hanmantráo case: Decision of Mr. E. T. Candy in the appeal against the judgment of Mr. Vidal in the — ... 13
- Indian National Congress:
  - His Excellency Lord Reay and his supposed opposition to the —
    - The *Dnyán Prakásh* ... 7
    - The *Kesari* ... 7
    - The *Native Opinion* ... 7
  - The appointment of Mr. Sayáni to the Bombay Legislative Council a proof of His Excellency Lord Reay not being unfavourable to the — ... 8
  - The *Pioneer's* attack on Lord Reay's views about the — ... 6
- Mortality among children in India: High — and its cause ... 6
- Police:
  - Highway robbery in Bombay ... 15
  - A Hindu doctor said to have been plundered in Bombay ... 15
  - A recent triple murder at Dádar, Bombay, and the insufficiency of the — ... 14
- Poona Sárvajanik Sabha:
  - The — and its representative character ... 13
  - The appointment of Mr. Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar as Honorary Secretary of the — cancelled ... 14
- Public press: The Government of India and the Anglo-Indian press ... 6
- Public service: Disapproval of the Divisional Commissioners, Bombay, and others staying away from their head-quarters and the vanity of the diverse commissions appointed by Government ... 9
- Scholarships in honour of Lord and Lady Reay:
  - Praise of His Excellency Lord Reay and approval of a scholarship being founded in the name of His Excellency ... 8
  - Popularity of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay ... 8
- Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S.:
  - Alleged force used in compelling Mámlatdárs to confess having given bribes to Mr. Crawford ... 13
  - A suggestion to bring forward European witnesses in the Crawford case:
    - The *Kesari* ... 12
    - The *Mahrátta* ... 12
  - Disapproval of the expenditure of five lákhs of rupees on the Crawford Commission:
    - The *Bodh Sudhákar* ... 12
    - The *Jagadádarsh* ... 11
  - The alleged vindictiveness of Government towards Mr. Crawford and remarks thereon ... 9

Part II.—*Education*—

- Bombay University: Failure of the students who appeared for this year's Second Examination in Medicine of the — and remarks thereon ... 17
- Poona High School:
  - Death of Mr. Mahádev Moreshwar Kunte, Head Master of the —, deeply regretted ... 15
  - Disapproval of the abolition of the — ... 15
- Schools: Necessity for reforming the present system of imparting instruction to children in — pointed out ... 16

Part III.—*Municipalities*—

- Tatta: Want of water in the town of — and the local municipality ... 17

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH OCTOBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Block of work in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Berár, and a request to remedy this evil.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 12th October, writes:—There is a great block of business in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Berár, owing, it is said, to the criminal work. The Judicial Commissioner hardly finds time to take up civil appeals and we hear that about 400 appeals are now in arrears. This is certainly not a good state of things and we hope that the Resident will see his way to remedy this evil.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th October 1888.

CON 894

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 43 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 27th October 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	" Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	" Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	" Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	" Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	" Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	" Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	" Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	" Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	" Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	" Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	" Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	" Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
15	" Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	" Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	" Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
	MARÁTHI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	" A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
20	" Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
21	" Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	" Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
23	" Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
24	" Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	" Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	" Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
27	" Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
28	" Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	" Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	" Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	" Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	" Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	" Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	" Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	" Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	" Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	" Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	" Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	" Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	" Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	" Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	" Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	" Mahárásthră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	" Mahárásthră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	" Mahárásthră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
66	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
83	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
84	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
85	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
86	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
89	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
90	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	...
91	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
92	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
94	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
96	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
97	„ Chakravák	Dobad	Weekly	68
98	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
99	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
100	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
101	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
102	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
103	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
104	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
106	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
109	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,429
113	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
122	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
124	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
126	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
129	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
140	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Weekly	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	HINDI.			
147	The Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Fortnightly	...
	URDU.			
148	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
149	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
151	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
152	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
153	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
154	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
155	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
156	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Religious and political degeneration of India.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 22nd October, says:—Though the people of India do not know it, they are gradually retrograding both religiously and politically. This degeneration is slow and therefore inappreciable. The present condition of the Hindus is worse than what it was twenty-five years ago. Have the people of this country that faith in their religion which they had twenty-five years ago? Now-a-days either on account of the spread of western education or of some other thing irreligiousness has been rampant and nothing is done to counteract it. Do not the sons of those men who formerly shuddered at the mere mention of wine and flesh heartily do justice to those things in European hotels? Politically also there is a change for the worse in India. The representations of the people are not so well respected by Government now as they were twenty or forty years ago. Formerly Government were prompt in redressing the grievances of the people as soon as they were brought to their notice, and were careful to please them. But such is not the case at present. There are now public associations and Sárvajanik Sabhás and they make speeches and adopt resolutions, copies of which are sent to Government, but nobody pays the least attention to them. The Indian National Congress passes a resolution to the effect that the duty on salt is heavy and should be reduced, and simultaneously with this proceeding the Government of India increases the duty. Is there a single instance of Government having carried out the suggestion of this public body? Everybody knows how ready we are to be enlisted as volunteers, but Government do not give us this privilege though it will cost them nothing. Though it is always demanded that there should be equal justice to all, Hanmantráo is tried by a Magistrate, while the trial of Mr. Crawford requires a Commission. Though it must be acknowledged that the admission of Natives like Messrs. Telang and Mehta into the Bombay Legislative Council has brought about many salutary changes in legislative measures, yet nobody heeds the outcry of the general public regarding want of ordinary conveniences. Formerly the Home Government was very careful in pleasing the people and used to consider well how any innovation would be liked by the people. But there is no such thing at present. This is very undesirable. If day by day we are retrograding both in religious and political matters, what is to be our future? The people should well ponder over this question and take steps to arrest this backward movement of the nation. They must perseveringly make attempts for the amelioration of their condition and spare no labour and expense until their objects are accomplished.

Three kinds of slavery under the British rule in India.

2. The *Dnyán Sudha* (77), in its issue of the 24th October, writes:—Three kinds of slavery and slave trade still prevail in India: (1) The cooly-recruiting system, under which men and women are sold for Assam and Cachar otherwise than as free agents, (2) sale of women for immoral purposes, (3) selling of young girls in marriage to old men. All wise and good men, and the British Government under whose benign rule we are living and who may nobly be called the 'Destroyers of slavery and slave trade,' should unite to put a stop to these shameless and hard-hearted evils of slavery and slave-trade.

Value of official utterances.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—We are sincerely sorry to have to observe the growth of official mendacity in the administration of this country. The cancer seems to flourish and fatten with each successive Government. And we cannot but look with dismay and humiliation at the prospect which threatens to develope still more the habit of calling black white and white black in State documents of every kind and degree from the State despatches of the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India to the trumpery reports furnished by junior officers in *tálukas* and *tahsils*. And what is still more deplorable is the fact of the growth of the same evil in the Anglo-Indian press, at least that section of it which depends for its journalistic prosperity on the inspirations it derives from the highest authorities. Of late there have been some conspicuous instances of what in plain language may be called official untruths. The first and foremost offender in this respect is the Under-Secretary

of State for India. Day after day, when questions were put to that officer in the House of Commons, he had the boldness to give answers which we in India at least, from our experience and information, knew to be absolutely devoid of truth. And a more audacious attempt at the dissemination of official untruth was never made than during the question time regarding the nasty circulars of the Quarter-Master General of the Army. The history of the series of questions and answers asked and given during the last session of Parliament on the subject of the Indian Contagious Diseases Acts is too well known to need further mention in this place. Suffice it to say that the unblushing denial of the existence of the circular on one day and the humiliating acknowledgment of it the day after are sufficient proofs of official mendacity in high quarters. And we regret the more when we know that in an assembly of honourable gentlemen like the House of Commons such a bare-faced untruth was tolerated without the utterer thereof being brought to book. We can only attribute this gross remissness on the part of the House, firstly, to its want of general interest in Indian matters, and, secondly, to its own degeneracy, more or less the result of the spirit of faction on the Irish question. Then as another instance of the same kind of unpardonable delinquency we may point to that celebrated despatch of the Government of India dated 25th June 1887 on the Indian A'bkári administration. Never was a despatch more full of glaring mis-statements and deliberate untruths, notably the papers and statistics supplied by the Bombay A'bkári Department. Their contents are now being mercilessly criticised by Mr. Caine and we are convinced that the time is approaching when Nemesis, though slow, will be able to overtake the Indian Government with regard to this branch of their financial policy. When the highest authorities set the mischievous example of circulating fiction as facts, is it to be wondered at if the high officers under them go and do likewise? Take, as the latest instance, the evidence of General Strachey and of Mr. Cordery before the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Inquiry Committee. The blue-book containing their evidence has been just published. Can any right-minded person who has carefully gone through what these two gentlemen have stated before the Committee have the slightest doubt in his mind as to the shuffling and prevarication practised? And in the case of one of them it is notorious that his evidence in a social matter some years ago was not believed by the Presidency Judge. Again, the revelations which from time to time crop up in public prints touching the Native States are well known. There are the official and non-official versions of particular incidents. How often are they diametrically opposed? Is it the case that the official version is always the right one? Have people, who can impartially judge of facts, given credence to the statements published in official State papers or blue-books? Are the administration reports of every province truthfully prepared? Have there been no attempts at colouring and misrepresentation? The Government urge that verification is the essence of its system of administration. May not the people in their turn demand verification also? Are the various administrations prepared to stand the ordeal of each and every statement made in their respective reports? The very fact that an energetic and public-spirited association in Calcutta suggested to its sister associations all over the country the expediency of an organization which could test official statements proves clearly what value is attached by the representatives of the people to these statements. Lastly, we have only to refer to the many gross misrepresentations of Native views and Native political thought in the columns of some of the rabid Anglo-Indian press—that press which is deservedly called "reptile." Thus mendacity is growing rampant. It filtrates through the upper strata of Government till it reaches the lowest, with but one disastrous effect, namely, gross demoralization of each unit of the administration. Has His Excellency Lord Dufferin ever paid any attention during the period of his Viceroyalty, now drawing to a speedy close, to this poisonous cancer in the administration of this country? Will his successor venture to perform a lustration by killing that destructive parasite? We conscientiously believe that it is high time that that purity and truthfulness which were the distinguishing virtues of our benign and Christian Government a few years ago should soon be restored and we wish that it may not be in the power of other Christian and civilized states of the world to point their finger of scorn and to say aloud, "Behold how the English have fallen in the righteous administration of an alien and non-Christian people!"

There are times in the history of individuals as well as of Governments when some wholesome but most unpleasant truths have to be blurted out with "brutal frankness." We feel that the present is such an occasion, and therefore have no hesitation in discharging a solemn duty by giving expression to what we know to be the general opinion of our enlightened countrymen. And it is to be devoutly hoped that our strictures will not be misinterpreted and that our motives will not be misconstrued.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin praised for his statesmanship.

4. The *Káthiáwár Times* (83), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—The unworthy denunciations which the Marquis of Dufferin is subjected to by a portion of the Bengáli press are most lamentable. It is really disappointing that a nobleman who has done so much good to India should thus become the butt of every unfledged wit and that his works should be eternally condemned by every miserable vilifier. Much of what has been written about His Excellency appears to be the result of morbid imagination, assisted by distorted vision. Lord Ripon was hardly a better diplomatist and a shrewder statesman than Lord Dufferin. The latter has never shown party preferences and has generously sympathised with the legitimate aspirations of all classes. He has abstained from racial disputes and animosities, and in this, perhaps, he has disappointed some sanguine but foolish expectations of those who insolently and unjustly traduce him. The present Viceroy has had to grapple with extraordinary difficulties, and if he has not quite succeeded in removing them, it is not his fault, and to hold him personally responsible for it is most unfair. Very few Viceroys have had more onerous and thankless tasks to perform than His Excellency Lord Dufferin. The troubles in Afghánistán and in Burmah, with the difficulties of a failing treasury, were perplexing and trying. The income-tax and the salt-duty were to a certain extent unavoidable. It is very easy to criticise, but very difficult to work. Politics is not mere child's play. Such of the newspapers as mistake insolence for patriotism, writing what is called 'transcendental nonsense' and abusing the liberty of the press might with profit learn the restraint which the newspapers in Russia are subjected to. The Indian newspapers, therefore, should not abuse the liberty of the press, as some of them do, but should endeavour to do their work in a gentle, persuasive and quiet manner.

Adverse comments on the career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India.

5. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 20th October, writes:—Without in any way joining in the passionate and somewhat hysterical denunciation against Lord Dufferin in certain quarters, we must, at the same time, join issue with those who profess a superabundant and enthusiastic admiration for the present Viceroy. We believe that it is not so much out of any great admiration for His Excellency Lord Dufferin as on account of intense bitterness against his critics that an attempt is being made to prove the present administration to be a very successful one. After Lord Ripon there seems to be a tacit determination not to pronounce a unanimous verdict upon the reign of any Viceroy. If one section of the community calls it a failure, the other section will call it a success. It is in this spirit of antagonism that Lord Dufferin's administration is pronounced to be a brilliant success. Soberly considered, the administration which is drawing to a close cannot be pronounced to be a success from any point of view. From the Ráwalpindi Darbár down to the Sikkim and Black Mountain expeditions there has been nothing that can elicit enthusiastic approval on any hand. On measures like the annexation of Burmah opinion may be divided, but there can be scarcely much difference of opinion on matters nearer home. Lord Dufferin has great public and personal qualities to make up for the shortcomings of his administration. He has been deservedly a favourite in society. His brilliant powers of public speech, his accomplishments, his courtesy and his winning manners have won him admiration wherever he has gone. As an administrator also he has shown a solicitude for, and a sensitiveness to, public criticism, which has tended to raise its entire tone. All these are qualities which cannot be overlooked and which mainly account for his popularity with a small section of the community. But all this and much more does not make the successful statesman or the wise administrator. It is remarkable that no review of his administration has been attempted by his professed

admirers up to this time. When this is done there will be some difficulty in pointing to the precise measures which have made Lord Dufferin very popular. Without counting the annexation of Burmah, the chief measures of Lord Dufferin may be said to be the Income-tax, the Finance Committee, the Salt-duty, the Public Service Commission, and the Petroleum-duty. The income-tax has been imposed in a time of peace and is to be kept permanently on the statute-book. The enhancement of the salt-duty will grind down the poorest classes of the people, and the petroleum-duty will also affect chiefly the same class of population. What set-off except the annexation of Upper Burmah can be shown against these extraordinary imposts? There has been no sudden emergency, or any great calamity. Except in the present year there has been no scarcity on a large scale during the last four years. The prospect of any great war is as remote now as it was in 1885. Why then has such obnoxious and crushing taxation been introduced? The Finance Committee pecked at a rupee here and a rupee there, but it has otherwise been a huge failure. The Public Service Commission is one of the few things which may be placed to the credit of Lord Dufferin, but we have no idea of what the result is going to be, and on the actual result being pronounced, we may be sure, there will be great diversity of opinion as to the measure of praise which should be given to Lord Dufferin. With the depreciation in the value of the rupee and the income-tax on one hand and the salt and petroleum duties on the other, we may rest assured that any enthusiasm with which Lord Dufferin may be greeted on his departure will not be genuine. It is rather hard to sing hosannahs when one finds his pocket picked by the object of adoration without any good reason. Without prejudice, and without any affectation of enthusiasm, it must be admitted with regret that Lord Dufferin's administration has not been a success.

Comments on the bestowal of new titles upon His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

6. The *Gujarát Darpan* (78), in its issue of the 25th October, writes:— His Excellency Lord Dufferin has been created Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava. We do not grudge him these new honours. They are rather for his services to England than for those to India. In his time British commerce has found a new opening by the conquest of Burmah, which has been added to the Empire without costing England a farthing. The British soldier and the British officer have found fields of glory in Sikkim and the Black Mountain region as well as in Burmah. We need not recount more of his services in this direction. They are too patently known. It is no matter if the poor Indian tax-payer has a pie added to his daily expenditure for his salt or if he put up with darkness to make up for the increased price of kerosine. A native of India earning Rs. 500 is too rich to mind five pies in the rupee as income-tax. Lord Dufferin, the man, might be good, but Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, is a failure, though not so great as Lord Lytton. But why should we grudge him his new titles? They are, as we said above, for his services to England. Service to the Indian people hardly receives any recognition. Lord Ripon was not made a Duke. India does not care much on whom and for what English titles, ostensibly for Indian services, are bestowed. But as Lord Dufferin has been fortunate enough to get these titles before he has ceased to be our ruler, we cannot but congratulate him. [The *Satyavakta* (127), in its issue of the 26th October, says that India does not rejoice at the grant of the new titles to His Excellency Lord Dufferin, that there was no necessity whatever for conferring them upon His Excellency at the end of his career as Viceroy, that his policy in Burmah has been reviled, that the titles conferred by the Conservative Ministry lose some of their value as it does not fail to confer a title upon a Viceroy, however unpopular he may be, and that gigantic military expenditure, the income-tax, the lavish expenditure on the North-Western Frontier defences, the annexation of Burmah and the salt and other duties have disappointed the Indian public and made it miserable. It adds that there has been a decrease in the contentment of the people since the commencement of Lord Dufferin's career, and that a reduction in the income-tax and the salt-duty by His Excellency will give satisfaction to them. A few other papers also write disapprovingly of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty and of the increase in the burden of taxation.]

The British mission to Cabul and its abandonment.

7. The *Káside Mumbai* (113) of the 24th October is glad at the abandonment of the idea of sending a mission to Cabul, now officially announced, as about 20 or 25 lákhs of rupees will thereby be saved in the Indian treasury at the present time of retrenchment in expenditure. [The *Satyavakta* (127) of the 26th October says that the abandonment of the proposed mission to Cabul will not cause regret in any quarter, and that Government should act with great caution as regards Afghánistán, as it is feared by the Indian public that the money spent by Government in connection with that country may some day prove to be wasted owing to the unsteady condition of affairs there.]

British Indian subjects in Zanzibar and the necessity for the British Government protecting their interests.

8. The *Káthiáwár Times* (83), in its issue of the 24th October, writes:—Zanzibar is bound by close ties to Bombay, for a lot of British Indian subjects are trading on that coast. The German Company should be made to make good the damage done to British property and the matter should be strongly represented to the German Government. His Highness the Sultán of Zanzibar appears to be quite incapable of coping with any difficulty and the English Government should certainly see that the Sultanate is better managed.

Resolution of the Government of India on the condition of the lower classes of the population.

9. Referring to the resolution of the Government of India on the condition of the lower classes in India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—The resolution states that with the exception of the districts of Behar in Bengal and Ratnágiri in Bombay the condition of the agricultural population in India is not such as to cause much anxiety at present. The truth of this statement will be questioned by experienced Natives. The enquiries that have led Government to draw the above conclusion were not publicly carried on through the agency of a commission of experienced persons, but seem to have been made through Collectors and Commissioners of districts who have never up to this time admitted the poverty prevailing among the agricultural and artizan classes. Europeans, as a rule, are labouring under the false impression that the Natives are rich and have hoarded money under ground. The admission made in the resolution that there is necessity for removing the people of the over-populated districts to Upper Burmah or the Central Provinces implies that the agricultural classes are poor. The continuously disturbed condition of Upper Burmah makes that province unsuited for settlement by the peaceful people of India, and there is little probability of that province proving useful to Indian emigrants, at least of the present generation. The really effective remedy for Indian poverty is the opening of technical institutions and agricultural colleges in the different parts of the country. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 23rd October, expresses similar sentiments.]

Lepers in India.

10. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 21st October, refers to Mr. Edward Clifford's article in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century* on leprosy in India, dwells on the necessity for the segregation of lepers, and remarks that if the Government of India were to read Mr. Clifford's article they would change their erroneous opinion that lepers could not be forced to segregate.

The amalgamation of Sind with the Panjáb.

11. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 17th October, writes:—The report is gaining ground that the amalgamation of Sind with the Panjáb is a settled measure and will be carried out very shortly. The scheme in all its details is said to be lying cut and dry in the India Office, and the Secretary of State for India is only waiting for the recommendation of the Government of India. Unless the final decision is arrived at before the new Viceroy enters upon his office, the agitation against the amalgamation may be revived with better chances of a good hearing. It is our sincere conviction that the amalgamation of the two provinces will be a misfortune to Sind. All that the advocates of this proposal ask will be had as soon as the line between Delhi and Kotri is opened. To expect anything else from the Panjáb Government, hampered as it is with its own multiplying responsibilities and diminishing funds, is a chimera and *mirage*.

Condemnation of the movement made by the students of the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, to raise a fund in aid of the Indian National Congress.

12. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (44), in its issue of the 25th October, censures the conduct of the students of the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, in holding a meeting of students in that town to raise a fund in aid of the Indian National Congress, saying that they had no business to collect money for such a purpose, and that such attempts on the part of students will injure rather than help the cause of the Congress, and requests the standing committee of the National Congress in Bombay to decline to accept the money raised by the students and to inform the public of this resolution through its agents. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112) of the 21st October takes the same view and adds that the movement of the students in question is fraught with danger, that it is strongly opposed to tainting the minds of young men in schools and colleges with opinions on politics and that if students in other towns should come forward to show their "patriotism" like those in Kolhápur, their teachers and others should immediately prevent them from so doing.]

Degradation of a jamádár of the 8th Bombay Infantry to color-havildárship and a request to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

13. The *Pandit* (151), in its issue of the 26th October, writes:—What our kind Government does must be said to be rightly done, but the recent action of the Bombay Army Head Quarters in sending back Jamádár Garibshákhán of the 8th Bombay Infantry to the post of color-havildár has weighed very heavily on the mind of the sepoy officers. It has really displeased every Native officer and we hope that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will kindly note that the withdrawal of a commission once conferred ruins the incumbent utterly. A man wearing the sword as a Native officer, if made to work with the rifle on the shoulder, must feel it a great shame to do so. The Native officer has been made to revert to his former post because he failed in musketry. This is not his fault at all, because during the course of the last two years musketry has been completely changed. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief should kindly reconsider the matter and pass any orders he may deem fit.

Allegations against Colonel Barton, late Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

14. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 16th October, quotes the *Amrit Bazar Patrika's* article on the conduct of Colonel Barton towards His Highness the Rána of Porbandar and observes:—After the statement made by us in a previous issue in connection with Colonel Barton, further exposure is now being made. If Government had made an enquiry, they would have learnt that all the expenses of Mrs. Barton were paid by a Native State in Káthiáwár when she was staying at Poona during her husband's absence in England. Mrs. Barton is said to have once remarked that if she had not been obstinate and if she had come (to India) a year earlier she would have taken away with her four lákhs of rupees more than she actually did. If an enquiry had been made Government would have known the real cause of this remark and learnt how the Political Agents in Káthiáwár improperly take money from the Rájas in the shape of *nazránas*, gifts, and similar other ways.

Remarks on the dismissal of Mr. S. H. Chiplunkar, Secretary of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, by the Sabha.

15. While expressing regret for the separation of Mr. S. H. Chiplunkar from the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, the *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 23rd October, says that though the Sabha was right in asking its Honorary Secretary to sever his connection with Mr. Crawford, it should not have insisted upon Mr. Chiplunkar's abstaining from writing anything in favour of Mr. Crawford in the *Dnyán Prakásh*, and that Mr. Chiplunkar too should not have broken the condition under which he had been again appointed Secretary on the representations of Mr. Gangárámbháu. It adds that the Sabha is under obligations to Mr. Chiplunkar for the honest and careful manner in which he has hitherto done its business. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (93) of the 27th October also regrets the split between Mr. Chiplunkar and the Sárvajanik Sabha, but justifies the conduct of both.]

16. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 22nd October, referring to the discord between the members and the Honorary Secretary of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, says:—The reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Chiplunkar which have been published have no real connection with the business of the Sabha.

It was not right for the educated members of the Sabha to show their readiness to part with a hard-working man like Mr. Chiplunkar or to restrict his personal liberty in this manner so long as no harm was done to the Sabha. Such discord is injurious to its stability. We request its members and well-wishers to consider this matter. [The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 23rd October, says that the removal of Mr. Chiplunkar from the post of Secretary is most disgraceful to the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, and that such a return for his labours and untiring zeal is altogether to be deprecated.]

17. The *Bakul* (20), in its issue of the 21st October, disapproves of the action of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha in connection with Mr. Chiplunkar, considers it discreditable to it, and says that the Sabha should not have proved ungrateful to Mr. Crawford by prohibiting its Secretary, Mr. Chiplunkar, from going to him and giving him friendly consolation in time of distress, that though Mr. Crawford was under trial his guilt was not proved, that there was no ground for the Sabha to suppose that it would incur the displeasure of Government by letting its Secretary, who was as much a friend of Mr. Crawford as of the Sabha, go to him and give him such legal help as lay in his power, and that if the Sabha was misled by interested parties in the matter it should have sent a deputation to His Excellency Lord Reay, who is fair-minded, straightforward, and is no enemy of Mr. Crawford, and should have asked His Excellency if Government really wanted the Sabha to sever all connection with Mr. Crawford. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the same date also blames the action of the Sárvajanik Sabha, and says that if it has been hitherto willing to get things done for it through Mr. Crawford, it should not have dismissed its Secretary, Mr. Chiplunkar, from his post on the ground of his keeping connection with him.]

Proposed formation of a Káthiáwár Association in Bombay and its aims and objects.

18. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 16th October, says that arrangements are being made by influential Káthiáwáris residing in Bombay to start an association, to be called "The Káthiáwár Association," that several influential men have already signified their intention to join it and that any Káthiáwári gentleman, Jághirdár and learned man can become its member on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 3. Its object is, continues the paper, to plead the cause of any Káthiáwári who may suffer injustice at the hands of either the Rája, his Kárbhári, the Political Agent or the Government and to secure justice to the Rája who may unlawfully be subjected to pressure by the Political Agent. All the work will be done by a majority of votes. The names of those members who do not wish to have them published will not be given out. The paper approves of the Association, wishes success to it, recommends the people and the independent Native Princes in Káthiáwár to join it with all their heart, and remarks that it is praiseworthy on the part of the Káthiáwáris residing in Bombay that they should have been prepared to help their brethren in distress in the same way as the Irishmen living in America have come forward to help their brethren in Ireland. Applicants for membership are for the present to communicate their names, address and calling to the paper, which will forward them to the proper parties.

The impending famine in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Konkan.

19. In alluding to the petition preferred by three thousand *rayats* of the Pen Táluka to the Collector of Kolába, praying that this year's land-tax may be remitted as they are unable to pay it on account of the failure of crops owing to insufficient rain, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 22nd October, says:—The insufficiency of rain in most parts of Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Konkan has seriously injured the crops of those districts, and the agriculturists therein are sure to make a prayer for remission of the land-tax like the *rayats* of Pen. Signs are already showing themselves of these districts being shortly visited by famine, and Government will have very soon to arrange for relief works. Thus this year there will be a hard strain on the public treasury, which it is feared it will hardly be able to sustain without making some special arrangements to meet the contingency. The execution of the frontier defence works and the small border expeditions should be suspended for a time and the saving effected thereby should be diverted to opening relief works and meeting the loss of revenue that would arise from the remis-

sion of the land-tax for which a clear necessity has been made out. It is much to be regretted that the famine insurance fund should have been diverted from its legitimate purpose and should now exist only in name.

A suggestion to Government officers in Ratnágiri to see and report to Government the state of the harvests in that district.

20. The *Bakul* (20), in its issue of the 21st October, complains of bad harvests in Ratnágiri on account of insufficient rain, and says that officers of Government should ascertain the state of the harvests at this time when the reaping operations are in progress, and report it to Government.

Condition of crops in the Surat District.

21. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), writing from Surat in its issue of the 22nd October, says :—The *kodra* and *nágli* crops of this district have been completely destroyed on account of want of rain. It is expected that the bájri crop will produce from 4 to 12 annas in the rupee. The total absence of the later rains leaves no hope of there being any dry-crop this year. There is no grass whatever for the cattle. The greatest sufferers are the sea-side villages, the largest portion of the crops in the Chikhli Táluka being already destroyed. Measures are being taken for the collection of the first instalment of the land revenue that falls due in January next, but there is no chance of the second instalment being recovered since no dry-crops will be raised this year.

A request to Government to keep Mr. Vincent, Superintendent of Police, in the Ahmednagar District.

22. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 21st October, says that it is grieved to learn that Mr. Vincent, Police Superintendent, Ahmednagar, is transferred to Shikárpur on the same salary and that he is a clever, kind and popular officer and managed his department exceedingly well, and requests Government to let him remain in the Ahmednagar District, which is on the border of the Hyderabad territory.

Proposal for farming the right of fishing in village tanks in Gujarát disapproved.

23. The *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of the 25th October hears that a proposal has been made to Government by some European district officers to give *ijára* (contract) for fishing in tanks in villages in Gujarát, strongly disapproves of the proposal as likely to wound the feelings of religious people and of the Shráwaks, and remarks that it is a nice way to benefit Government and that the water in the tanks which is used for drinking purposes by men and cattle will be spoilt thereby. It adds that the people will be much dissatisfied if the contract for fishing in tanks in the vicinity of villages be given, and that the authorities concerned should stop proceeding in the matter.

A suggestion for an enquiry into the judicial records of Mr. Husanally, Turkish Consul at Karáchi.

24. A correspondent of the *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 17th October, writes :—I observe that in your issue of the 29th September last the summons which Mr. A. D. Husanally served upon the girl Mariam and two others, calling upon them to furnish securities in the sum of Rs. 500 each, is numbered 22 of 1888. You have not apparently noticed this fact, but from it one may in all fairness presume that Mr. A. D. Husanally during the three or four months he has been Turkish Consul has sent out 21 other summonses, and I think it would be well if Government called for the production of all these judicial records of this Turkish Consul and carefully examined them. The only persons over whom Mr. A. D. Husanally could attempt to exercise this semblance of judicial authority are the few Arabs and Turks who unfortunately do not, I believe, possess the very best of characters ; but what of that ? Better be a king among beggars than a beggar among kings. If Government will only make a thorough and careful inquiry into this matter, I think that they will find that there is plenty of evidence forthcoming.

The case of the police of Bombay and the Pársi youths decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

25. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in their respective issues of the 27th October, say :—Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who has achieved renown in Bombay for his considerate conduct and sound judgment on the bench, has, it is to be regretted, shown harshness in his decision in the

case in connection with the Salvation Army in which several Pársi youths were charged with disorderly behaviour in the public street outside the Fort Police Court premises. There are several points in the judgment which deserve severe criticism, but His Worship's remark, "had the police broken the heads of a few of those who committed the assault, as they would have been justified in doing, the difficulty of identification would have been lessened," is most objectionable, and ought to be taken due notice of by the authorities.

A breach of contract case at Poona between a Hindu actor and his master, and the performance of indecent plays in Poona and Bombay.

26. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 21st October, says:—A case showing how the stage is beginning to be meanly abused has been very recently decided by a civil court at Poona. It is important also to Bombay at the present time, when the public indecencies of some Hindu dramatists in this city are under discussion. In this case, one Bháuseth, the head of a dramatic *troupe* in Poona whose performances on the stage are called "chhakads," sued a boy-actor for leaving his service, and the defence was that the suit could not lie as the boy was engaged to put on the costume of a female and sing immoral songs with indecent gestures. The court held the defence to be valid and rejected Bháuseth's claim; that is, it has been proved to the satisfaction of the court that immoral exhibitions are made by this *troupe*. The court examined witnesses and scrutinized the songs sung by the defendant on his own behalf, and the facts which have thereby come to light and which have been given at length by the court in its judgment are very disgusting. The plaintiff showed that immoral songs used to be sung formerly in these plays, but that they had lately been improved upon and obscene parts omitted therefrom. But the so-called "improved" songs produced before the court have also been decided by it to be immoral. They are composed on such subjects as sexual connection, the first appearance of the menses and other indecent subjects. But the difference between the court and these witnesses is that while the former sees what is objectionable in them, "the latter have sunk so deep in immorality that they are unable to see what is dirty." This remark made by the court about the sensible persons who had given evidence is not a little severe. But plays with obscene and shameless gestures of this sort still continue to be performed in Bombay. Owing to the severity of the police they have also been much "improved" upon! Notwithstanding this, these Bombay plays are not less low than the "improved" Poona plays, which have been declared by the civil court in that town to be vulgar.

27. While writing on the same subject, the *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 16th October, says:—The mania for the "chhakad" performances (performances in which obscene ballads are sung with similar jesticulations) is one of the various filthy things in practice in Poona. These performances are frequently put on the stage in Poona and one does not know why men who take interest in our public morality and strive for its improvement, or at any rate for preventing it from deterioration, do not pay attention to this matter. Why, there is nothing to be wondered at in this apathy, because those men who are exerting themselves in the cause of reform are almost totally engrossed with political reform, and consequently there is nobody to look to the poor and unimportant question of social reform. Moreover, these men never come across these "chhakad" performances. Those, who are really respectable, attach little importance to performances of this kind, which are very tempting to men whom education or moral instruction has scarcely reached. Indulgence in indecent language and in amusements of a light nature once a year during the Shimga festival must be tolerated on account of its long standing, but it cannot be put up with the whole year round. Our duty is to bring our grievance to the notice of the Government and the public, who may do what they like in the matter. We leave it to our readers to imagine what baneful influence the utterance of indecent and dirty songs by naughty boys going about the streets in Poona may be exerting on the minds of raw and inexperienced girls and what shock it may give to grown-up, respectable and virtuous women. The injurious effect of these "chhakad" performances is very visible among the agriculturists. They are being demoralized day by day, and the growing importance

of these performances must be traced to the same fact. We think that the public is helpless in the matter and that the remedy is in the hands of Government.

Coroner's inquests in Bombay.

28. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—If a death occurs suddenly or by accident in Bombay in the afternoon, the corpse is required to be kept untouched till the next morning for the purpose of a Coroner's enquiry being made into the casualty. In the case of a death, the Natives, whether Hindus, Pársis or Mahomedans, are particularly anxious to commence the performance of funeral ceremonies and to dispose of the dead body as soon as possible, and the feelings of the relations of the deceased are much hurt by their being required to keep the corpse untouched over-night. There seems no objection to the Coroner's jury being convened soon after a casualty without regard to day or night. The night hours are more convenient to all parties. On account of the great extent of Bombay and its large population the Coroner's work has become very heavy, and it is desirable that he should have a number of deputies, either honorary or paid, in the different parts of the city, in order to afford due convenience to the public. The Coroner should supervise their work and hold personal enquiries only into serious cases.

The Bombay police and increase of crime.

29. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—Have murderers and burglars acquired such self-confidence, and have they come to regard the guardians of the public peace with such contumely, that they can with impunity carry on their nefarious business in open daylight and within sight of a police station? We have for some days past been hearing rumours of lawlessness in this city, which we could not but attribute to the heated imaginations of credulous people. The recent shocking triple murder at Dádar would, however, seem to indicate that there is good reason for the people to be panic-struck. The police staff is evidently getting demoralised, and nothing but the adoption of prompt and stern measures to make it efficient will restore the confidence of the public in it.

30. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 22nd October, refers to the horrible murder of three members of a Pársi family recently perpetrated at Dádar, a suburb of Bombay, and to various other offences of assault and robbery said to have been committed in Bombay in broad daylight, and says that Government and the police must take immediate steps to ensure greater safety of person and property to the people, whose faith in the efficiency of the Bombay police has of late been considerably shaken.

PART II.—*Education.*

Introduction of the vernaculars of the presidency into the Bombay University curriculum.

31. The *Gujarát Gazette* (79), in its issue of the 25th October, writes:—We are glad to notice that the Gujarát Vernacular Society has come forward to advocate the introduction of the vernaculars into the curriculum of the University examinations. As the case now stands the study of the vernaculars is totally neglected and the new-fledged graduate finds himself unable to write decently or to speak with effect in his mother-tongue. Nor is this to be wondered at. The University being the oracle of fashion in education, the Government Department of Public Instruction found it necessary, or more properly, convenient, to throw off the duty of teaching the vernaculars. The effect of the omission of this necessary, we had almost said vital, part of a boy's education has been disastrous. The subjects which he would have learnt most easily in his mother-tongue have to be studied through the medium of a foreign language, where his difficulty is doubled, to say the least. He has to study the language, and at the same time the thought. His ideas are, at the best, not clear; and when he is asked to reproduce them in the strange language, he makes a mess of them and his answers supply the world with a stock of humorous literature. But before we laugh at the poor young man, we must bear in mind that it is the

fashion of education set by the University and thoughtlessly adopted by the State that lies at the root of his humorous answers. He is what the University has made him.

Reasons why the Poona High School should not be abolished.

32. While writing about the Poona High School and the proposal to abolish it, the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 21st October, says:—The Poona High School is a very old High School and is self-supporting, as was pointed out by its late Head Master, Mr. Kunte, on a former occasion when its abolition was proposed. It does not cost Government more than what it would have to pay by way of grant-in-aid to a private school for its present number of students. It is owing to this High School that private schools came into existence in Poona and are competing with each other in attaining excellence. The private schools do not turn out so well-behaved and modest students as the Government High School does, and so they still require a pattern before their eyes to guide them in their improvement. Government should also remember that its school is more useful to non-Brahmanic boys than private schools, as was pointed out when a proposal to abolish it was first made. Government should not therefore deal a fatal blow to it, but should let it continue even though it be under the management of a Head Master paid a lower salary than that which the late Mr. Kunte received.

Disapproval of the proposal to abolish the Poona High School.

33. The *Shri Shiváji* (63) of the 19th, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (7) of the 24th, the *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (44) of the 25th and the *Telagu Mitrâ* (17) of the 22nd October strongly disapprove of the proposal to abolish the Poona High School, saying that the growing prosperity of the two private High Schools in Poona is due to the existence of the local Government High School, which has served as a model to other private institutions, that Government should not think of reducing their already small expenditure on education, and that no private body is at present in a position to take up the management of the High School. The *Bodh Sudhákar* suggests that a slight reduction may be made in the salary of the Head Master.

34. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—The sudden death of Mr. Kunte has come as God-send to the educational authorities, who, we learn, now see their way to accomplish a long-cherished object. We learn from a reliable source that the head of the Educational Department has pointed out to Government the present opportunity of effecting economy and has suggested three ways of doing so, viz., abolition, transfer or curtailment. With regard to all of these ways, public opinion, so far as it can be gauged at present, seems to be dead opposed. The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha is thinking of calling a public meeting to protest against this rumoured step. Poona cannot afford to lose one of its High Schools. The number of students is large enough for all the existing schools to be full. Apart from all other sides of the question, therefore, even on this one ground, namely, that the measure would cause serious inconvenience to a large class of students, it ought to be stoutly opposed.

35. While writing on the same subject, the *Deshi Mitrâ* (100), a comic paper, in its issue of the 25th October, observes that His Excellency Lord Reay appears to be satiated with his praises and does not like them in the same way as the tongue is displeased with having the same sort of food every day, and that an idea has entered his head that he should do something wrong so that the people may begin to revile him and that thereby the unpleasantness felt by his ears may be removed. His Excellency proposes, remarks the writer, to abolish the Poona High School in order to supply money for big wars! The people are afraid and the newspapers declare that if His Excellency takes this step he will incur much odium. Lord Reay should therefore act with great caution in the matter. [The *Gujaráti* (105) of the 21st and the *Gujarát Gazette* (79) of the 25th October also disapprove of the abolition of the Poona High School, and say that the application of the shears to the Educational Department is not creditable to His Excellency Lord Reay, and that he will incur displeasure in case he does not abstain from the work.]

36. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 23rd October, says:—If Government High Schools and First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools are abolished, Christian missionaries, who derive ample eleemosynary help from European and other Christian countries, will come forward, and this is not desirable in the interests of the Native population. The private institutions conducted by Natives will hardly be able to compete successfully with missionary institutions and the Natives will be placed at a disadvantage. It is therefore to be hoped that the whole of the presidency will protest against the contemplated abolition of the Poona Government High School.

The conduct of the Educational Department towards two Government schools in the city of Bombay.

37. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 21st October, writes:—It is hardly easy to understand why the Educational Department should be so anxious to get rid of some of the First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Bombay as it has shown itself to be. For a year and a half and more, it is well-known, the Department has been eagerly looking out for some private agency to take up the Jagannáth Shankarset First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School. And now the same thing appears to be attempted in the case of the Fort Branch School. Both schools are known to be self-supporting. Indeed, that is one of the recommendations which, if we are correctly informed, is pressed upon private bodies to induce them to take over the management of the schools. The idea of the Department seems to be to keep one Government institution of the kind only for the whole city and to dispose of the rest in favour of private individuals. We must say that we fail to see the justice or expediency of the contemplated step. Private schools there are in Bombay in any number. But people have not as yet acquired that confidence in their stability or efficiency which would justify Government in withdrawing itself from the management of any of its existing institutions. And if they are very little of a burden to Government, we fail to see why it should not, in deference to popular wishes on the subject, continue for some time yet to keep on its hands the management of the schools in question. Surely there can be no object in forcing private institutions upon an unwilling public when it believes that these have not yet developed to the extent of taking the place of corresponding Government schools in the city. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (112), in its issue of the 21st October, supports the memorial made to His Excellency Lord Reay by the residents of the Fort for the continuance of the Fort Branch School, and requests Government not to disregard the opinion manifested on the subject, as the time for it to withdraw from either primary or high education has not yet arrived.]

A complaint about a Local Fund school at Khálápur in Thána.

38. "A villager," writing from Khálápur in Thána to the *Poona Vaibhav* (51) in its issue of the 21st October, complains of the bad condition of the Local Fund school at that place caused by the transfer of its late Head Master, one Mr. Phadke, in whose time it is said to have been in a flourishing condition and taught English, and of the inattention of the authorities concerned to the representations of the people on the subject, asks why the Deputy Educational Inspector of the district, who is said to be benevolent and clever in the performance of his duties, does not attend to the grievance of the people, who, though unable to send their children to large towns for their education, are willing to pay the cost of a teacher for their benefit, and says that if the Reporter on the Native Press does not bring this thing to the notice of Government the village people will have no alternative but to see His Excellency the Governor on the subject.

Part III.—*Railways.*

A case of rude conduct on the part of a ticket-examiner on the S. M. Railway.

39. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 21st October, says:—There is no knowing when railway oppression would be at an end. Last week a Bráhman woman was the object of much high-handedness. She got into a railway carriage at Miraj. She had none of her relatives with her, though there were a few passengers in the carriage occupied by her. After the latter had got down at their destinations, she was left alone. It being night and she

being alone in the carriage, she left it and seated herself in one which was occupied by male passengers. Seeing this a ticket-examiner held her by the hand and pulled her out with such force that all the glass bangles she had on her wrist were broken, when with the assistance of the fellow-passengers the woman got shelter from the police, as a friend of ours tells us. Nothing further is known about the matter. But there is no doubt that the rude railway servant in question outraged the modesty of the woman. We do not know what object he had in view in insisting upon the woman's travelling in the empty carriage. How dangerous railway travelling has become on account of such conduct on the part of railway servants can better be imagined than described.

Want of a fence along the Southern Maráthá Railway line and its consequence.

40. The same newspaper complains of a large number of cattle being killed on the Southern Marátha Railway on account of the want of a fence along its line, and says that if Government cannot, as it should, get the Company to build a fence, they should ask the people to do so that they may somehow or other manage to provide it with a prickly-pear hedge and thus save their cattle.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

A complaint against Mr. Vishnu Lakshman Rangole, a member of the managing committee of the Sátára Municipality.

41. In a communicated article the *Bodh Sudhákar* (7), in its issue of the 24th October, refers to the increase in the town duties made by the Sátára Municipality to meet the expenditure incurred for supplying water to the town, and says that it is generally believed that in the matter of the octroi duty the committee has suffered much loss on account of the orders issued in contravention of existing rules on the matter by Mr. Vishnu Lakshman Rangole, who is a well-known gentleman, an Honorary Magistrate, a member of the municipal committee, a dealer in copper, brass and other goods, and a Ráo Sáheb to boot. These orders, says the paper, were issued from time to time by Mr. Rangole with regard to the duty on the goods or articles in which he deals, during the four or five years that he has been a member of the managing committee of the municipality.

The Jambusar Municipality and the petition for suspending it for one year owing to drought and distress.

42. The *Kaira Vartamán* (111), in its issue of the 24th October, supports the petition made by the people of Jambusar in the Broach District to Government, praying for the suspension of the local municipality for one year owing to the distress consequent upon the want of rain and for the remission of municipal taxes, and remarks that it is better to suspend the municipality this year as prayed for and to earn the blessings of the people thereby than to give salaries to municipal employés who harass them.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Prevalence of intrigues in Káthiáwár and a complaint regarding the immoral conduct of Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

43. In a leading article headed "Káthiáwári *Khatpat,*" the *Ahmedabad Times* (87) of the 23rd October says:—For some time past a talk in connection with Colonel Watson, the Political Agent, has begun. It is said that the Colonel has brought a European woman and that her expenses are paid by the Jám (of Naváuagar). This woman is pregnant and the Colonel wants to free himself from her. She has petitioned the Government and the Colonel has returned from a visit to Bombay in connection with the affair. Other things are also talked of in addition to this, but we cannot believe them to be true. As no explanation has been given, the talk continues. In the meanwhile, a similar other talk has begun. A dispute has commenced between Colonel Phillips, Assistant Political Agent, Wadhwán, and Mr. Keshavráo, Deputy Assistant to the Political Agent, the cause being said to be trivial. It is rumoured that a woman of the blacksmith caste and residing in the Wadhwán Camp, by name Puri, was in the keeping of a Rájput named Sámatsinghji for some years past. A quarrel arose between Puri and the Rájput and the latter was arrested on a warrant issued by Mr. Keshavráo, Deputy Assistant to the Political Agent, on the complaint of his mistress, who charged him with attempting to murder her. It is

said that as this Rájput had some connection with Colonel Phillips, the Assistant Political Agent, the latter, on hearing of the matter, wrote a note to Mr. Keshavráo asking him to release him. Mr. Keshavráo dishonoured the note on the ground that the offence was an unbailable one. The Rájput then petitioned the Political Agent at Rájkot that Puri was his kept mistress, that a false charge had been got up against him owing to a quarrel with her on account of her friendship with Mr. Keshavráo, and that he should be tried by some one else. Mr. Keshavráo has denied this allegation and made a report, annexing Colonel Phillips' note thereto. Colonel Phillips has also submitted a report. Such is the rumour. Mr. Keshavráo has heard the case against the Rájput and sentenced him to seven months' imprisonment on another charge, the original one being rejected by him. The Rájput has appealed to Colonel Phillips, who is now in charge of the Political Agency, and has been released by him on bail. We request the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to thoroughly enquire into the matter, as it is not good that such talk about the officers of a good and just Government should prevail and as it cannot be entirely false.

44. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 23rd October, publishes in English an anonymous letter, dated Wadhwán, 14th October 1888. The writer of this letter says to the editor, "Take up the matter. These are the facts and let Government inquire to clear the conduct of the officer who is a despot and a terror to the people. It is for Colonel [the name of the Colonel is given in the letter, but the editor has omitted it here]. I am a professional man and have connections with the officers, so can't give my name. I have a personal knowledge of the facts." The letter is headed "Immorality in the Political Department" and runs as follows :—"Much has been of late said about the political officers, but many things still remain to be exposed. If the political officers are immoral and dissipated rakes, what do people expect from them? Here is an instance of a very high political officer who has made an irreparable mistake in bringing with him a European mistress by name Miss Moyle, who was seduced and who got a child. When the officer was on furlough she was kept in close confinement in the bungalow, a Government house that defied the oriental *zenana*. When she wanted to come out, peons were posted on all sides to see no one come in the compound. Clerks were kept in the attendance. Pet State representatives were none but slaves to please the mistress. Government having come to know of this, ordered to remove the mistress, and so she was sent to Bombay, where she assumed a defiant attitude and asks for one loc (lákh) as compensation or to go to law. A leading State agent negotiates on behalf of the State to pay half lákh (Rs. 50,000). Is this not bribery? Sáheb does not receive it, but the mistress does and he will benefit the State. Native States are taught to procure prostitutes for political officers, or they would report unfavourably of the State management. When officers are such, the subordinates take advantage of profiting themselves, because they know secret of Sáheb and also satisfy him with procuring women of their caste. The officer, a gallant colonel, is fond of none but nagars (Nágars): why! they please him every way of his immorality and so makes them Kárbháris for services rendered. In Political Department just men are wanted. Let Government inquire whether there is reality in the above facts or not and clear the conduct of the officer. The officer cannot deny on oath. A officer said morality is not taught in Indian schools, but here is the case of European education and morality we leave to the reader to judge. Instead of teaching morality to Native States he teaches immorality and one Native Chief was moving in streets with his Mahomedan mistress a year ago. So example was better than precept in the case." The editor remarks that the matter which he is requested to take up is dangerous, that very serious charges are brought in the above letter against a Government officer, and that Government can find out the truth or falsehood and the writer of the letter as they have a detective department. The editor observes that the Bombay Government should give an explanation about the statement made in the letter in question that Miss Moyle was ordered to be removed from the Government bungalow when they came to know of the affair. Is this statement, asks the editor, true? An attack has been made on Government in the letter and they should not be careless about it. Another statement in it is that some State is nego-

tiating to pay her half a lákh of rupees. Government are requested to find out the truth of the matter, though the editor does not wish to attach importance to the letter received by him.

The Political Department in Káthiáwár and the conduct of the Political Agents.

45. In another article, the same paper says:—No department appears to be so rotten under the British administration as the political one. We do not at present wish to be complainants by preferring any charge against any person in the Political Department, but wish to see whether Government have any anxiety for the purity of their officer. It is true that we attach no importance to the anonymous letter received by us, but we cannot say that the statements made therein will be found untrue on enquiry. According to our knowledge, Political Agents, who are no-bodies in England, behave as Nawábs in Native States, pollute the wives, daughters and sisters of the Natives, keep prostitutes and make the States defray the expenditure of these women. They also make the Rájas adulterous and do not allow the latter to resist them. It has become their special work to purposely begin mismanagement in every Native State, to press it down and to extort money, but Government do not care to enquire into the conduct of their officers. Government wish to make us complainants, but do not try to call us and to enquire into the truth of our writings in the manner we wish. We make a special request to the Bombay Government to order an enquiry into the rotten Political Department in Káthiáwár. If they do so, they will find out the pomp and influence of the kept mistresses of Political Agents even at this day, the misdeeds of the latter will come to light and the rulers and the ruled will be made happy. We assure Government that in the interests of the Native States and the Government we shall not fail to bring the truth to light at any cost. If Government do not make an enquiry, we ourselves will bring the Political Agent before a law court. The condition of Government will then be quite different. They should therefore from this very time ponder over it, keep a check over the Political Agents and teach them to discharge their duties properly.

Distress in Kotaya in the Porbandar State.

46. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—Distress prevails in Kotaya in the Porbandar State on account of want of rain. Immediate relief ought to be extended to the starving *rayats*.

Alleged plunder of carts in the Kadi Táluka of the Gáikwádi State.

47. A correspondent of the same newspaper, writing from Ahmedabad in its issue of the 22nd October, says:—A report obtains here that some Ghánchis (oilmen) who were proceeding in carts from Ahmedabad to the Baucharáji fair were plundered at night within the precincts of the Kadi Táluka of the Gáikwádi State. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will enquire into the truth of this report.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd November 1888.

W

INDEX.

(For the week ending 27th October 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India:
  Religious and political degeneration of India ... 5
  Three kinds of slavery under the British rule in India... ... 5
  Value of official utterances 5
Appointments: A request to Government to keep Mr. Vincent, Superintendent of Police, in the Ahmednagar District 12
British mission to Cabul: The — and its abandonment 9
Condition of the lower classes of the population in India: Resolution of the Government of India on the — 9
Coroner's inquests in Bombay: Remarks in connection with the — ... 14
Dramatic performances: A breach of contract case at Poona between a Hindu actor and his master, and the performance of indecent plays in Poona and Bombay:
  The *Kesari* 13
  The *Rást Goftár* 13
Fishing in village tanks: Proposal for farming the right of — in Gujarát disapproved 12
Indian National Congress: Condemnation of the movement made by the students of the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, to raise a fund in aid of the — 10
Judicial matters: The case of the police of Bombay and the Pársi youths decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate 12
Káthiáwár Association: The proposed formation of a — in Bombay and its aims and objects 11
Lepers: Necessity for segregating — in India 9
Military matters: Degradation of a jamádár of the 8th Bombay Infantry to color-havildárship and a request to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay 10
Police: The Bombay — and increase of crime:
  The *Din Bandhu* 14
  The *Indu Prakásh* 14
Poona Sárvajanik Sabha: Remarks on the dismissal of Mr. S. H. Chiplunkar, Secretary of the —, by the Sabha:
  The *Bakul* 11
  The *Kesari* 10
  The *Pratod* 10
Public Service: Allegations against Colonel Barton, late Political Agent, Káthiáwár 10
Transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Panjáb: Disapproval of the — ... 9
Turkish Consul at Karáchi: A suggestion for an enquiry into the judicial records of Mr. Husanally, — 12
Viceroy of India:
  Adverse comments on the career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin as — 7
  Comments on the bestowal of new titles upon His Excellency Lord Dufferin 8
  His Excellency Lord Dufferin praised for his statesmanship ... 7
Want of rain:
  A suggestion to Government officers in Ratnágiri to see and report to Government the state of the harvests in that district ... 12
  Condition of crops in the Surat District 12
  The impending famine in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Konkan ... 11
Zanzibar: British Indian subjects in — and the necessity for the British Government protecting their interests 9

Part II.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Introduction of the vernaculars of the presidency into the — curriculum 14

Page.

PART II.—*Education*—continued.

- Poona High School :
  - Disapproval of the proposal to abolish the —
    - The *Deshi Mitră*... 15
    - The *Jáme Jamshed* 16
    - The *Mahrátta* 15
    - The *Shri Shiváji* 15
  - Reasons why the — should not be abolished 15
- Schools :
  - A complaint about a Local Fund school at Khálápur in Thána ... 16
  - The conduct of the Educational Department towards two Government — in the city of Bombay 16

PART III.—*Railways*—

- Southern Marátha Railway :
  - A case of rude conduct on the part of a ticket-examiner on the — ... 16
  - Want of a fence along the — line and its consequence 17

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

- Jambusar : The — Municipality and the petition for suspending it for one year owing to drought and distress 17
- Sátára : A complaint against Mr. Vishnu Lakshman Rangole, a member of the managing committee of the — Municipality 17

PART V.—*Native States*—

- Baroda : Alleged plunder of carts in the Kadi Táluka of the — State ... 19
- Káthiáwár :
  - Prevalence of intrigues in Káthiáwár and a complaint regarding the immoral conduct of Colonel Watson, Political Agent, —
    - The *Ahmedabad Times* 17
    - The *Rájyabhakt* 18
  - The Political Department in — and the conduct of the Political Agents 19
- Porbandar : Distress in Kotaya in the — State 19

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Necessity for a change in the system of the present administration of Berár.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 20th October, writes :—The present administration of Berár is conducted on a system which was considered suitable to the circumstances which existed 35 years ago. Time, education, the contact of western culture, the elevating influence of English civilization, the mode itself in which the administration is conducted and the principles on which it is based have wrought a wonderful change. Materially as well as morally the Berár of to-day is not the Berár of 1853. It is a very serious question whether methods of administration which were suitable then do not require modification now. Such a question cannot be decided off-hand. The oldest and most experienced officers will have to be consulted; the non-official public and its leaders will have to be patiently heard. This cannot better be done than at a conference presided over by the Resident. Amongst the most important aspects of the question are: (1) The separation of administrative and judicial functions; (2) the abolition of what might be called "the non-regulation system"; (3) the establishment of a sound system for the framing of laws and regulations applicable to the province. As to subjects (1) and (2), it is not necessary to say much at present. The subjects were on various occasions discussed by us. The subject of the framing of laws and regulations was also on one occasion touched by us. The way in which laws are enacted for Berár is one which cannot be commended. When a law is passed for British India it is never considered whether it is one which will have eventually to be extended to Berár. Long after it is passed and published in the *Gazette* it strikes one of the local officers that it should be extended to Berár. The Resident is addressed on the subject and he moves the Government of India. A few alterations—mostly verbal—believed to bring the law in harmony with the system here are made; and it appears in the *Gazette* as passed by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. In the first place these laws for Berár are never introduced into the Legislative Council—not even those like Berár Rural Boards and Municipal laws which were specially framed for the province. Secondly, none of these laws are, as a rule, before

their final enactment, published in the *Government Gazette* or anywhere else to give notice to the public and invite public discussion. There can be no question that this is very unsatisfactory. If it is conducive to just and proper administration that a measure before it is enacted into law should be discussed in an assembly formed for that purpose, and if it is necessary that those who are to be affected by it should be informed of the law that it is proposed to impose on them, surely the present system cannot be defended. The subject is one which cannot be disposed of in a note. It will have to be discussed more fully. We shall recur to the subject before long. We have only drawn the attention of the Resident to the great necessity which exists for dealing with the whole question of the administration of the province.

Remarks on the corruption of Mr. Crawford and praise of His Excellency Lord Reay for instituting enquiries into the matter.

2. Referring to the decisions of the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, Poona, in the Hanmantráo case, the *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 22nd October, says:—From the evidence adduced in the Hanmantráo case it can well be said that Mr. Crawford received bribes through Hanmantráo for appointing Mr. Dabir as Mámlatdár and for cancelling the transfer of Mr. Sindekar. The *Times of India* and papers of its class may say what they like and the *Pioneer* may abuse the Bombay Government as much as it pleases, but the people are convinced that Mr. Crawford received bribes. That a high Government officer like Mr. Crawford, whose position is equal to the Revenue Commissioner at Amráoti, should take bribes is a thing that tarnishes the reputation not of Mr. Crawford alone but also of the British Government. The people in the Bombay Presidency know that such has been the conduct of Mr. Crawford from the first and that he has so behaved wherever he has served. On a little thought one will know the reasons why the corruption of Mr. Crawford remained so long unexposed. Mr. Crawford was not a petty Government officer. He was next to His Excellency the Governor in rank. It can easily be imagined how difficult it is to prove the charge of bribery against such a high European officer. Who would be ready to suffer the consequences in case the charges were not proved, particularly in the case of an influential, able and shrewd officer like Mr. Crawford? But now Nemesis has overtaken him. The *Times of India* and others of its type may complain as loudly as they can and say that the charges against Mr. Crawford are the outcome of conspiracy of Bráhmans. We should have been very glad if Bráhmans had been fortunate enough to get the credit of exposing Mr. Crawford. How can men other than His Excellency Lord Reay, who is very just, get that credit? Complaints of bribery against Mr. Crawford might have many a time reached the ears of a former Governor and also those of His Excellency Lord Reay. Government officers also suspected that there was something besides his salary which enabled Mr. Crawford to live like a king and to give large entertainments. But what could the Governor do? Evidence sufficient to prove the charge must be forthcoming. Up to this time Mr. Crawford has made money in the disposal of *watan* and *inám* cases and in both these matters the people had not to suffer. It was the Government which suffered and so his conduct remained unexposed. But recently the Sáheb hit upon a new system of making money in filling the posts of Mámlatdárs and in ordering their transfers. Latterly it was openly talked of in Poona that the place of a Tahsildár (Mámlatdár) can be had for Rs. 3,000! If a Native in a high position like that of Mr. Crawford had been accused of bribery, Anglo-Indian newspapers would have said that the Natives are unfit for high posts and that they receive bribes. But fortunately the officer in the present case is a European of high position. If such charges had been brought against a Native officer, the Natives would have had to give up all hope of getting high posts under Government for a century. Englishmen called Bráhmans cunning and disloyal, because the notorious dacoit, Vásudev Balvant Phadke of Poona, was a Bráhman, and so the people have now ground to say that European officers are cunning and corrupt. Properly speaking it is not right to say so. In this connection we cannot too highly praise His Excellency Lord Reay. The advantages of having liberal and strong-minded men at the head of Government at such critical times are best seen at present. It is very creditable to His Excellency Lord Reay that he should have resolved to

enquire into the conduct of Mr. Crawford heedless of the attacks of Anglo-Indian newspapers. The good name of the British Government is due to the love of justice entertained by the statesmen entrusted with the administration. His Excellency Lord Reay has no private grudge against Mr. Crawford. He was actuated by the love of justice in instituting enquiries into the case of Mr. Crawford, who was believed to have been tarnishing the fair name of the British Government. This was not a small work, and if His Excellency the Governor had not taken interest in this case, it would not have reached its present stage or come to the desired end. In the Hanmantráo case one thing has come to light of itself as regards corruption, viz., however highly educated a man may be, human nature is the same everywhere.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd November 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 44 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 3rd November 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	" Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	" Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	" Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	" Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	" Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	" Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	" Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	" Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	" Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	" Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	" Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	" Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
15	" Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	" Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	" Telagu Mitră	Do.	Do.	700
	MARÁTHI.			
18	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
19	" A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
20	" Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
21	" Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
22	" Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
23	" Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
24	" Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	" Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	" Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
27	" Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
28	" Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	" Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	" Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	" Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	" Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	" Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	" Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	" Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	" Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
37	" Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	" Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	" Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
40	" Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
41	" Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
42	" Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
43	" Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
44	" Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
45	" Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

CON 930—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
46	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
47	" Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
48	" Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
49	" Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
50	" Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	" Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	" Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	" Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	" Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
55	" Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
56	" Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
57	" Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	" Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
59	" Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
60	" Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
61	" Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	" Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
63	" Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
64	" Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	" Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
66	" Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
67	" Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
68	" Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
69	" Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
70	" Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
71	" Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
72	" Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
73	" Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	" Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
75	" Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
77	" Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
78	" Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
79	" Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
80	" Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
81	" Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
82	" Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
83	" Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
84	" Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
85	" Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
86	" Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
87	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
88	" Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
89	" Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
90	" Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	...
91	" A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
92	" A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
93	" Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
94	" Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
95	" Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
96	" Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
97	" Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
98	" Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
99	" Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
100	" Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
101	" Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
102	" Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
103	" Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
104	" Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
105	" Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
106	" Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
107	" Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
108	" Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
109	" Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
110	" Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
111	" Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
112	" Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,429
113	" Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
114	" Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
115	" Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
116	" Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
117	" Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
118	" Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
119	" Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
120	" Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
121	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
122	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
123	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
124	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
125	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
126	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
127	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
128	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
129	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
130	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
131	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
132	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
133	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
134	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
135	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
136	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
140	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
141	The Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Weekly	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
143	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
144	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
145	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
146	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	HINDI.			
147	The Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Fortnightly	...
	URDU.			
148	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
149	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
151	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
152	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
153	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
154	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
155	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
156	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The proclamation of 1858 and its violation by the Government.

1. The *Satyá Sudha* (61), in its issue of the 29th October, says:—What objection is there to one's saying that the Royal Proclamation of 1858 was intended only to serve the time? Instances can be found by hundreds in which Government have broken all the promises given therein. Newspapers have recently announced that Government have attached and sold by auction property belonging to a temple in the holy city of Benares. If this be true, what a grave injustice it is! At the time of the attachment it was argued on behalf of Government that the property belonged to the descendants of the Peshwás. But this reason is adduced simply to justify their act of selfishness. The property in question may have once belonged to the descendants of the Peshwás, but we do not see how Government can claim it when it is once given to a temple as *inám*. Government fully know what stuff we are made of, and so they have set aside all promises, morality, respect and fear, and have begun to fill their belly in any way they can. It would not be improper to say that this is only plundering the people by main force.

Disapproval of the intention of the India Office to sever from Bombay and to annex to the Panjáb the province of Sind.

2. The *Sind Sudhár* (156), in its issue of the 20th October, says:—After a period of full six months it is reported again that the India Office has expressed its intention of severing Sind from the presidency of Bombay and of annexing it to the Panjáb, and that the Secretary of State for India is waiting only for the opinion of the Government of India. It is also said that immediately on receipt of the recommendation of the Government of India, he will issue a proclamation for the amalgamation of Sind with the Panjáb. We cannot believe this rumour. For, only six or seven months ago we pointed out that the inhabitants of Sind were opposed to the transfer of their province to the Panjáb. The fact that only recently meetings were held in all the principal towns of this province, in which the people evinced great and lively interest and showed the several disadvantages that would accrue to the province by its amalgamation with the Panjáb, cannot be forgotten. The resolutions passed at these meetings were communicated to His Excellency the Viceroy and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by telegraph and through the medium of local newspapers. We hope that the Government of India will consider deliberately the arguments advanced by the people of Sind and disapprove of the contemplated transfer.

The recent colliery strike in England approved and the want of unity among the people of India deplored.

3. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 30th October, says:—40,000 colliery workmen in England have struck work and thereby shown to the world how to earn bread and to fight against oppression. In India oppression is exercised over the Assam *coolies*, the labourers employed in the coffee plantations in the Neilgherry and the mill-hands; they are able to retaliate, but the chief defect is want of unity. Well done, colliery workmen, who have compelled your masters to enhance your wages. The learned, the rich, the zamindárs, the artisans and others in this country are being deprived of their bread, but we have not the pluck to present a bold front. Cannot the increase in taxes like that on salt and the repeal of the import duties on European cotton goods be said to deprive the people of their bread?

Taxation with the consent of the representatives of the people recommended.

4. The *A'ryávart* (19), in its issue of the 27th October, says:—The heavy taxes which we have to pay to Government should be imposed with the consent of the majority of our representatives, as is the case with municipal taxes. When this is done, it will not matter if we are made to pay more taxes than we do at present. The Indian National Congress should duly consider this matter, and Government should consult it in the matter of the budget, wars, imposition of taxes, home charges, &c. Good things are generally approved of by all, and so Government and the Congress will not differ in matters which are good alike to India and to England.

Remarks on the titles conferred on His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

5. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 28th October, writes:—When our children's children will read in history of the creation of an Earldom of Ava by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, what deeds of prowess will be conjured up before their mental vision! Will they know that it was not to commemorate gallant deeds, but to disguise the defeat of a promising career that Her Majesty was graciously pleased to command the assumption of the title? Will they be able to tell what hopes were buried, what interests left to moulder and what claims of justice between race and race entombed under the cloak tawdrily braided with the title of Earl of Ava? But it is best so. The reproach should not descend, and it is enough if the Marquisate bestowed upon the honoured name of Dufferin should have tagged on it the little word "Ava" to remind only the present incumbent of unfortunate blunders committed in a great position. Marquis of Mandalay, as recommended by us only the other day, would have sounded better; but a wiser head would appear to have devised that even the name which might serve to call to mind Burmah should be as trivial as miscalled conquest. [Several other papers write disapprovingly of the new titles conferred upon His Excellency Lord Dufferin by Her Majesty the Queen and of His Excellency's career as Viceroy of India.]

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th October, says:—We are far from grudging His Excellency the Viceroy his recent elevation, which is certainly not of his own seeking. Nor can we dispute the right of the Ministry to recognize his claim. But we would fain wish that this recognition were understood as covering Lord Dufferin's services to the British Empire as a whole, sometimes at the expense of a portion thereof, rather than any signal services rendered to India itself. The Marquisate probably takes stock of many years of arduous labour before the Earl of Dufferin came out to this part of the Empire. We must not be mistaken as implying that His Excellency has had any but the kindliest feeling towards India, or that he has worked less anxiously for Indian interests than he did before for others. It was perhaps his misfortune to take modern India to be a purely Asiatic nation, and under this impression to seek to apply to its administration such Asiatic principles and methods of government as were acquired elsewhere and in another capacity than as a ruler of men. For weal or for woe the political aspirations of "India of the Queen" are making for a form of government wider than the widest range of oriental despotism,—that afforded by Akbar. We believe Lord Dufferin tried hard, soon after his arrival, to follow the current of the more important of popular movements in this country. But it appears that he found it all to be too much of a puzzle for him—the most advanced notions of political freedom side by side with the most conservative of social instincts. Whenever he has walked in the steps of his noble predecessor,—for the latest instance, in his inquiry into the economic condition of our people,—he has done well enough. In many things he did not, perhaps could not under the circumstances, follow the old land-marks. Hence the difference, to us, between him and Lord Ripon. Titles of honour are generally marks of appreciation. To such an expression of the Queen-Empress's favour the retiring Viceroy is richly entitled, as also to the confidence of the Conservative ministry which he has served with singular fidelity. To those who ask why Lord Ripon's superior claims have been overlooked, our answer is that his ideas of discipline differed widely from those of his distinguished successor. For this and other reasons the question is hardly worth asking.

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 29th October, writes:—Lord Dufferin's career in India has, it is true, not been of so successful or glorious a character as to deserve the mark of favour which Her Majesty the Queen has shown His Lordship by conferring on him the title of Marquis; and people are justified in asking why the services of Lord Ripon, the policy and principles of whose Viceregal career afforded the best and noblest vindication and justification of England's rule in India, were not similarly recognised and rewarded by our Sovereign. Lord Dufferin, however, has been more fortunate, because he has won for the Queen-Empress a new territory, and thus extended her domains,

and in these days of conquests and annexations, the acquisition of Upper Burmah counted for perhaps a great deal more in the eyes of Lord Salisbury's Ministry than the less ambitious but more substantial policy of ruling the people of India without adding to their financial embarrassments. However, even Lord Lytton was raised in the peerage when he returned to England; and seeing that Lord Dufferin has not proved so mischievous as Lord Lytton, and that we are now ruled by a Ministry which is fond of conquests, we need not be surprised or pained either that the present Viceroy has got a lift in the peerage too.

8. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 28th October, observes :—One good turn deserves another, and we therefore are not at all surprised to see Her Majesty the Queen honouring Lord Dufferin with a Marquisate and a new Earldom. The new Marquis has been thus publicly rewarded for the speedy way in which he has managed to annex Upper Burmah. Comparing the administrations of Lords Ripon and Dufferin we find that whereas the former managed to make the natives of India more attached to the Crown and opened a way to a further strengthening of the bonds of love, the latter has no doubt added to the glory of the Crown by the annexation of a new province, and that too without creating any very grave scandal. In his internal administration Lord Dufferin has not fulfilled the high hopes once entertained of him. Of course we are free to confess that with all his failures he stands far superior to Lord Lytton, that his administration has not taken any decidedly retrograde steps, and that financial difficulties have restrained his power of doing good. But then with regard to the latter we must say that these financial difficulties were added to by His Lordship's foreign policy. So then, after making all possible concessions we cannot but give it as our opinion that the honours conferred upon the Viceroy are more the expression of Her Majesty's good will and gratitude, if we may say so, than any return for good public service. Viewed in this light we do not grudge His Lordship the honour.

9. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 27th October, writes :—"Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been pleased to confer upon His Excellency the Viceroy the honour of a Marquisate and an Earldom, with the title of Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava in the peerage of the United Kingdom, which latter titles His Excellency has assumed by Her Majesty's express command." Marquis of Ava and Earl of Ava! That is fairly enough to take one's breath away. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is incapable of perpetrating a joke, especially against her Viceroy, or otherwise it would be regarded as an excellent one. But why Marquis of Ava and not of Mandalay? One of Lord Dufferin's admirers in the Town Hall meeting at Calcutta designated His Lordship Duke of Mandalay, and the prophecy has been very nearly fulfilled. We congratulate His Excellency on the very novel and very appropriate honour conferred upon him, and we trust that his precedent will be followed. It would have been even more appropriate if Lord Dufferin had been styled Marquis of Mandalay and Earl of Ava. That would have been a clear and specific distinction. Lord Lytton was created an Earl when he left India, but no appropriate title was conferred upon him. If he had been styled Earl of Maiwand or Earl of Ali Musjid, the history of his distinction could have been always easily traced. Lord Dalhousie deserved a great many titles of this kind, but did not unfortunately get any. He could have been fitly created Marquis of Oudh and Earl of Nágpur, but he was merely made a Marquis in his own name. Lord Dufferin is singularly fortunate.

The demand of the Imperial Government calling upon the Bombay Government to raise an additional 20 lákhs of revenue disapproved.

10. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 24th October, writes :—The Imperial Government have called upon the Bombay Government to raise an additional 20 lákhs of revenue by local taxation. It will be remembered that at the last revision of provincial contracts the balance that the Bombay Government had in hand was called in by the Imperial Government. Mr. Ashburner foresaw the probability of this and urged the expenditure of the surplus balances on local wants, but saving principles and Mr. Nugent prevailed, and so Bombay saved

and had to sacrifice provincial revenues to Imperial greed. The Imperial Government seem to think that compared with Bengal and other provinces the Bombay Government raise very little, but they forget that the Permanent Settlement in Bengal allows more margin for additional cesses, while in this presidency the system of periodical revision of settlement and revenue constantly narrows the margin and whittles down the savings of the *rayats*. Are the Bombay Government to go back to the ways of the Peshwa to squeeze money by extra cesses?

Appointment of Natives as High Court Judges.

11. The *Yajdán Parast* (139), in its issue of the 28th October, says:—The Native public will thank the Government of His Excellency Lord Dufferin for the appointment of another Native Judge to the Calcutta High Court Bench in the person of Bábu Gurudás Bannerji. The proportion of Native Judges to that of Europeans on the Benches of the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad High Courts is very trifling, and it is advisable that high posts in the High Courts should be thrown open more freely to deserving Natives. We hope that the Supreme Government will add to the satisfaction already given to the Native public by this nomination by appointing Bábu Parotal Chandar Chaterji to the Bench of the Panjáb Chief Court as recommended by Sir James Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, and approved of by the Judges of the Chief Court there. The paper advocates the appointment of a Native to the Bombay High Court Bench to act in place of the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, shortly proceeding to England on leave, instead of nominating Mr. Candy, the Sessions Judge of Poona, to it, as rumoured, and remarks that Mr. Badrudin Tyebji, Mr. K. T. Telang or Mr. Phirozsháh M. Mehta will prove an ornament on the local High Court Bench.

Approval of the appointment of a committee to enquire into the working of jails in India and remarks in connection therewith.

12. The *Jagan Mitrá* (35), in its issue of the 29th October, approves of the appointment of a committee to enquire into the working of the jails in India and says:—We have heard that prisoners are not now-a-days supplied with sufficient and properly-cooked food. Each officer wants to make some reform in the arrangements of his predecessor, and that too in the direction of curtailment. Government being anxious to retrench their expenditure, such officers are liked by them. Expenditure is retrenched only so far as it affects Natives alone. The last two officers in charge of the Ratnágiri Jail reduced the supply of fuel required for cooking the food of prisoners and ordered an inferior kind of rice to be supplied. They were of opinion that Natives required neither milk nor flesh. We are sure that Government will duly consider the state of prisoners, if it be correctly brought to their notice. Natives are after all human beings and so they must be supplied with all sorts of food suited to them. Now-a-days the reports of commissions of enquiry are not as they ought to be. They are simply farcical and the money spent on the commissions is simply wasted. We hope that the committee in question will discharge its duty properly and relieve the prisoners from their present miserable condition.

Necessity for segregating lepers in India pointed out.

13. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 27th October, says that the segregation of lepers in India is quite necessary in the interests of society and that Government is bound to have hospitals built for them.

The National Congress movement in India and public support.

14. The *Gujarát Gazette* (79), in its issue of the 1st November, writes:—It is a happy sign for the success of the Indian National Congress that an English gentleman, a wealthy merchant in Calcutta, is to preside over its deliberations at Allahabad. It is a silent repudiation of the contention of Sir Syed Ahmed and his followers, who have been straining every nerve to represent the Congress as a sectional movement. If Europeans, who have only lately adopted India as their mother-country, find no reason to withhold their help from the Congressionists, how much stronger reason have

the Mahomedans to join it, who have lived centuries together, and, be it admitted to their credit, lived in peace and happiness in India. [The *Gujaráti* (105), in its issue of the 28th October, approves of the different castes among the Hindus being made to help the cause of the Indian National Congress, and observes that until the leading members of the different castes are made to take part in the Congress movement, the middle classes among the Hindus cannot be won over to it, and that until this is done and pecuniary aid is secured from the mercantile and the uneducated classes, the political movements in India cannot be regarded as having acquired a sound footing.]

Appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi to the Bombay Legislative Council disapproved because of his position as Deputy Collector.

15. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 25th October, says:—It is but natural that we should be glad at the appointment to the Bombay Legislative Council of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi, Deputy Collector, Belgaum, but at the same time we cannot blame Anglo-Indian newspapers for making unfavourable comments upon it. The appointment of a Deputy Collector to the Legislative Council will lower the position of Councillors, and moreover, the present nominee, not being an independent man, will have to shape his course according to the will of his superiors. We do not think that His Excellency Lord Reay could not have found in the Southern Division any one more fit for the post than the Ráo Bahádur. If it was His Excellency's desire to appoint a representative of the backward classes, the Desái of Wantamuri was quite a fit representative. The Desái belongs to a non-Brahmanic caste, is the Chief of a State and has passed the Barrister's examination in England. Such a man should not have been forgotten. Anglo-Indian newspapers have not questioned the abilities of Ráo Bahádur-Gilganchi. What they say is that a man in his position should not have been appointed to the Legislative Council. Knowing that what has been done will not be undone, we suggest to Government that they should exercise greater caution in future in making such appointments.

A request to Government to bring European Civilians as witnesses in the Crawford case.

16. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 28th October, writes:—We have sufficient grounds to suppose that those who are pushing inquiries and preparing cases against Mr. Crawford have no desire to wound, as far as possible the self-complacency or the reputation of certain classes. If we examine carefully the list of witnesses brought forward, we find that most of these are Bráhmans. Outsiders are very likely to interpret this as evidence of the supple nature of that class. We shall not stop to point out the unreasonableness of such an inference. What we mean to say is that if rumours are to be believed, then no class of Native society will be found to be free from the charge and that the prosecution should not weaken its case by injudiciously restricting its selection of witnesses to a particular class. The system of extortion was almost perfected, they say, and the avenues to the Commissioner's favours were guarded by greedy men who most mercilessly fleeced any people who wanted to bask in the sunshine. Several times has it been suggested that other classes too had been as deeply involved as the Bráhmans. But these suggestions have been ignored. It was after a good deal of hot discussion that the name of Mr. Khárkar, the Alienation Assistant, was put in and Mr. Pocháji is nowhere to be found even now. We sincerely regret that such a partisanship should be betrayed by those who are ostensibly fighting for the cause of truth and justice. Then there is the evident reluctance to bring in European witnesses. It is impossible to believe that the Collectors and Assistant Collectors did not hear rumours of the doings in Poona. From the irregularities in the appointments and the decisions in *watan* cases they could not but have formed their own conclusions. They would be the best witnesses to prove if there was any difference between the system of Mr. Robertson and that of Mr. Crawford, and if there was, what the difference meant. Then again one would like to know if they heard no complaints of the hardships to which their subordinates were subject. Then these civilians would be able to say if the appointments and frequent changes were all called for by administrative exigencies. If our information be correct, in many cases these appointments and changes led to serious administrative

inconvenience. Did the Collectors protest invariably? If not, why not? Did not some put aggrieved parties "in the way" of getting their wrongs righted? In fact, the evidence of the civilian subordinates of Mr. Crawford would be of the greatest use in clearing up many points.

Application against Government servants who have confessed having given bribes to Mr. Crawford, and its rejection by Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona.

17. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 28th October, refers to the dismissal under Section 203 of the Indian Penal Code, by Mr. Vidal, of the application made by one Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe of Poona against the Mámlatdárs who have confessed in the Hanmantráo case to have given bribes to Mr. Crawford, and says:—In Section 203 of the Indian Penal Code it is stated that a Magistrate may reject applications like the one above referred to, if he thinks that the charges will not be proved. But in the present case this section is not at all applicable, as the charges have already been proved before the same Magistrate. If, notwithstanding all this, the Magistrate has rejected the application, the connection of the persons accused by G. N. Sáthe with the Crawford case must be the only reason, if there be any, for his doing so. We have not seen any section in the law under which they can be pardoned. It will never be in accordance with justice to acquit such offenders under any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code, and so long as this cannot be done the suspicion in the minds of the people will not be removed. The said G. N. Sáthe has sent a registered reply to the decision of the Magistrate, but we do not think that it will be of any use. We cannot say that Mr. Sáthe has committed any mistake in this case. He has acted in accordance with his sense of justice in what he has done. The decision of the Magistrate is also quite right, but it cannot be said that it is in accordance with the law. Instead of allowing such confusion to take place at present, it would be convenient both to the people and Government officers if Government issued a special resolution in this matter.

Question as to the ownership of certain public buildings in Bombay.

18. The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 28th October, writes:—It is instructive to notice how public liberality is apt to be forgotten as time grows older, and how works of public utility, which were the gifts of some of our citizens wholly or in part, give rise to doubts as to their ownership after the lapse of a few years. Take, for instance, the question discussed at the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday regarding the Wellington fountain which spouts forth its refreshing sprays, that is, whenever it pleases the municipal authorities to supply it with water, in the grand square opposite the Sailors' Home. The city fathers, when they asked the Municipal Commissioner to report within six months as to the ownership of the fountain before thinking of removing it to another site, ought to have been free from any doubts, on that point at least, in regard to this work. For the fountain which was erected some thirty years ago was subscribed to by the people of Bombay of a previous generation, in memory of the great hero of Waterloo, who was personally known to them and whose revered memory has been renewed by the presence in our midst of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to whom the iron duke had stood god-father at his birth. The ownership of the fountain, therefore, vests in the public and the authorities that be had better bear that circumstance in mind before they decide upon either abolishing the memorial altogether or transporting it to some other place. We are glad that at the Corporation, on Thursday, Colonel Merewether raised a protest against such meddlesome interference with public memorials. But the above is not the only instance of public benefactions forgotten and buried in oblivion. The queer-looking, old ice-house opposite the Dockyard is now a private property, having been disposed of by Government, who were its self-constituted owners. It is not, we think, generally known that this quaint structure was first raised by public subscription in Bombay in appreciation of the great boon which its inhabitants expected to enjoy in consequence of the importation from America of ice in this tropical country. The old Sailors' Home building on the Esplanade Cross-road opposite the Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital, wherein the Volunteer head-quarters are located at present, is in the market for sale by Government as a valuable property belong-

ing to them. Few persons now remember the fact that this building was also raised by public subscription to provide accommodation for the homeless Jack Tars who wandered about in the back slums of the city, much to their own degradation and to the terror of the "mild Hindu" women in particular, who dreaded, often without cause, the advent of Jack in their quarters. However strange it may appear, the Cathedral is in the same way partly indebted to the generosity of the Native inhabitants of this city. Not only does the fountain in the compound of the Cathedral owe its origin to a liberal Pársi citizen who built it at his cost within our own recollection, but the very tower of this venerated pile was subscribed to by some of our Shettiás only a generation ago, and they supplied it with a clock which was then the first of its kind in the city. The Town Hall, again, to the ownership of which Government seem to claim an exclusive right, was also built in addition to what was expended by the State, partly by public subscription and partly by a State lottery. Another useful public work, the Apollo pier, had in early days of its existence the support of public subscriptions, and however much it has since been widened and enlarged by the Port Trust of the present day, we must not be oblivious of the common gratitude we owe to those dead and gone who assisted in the construction of this and so many other works of public utility in this city.

Disapproval of the sudden transfer of Mr. B. M. Mody, Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach.

19. Mr. N. S. Ginwalla, writing to the *Indian Spectator* (1) in its issue of the 28th October, says:—The sudden transfer of Mr. Bomanji Mody, the Huzur Deputy Collector of Broach, to Ahmedabad, has thrown into grief the entire population of the city, and a public memorial has been sent to Government on the subject. It is now a year and a half since Government decided on a similar transfer which was subsequently cancelled by the thoughtful head of it, His Excellency Lord Reay. There is no sufficient and efficient police force or garrison for the safety of the city of Broach, and the presence of an able, experienced, and intelligent Native official like Mr. Mody at times of trouble is a sure guarantee for public safety and peace. Who has not heard of the famous Talávia riots at Broach about three years ago? The unique courage and coolness shown by Mr. Mody (Mr. Mody is an excellent rider—a quality essentially necessary in a mofussil Magistrate) at the time is still fresh in the memory of every one and is not quite an event of the past and needs no comments from me. It is no part of my business to say what would have happened but for the timely presence of such a brave and intrepid man like Mr. Mody there. I need not go over again the beaten ground and revive unpleasant memories, as His Excellency knows all about it. His Excellency was so much pleased at the conspicuous act of bravery (Mr. Mody was saved by a miracle) and coolness on the part of Mr. Mody that the last time His Excellency was at Broach, he thanked him most heartily in the presence of hundreds of people and caught him by both his hands and shook them warmly. While the transfer of such a worthy servant was wisely cancelled at the time in compliance with the earnest wishes of the people, the former decision should not have been revived so soon as this. Before it is carried out in hot haste, it should be reconsidered and rescinded and Mr. Mody should be confirmed in his present appointment for (say) five years at least, whereby I am sure Government will have little to lose and much to gain. I am in sincere hope that Government will for the nonce change their decision in deference to the wishes of the people, and will mightily please them by cancelling their orders for Mr. Mody's transfer to Ahmedabad. Before I close this short letter let me say, in the words of the little hero in the anecdote, Mr. Mody has never refused to obey Government orders, and has not only tried to do his duty as a public servant faithfully, but has also learned when to say "No." Government will be committing a great mistake if they transfer Mr. Mody at a time when famine is staring us in the face.

20. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 24th October, writes:—It is remarkable that the three districts in the presidency proper most threatened by scarcity are administered by ex-Sind officers: Mr. James is at Ahmedabad, Mr. Jenkins is at Baroda (which is in the Western Presidency, if not under the

Government of Bombay), and Dr. Pollen is at Broach. All these officers are doing their utmost, but they must be loyally supported by Government. To judge from the recent transfers from Broach it does not look as if Government fully appreciate the gravity of the situation. The covenanted Assistant Collector of Broach has been appointed Secretary to the Crawford Commission and the Huzur Deputy Collector has been transferred to another district. Both measures appear very inconsiderate, remembering that the Collector is a new man and ought to get the full benefit of assistants having local experience.

Disapproval of the practice of placing Deputy Collectors in Sind under Assistant Collectors.

21. The same newspaper writes:—We would respectfully draw the attention of the Bombay Government to the practice in this province of placing Deputy Collectors under Assistant Collectors. This has been sometimes done and there is no guarantee that it will not be repeated. In the presidency proper as well as in other parts of the country such a thing is unknown, and we believe there are standing Government orders to this effect. An Assistant Collector is ordinarily placed in charge of a sub-division, but a Deputy Collector is never placed under him as his assistant. The only difference between a Deputy Collector and an Assistant Collector is that the former is an uncovenanted and the latter a covenanted officer. A Deputy Collector can be placed in charge of a sub-division just as well as an Assistant Collector. If the practice of placing Deputy Collectors under Assistant Collectors is unknown in the presidency proper, it should have been never known in Sind, where, while the status of the Deputy Collectors is the same as that of Deputy Collectors in the presidency, the status of Assistant Collectors is not the same as that of Assistant Collectors in the presidency. The members of the Sind Commission, except a few covenanted civilians, have no special qualifications, and, as far as competitive examinations or departmental tests go, are in no way superior to the Deputy Collectors. For the sake of bare justice it is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will not consent to place a Deputy Collector in subordination to an Assistant Collector again.

Complaint about strictness in the recovery of the land revenue assessment in the Surat District.

22. In its local columns, the *Gujarát Mitră* (80) of Surat of the 28th October writes:—It is rumoured that by the order of the Collector the Assistant Collectors have issued orders to the táluka Mámlatdárs and the latter to the Talátis that the standing crops should not be allowed to be removed until after the payment of the *kist* (instalment) now due. It is said that this order is to be enforced against those who are not likely to pay the *kist*. The poor *rayats* will certainly suffer by it. Its promulgation at a time when remissions ought to be granted may be said to be tyrannical.

Distress in the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

23. The *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 31st October, says:—Distress has begun to be felt in many parts of the Bombay and Madras presidencies, but it is strange that both these administrations have not set to the work of affording relief to the famine-stricken people in order to save them from the miseries and havoc which they would otherwise be exposed to. Since the famine insurance fund has been spent on the frontier defence works the Government of India ought to extend early help to Madras and Bombay in connection with the coming famine. The Bombay Government will, it is hoped, not fail to see that the distressed poor of Káthiáwár receive due help from the Native Chiefs of that province whose subjects they are.

Distress in Gujarát.

24. The *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 30th October, says:—Distress has begun to be felt in the Gujarát districts among the agricultural and labouring poor, and the district officials have been collecting particulars about its extent and severity. The Collector of Surat alone is reported to have convened the district local board with the object of taking relief measures. Famine is almost certain to visit these districts with a good deal of severity as time elapses, and it is highly desirable that Government should adopt without loss of time proper measures for the relief of the distressed poor.

25. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (109), in its issue of the 30th October, says:—Considerable distress prevails in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Panch Mahâls. The villages are being deserted, the *rayats* going in search of food. No steps seem to have been as yet taken for affording relief to the distressed poor.

Distress in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Panch Mahâls.

26. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 30th October, says that people from Káthiáwár have begun to arrive in Bombay owing to the famine there, that the Bombay Government should compel the Káthiáwári Princes to open relief works in their States and that railways should be constructed between Bhávnagar and Mahuva, Sihor and Pálitána, and Dhoráji and Jámnagar, in order to give relief to the people of the Bhávnagar, Pálitána and Jámnagar States. It adds that it is the duty of the Native Princes to protect their subjects at the present time of distress.

Distress in Káthiáwár and the duty of the Native Princes in that province.

27. The *Gujarát Gazette* (79), in its issue of the 1st November, writes:—The scarcity of corn and water continues almost the same. The *Káthiáwár Times* is loudly calling for the scheme of supplying water from the Lalpuri, a small river at the distance of two miles from Rájkot, to the civil station, where the scarcity of water is most keenly felt. Government ought to look to it, or else sooner or later the civil station will be visited by a drought.

A suggestion in connection with the supply of water in Rájkot.

28. A correspondent of the *Sind Sudhár* (156), in its issue of the 13th October, intimates that it would be far better if the clearance of small canals were handed over to zamindárs and if in consideration of that they were charged less revenue. In the event of many zamindárs being partners of a canal, the chief shareholder could, observes the writer, demand proportionate labour from the other co-sharers. Large Government canals should remain in the hands of engineers and their clearance should be done by them and never be farmed out to zamindárs. Such an arrangement would secure better clearance and prevent complaints.

A suggestion to Government regarding the clearance of canals in Sind.

29. The *Yajdán Parast* (139), in its issue of the 28th October, refers to the recent fire in Bhángwádi situated on the Kálbádevi Road, Bombay, in a godown stored with crackers, points out the necessity for storing such combustible articles far from thickly-populated quarters, and hopes that the authorities concerned will speedily take precautionary measures for the public safety.

The recent fire in Bhángwádi, Bombay, and the storage of fireworks in populated quarters.

30. The *Muin-ul-Islám* (155), in its issue of the 12th October, says:—A complaint was filed in the court of the Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Brayson, against Lachmansing, head constable, on the 26th September 1888. The complainant was examined on the 27th, after which the case was referred to the second class Magistrate for summary trial. It will be reported after it is completed. The facts of the case are: The accused are Lachmansing, Jado, Shekh Warial Wasayo, Shekh Ahmed and Shekh Rihar. Lachmansing caused a severe beating to be inflicted on Biro, son of Abrahim Magvan, resident of village Vadhan, táluka Hyderabad, inflicted hard torture on him and put on him such indignities, as it would be indecent to describe and the very name of which shocks human ears. We hope that the accused Lachmansing will meet with a due reward for his roguish acts in the courts of the British Government which may serve as a terror to other miscreants. It appears from the letter of the correspondent that Lachmansing is still frightening simple and ignorant people of villages. He says he does all these things in obedience to the orders of the Police Superintendent. But thereby he brings the name of his officer into discredit. The Police Superintendent is therefore bound to look to this, and to mete

Complaints against Mr. Lachmansing, the head constable at Karáchi, and remarks thereon.

out a punishment to him which may set him to rights. An exemplary chastisement awarded to him would show him what it is to impute such illegal and oppressive orders to civilized European officers. It surprises us to see why this Lachmansing is still at large. Mr. Brayson should keep this man under restraint and prevent him from doing harm to poor villagers, which he is still doing. Many complaints are brought against him.

Alleged high-handed conduct of the police at Yeola, in the Násik District.

31. A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 29th October, bitterly complains of the conduct of the Yeola police in keeping without any reason a police guard at the house of Mr. Velchand Rangildás, a respectable Bania and a wealthy merchant in the town, and prohibiting the members of his family from leaving the house or others from entering it for some time, and says that although the policemen who were watching the house first said that they had been directed by the Magistrate to do so, yet on enquiry it was known that neither the Magistrate nor the Faujdár had ordered the guard and that this high-handed conduct of the police has created a commotion in the town and made the minds of the people uneasy, and requests Government to order an enquiry into the matter.

Thefts in Ahmedabad and the local police.

32. The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 1st November, says that of late many thefts have been committed in the suburbs of the town, that the police arrangements are defective, and that relief should be afforded to the distressed poor.

A suggestion to raise the salaries of the employés in the Postal Department.

33. The *Sind Sudhár* (156), in its issue of the 27th October, says:—It is remarkable that the responsibilities of the Postal employés are daily increasing and that the salaries at present drawn by them are very small in proportion to the work done by them. Although considerable additional work has been imposed upon the sub-posmasters, yet no steps have been taken to raise their pay. In former times, when they were not required to do the savings bank or the money order business, they were, we hear, allowed an annual increment of Rs. 2. It is greatly to be wondered at that though the above-mentioned additional duties imposed upon the sub-postmasters yield immense profits to the State, no steps should be taken to increase their pay. It behoves the Deputy Post Master General to see to this. Another hardship to which the employés of this department are subjected is that they get leave of no kind. As the Postal Department is also a Government Department there is no reason why its employés should not be treated like servants of Government in other departments.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

The new Indian Railways Bill commented upon.

34. In a notice of the Bill to consolidate, amend and add to the law relating to railways in India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (93), in its issue of the 2nd November, says:—The provision in the Bill reserving to Government the right of fixing the maximum and minimum rates of fares and charges for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods is appropriate, with the exception that there is no need of fixing minimum rates, which should be left to the discretion of railway administrations, as they are sure to fix them with due regard to their own interests. It is also good that Government should have retained authority to compel railway administrations to increase the number of trains whenever and wherever it may be desirable to afford more convenience. Instead of making specific rules against overcrowding in carriages, the matter has been left more to the good sense of the railway authorities than to anything else, but these authorities have not yet given proof of their exercising it properly. The number of passengers to be carried in each carriage is not fixed with due regard to their convenience. The Bill ought therefore to contain a provision reserving to Government the right to fix the number of seats in each compartment. As regards the unreasonable objections frequently raised by some first-class European passengers to admitting Native passengers into the compartments occupied by them, it would be well if the new law provided for the reservation of different com-

partments for Europeans and Natives. [The *Rást Goftár* (84), in its issue of the 28th October, says that the new principle introduced into the Indian Railways Bill of having complaints against railway companies decided by a commission should not be passed over without sufficient discussion, and that it is necessary that further explanation should be given as regards the railway commission being invested with the powers of the ordinary law-courts. The paper adds that the convenience of third-class passengers, who form the bulk of the traffic, ought to be better attended to than at present, and that there is much room for so doing in the new Bill, and asks whether the unpleasantness and dissatisfaction caused by the different treatment given to European and Native passengers cannot be remedied by law.]

Part III.—*Education.*

Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the Poona High School and a suggestion to postpone the final decision in the matter until the arrival of Sir Raymond West.

35. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 28th October, writes:—The vacancy caused in the head mastership of the Poona High School by the recent death of Mr. Mahádev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., is not going to be filled up, for the Director of Public Instruction is understood to have availed himself of this opportunity to submit for the favourable consideration of the Bombay Government a startling proposal that the Poona High School should be altogether abolished. What the decision of the Bombay Government is likely to be cannot now be said with any certainty. Mr. Chatfield has, however, directed Mr. Ganesh Janárdan Agáshe, B.A., First Assistant now in charge of the High School, to stop all fresh admissions to it. It is even reported that some of the lowest assistants, who do not hold *pucca* appointments, have been served with notices to the effect that after a certain specified date their services will be dispensed with. Mr. Chatfield's proposal has been based, it is understood, on the recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1886, which suggested that Government should either withdraw altogether from the charge of the Elphinstone and Poona High Schools, or, as an alternative, should allow them to be converted into aided institutions. Both Sir William Hunter and Mr. M. G. Ránade, as members of the Finance Committee, recorded a strong dissent from this and other educational proposals of their colleagues, and it is not yet known whether the Government of India accepted the proposals of the majority in this respect. On the contrary, we shall not be surprised to learn that the Government of India have expressed no opinion on the subject. Be that as it may, it is rather surprising that Mr. Chatfield should have initiated such a proposal. The Bombay Provincial Committee of the Education Commission of 1882, which was certainly more competent to advise on such a subject than the Finance Committee, distinctly and in unequivocal terms deprecated any such measure. And in spite of authoritative advice which the whole body of the Commission subsequently endorsed, it is now proposed to allow the Poona High School to die a slow death. It is really an irony of fate that such proposals should be even seriously entertained during the administration of such an eminent educationist as His Excellency Lord Reay. His Lordship has been specially unfortunate in his educational policy. It is to be hoped that no final decision will be arrived at till the return of the Honourable Sir Raymond West next month from furlough.

Remarks on the proposed abolition of the Poona High School.

36. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 28th October, says:—It is rumoured that the Poona High School is to be abolished. There is no knowing what Government, which is determined upon checking the course of education in the country, will or will not do. It is thinking of suddenly destroying the work of the last fifty years.

37. Writing about the Poona High School and the proposal to abolish it, the *Kesari* (40), in its issue of the 30th October, shows by statistics that no country in Europe except Spain spends so small a share of its public revenues on education as the British Government does in India, considers the present attempt to retrench expenditure by the closing of the Poona High School to be due to the head of the Educational Department, Mr. Chatfield, not taking a

warm interest in his department, but, on the contrary, trying to tie his clogs round the necks of others, and to the pernicious habit contracted by Government of squandering hundreds of thousands of rupees on small wars and expeditions. [The *Arunodayá* (18) of the 28th October thinks it desirable that the people should take into their own hands the work of educating their children and change the present system of public instruction for one which will result in the production of patriotic men in the country, who under the present state of things are so scarce. It adds that the interests of the foreign rulers of India being different from those of the ruled, the foundations of education laid by them are defective, as will be seen from the kind of men produced at present.]

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Alleged prevalence of favouritism in the Broach Municipality.

38. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 30th October, refers to the anonymous petition of some municipal rate-payers at Broach to the municipal president of that town in connection with the appointment of a chief octroi duty inspector and a sanitary inspector, and the necessity for prohibiting the shop-keepers in the local market from letting their shops to others, which subjects were to be decided by the commissioners at a general meeting on the 25th October, and observes that it is the duty of the Bombay Government to enquire into this petition. It is, says the paper, alleged in the petition that the municipal commissioners in Broach misuse the rate-payers' money and favour their friends and acquaintances with it and that bribes are taken. Formerly the *Broach Samáchár* also complained of the prevalence of favouritism in the municipality. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will not fail to enquire into the matter.

Part V.—*Native States.*

His Highness the Rána of Porbandar and his visit to England in connection with the appointment of a Joint-Administration in his State.

39. The *Rájyabhakt* (123), in its issue of the 30th October, writes:—We cannot understand the reason why the old Rána of Porbandar should be obstructed in his desire of proceeding to England. He has been unjustly deprived of his kingdom, his private property has been seized, the promises given to him have been broken and evil has been returned for good done by him. Why should he then not be permitted to complain in connection with these matters? We recommend the Rána to come to Bombay and thence to go to England and to see who obstructs him in so doing. He is not a criminal that he should be prevented like Dhulip Sing. He need not hesitate to take proper measures to secure justice.

Alleged misconduct of Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and of the Political Agents.

40. The *Praja Mat* (121), in its issue of the 27th October, refers to the complaint regarding an officer in Káthiáwár (Colonel Watson) keeping a European mistress, thinks that it is untrue and remarks that it is probable that a Native State which may have suffered injustice at the hands of that officer has brought this allegation against him in order to ruin or disgrace him. If the complaint be true, why has not, asks the paper, the name of the woman in question been given out? It adds that the complaint that the nephew of Colonel Watson has been employed in Bhávnagar under Mr. Sims appears to be utterly groundless, for the name of the nephew ought to have been stated as well. [The *Hitechchhu* (81) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 1st November, observes that some persons say that there are many Arthur Crawfords in this country and that nobody takes them to task. The conduct of some Political Agents is, continues the writer, extremely bad. They keep illicit intercourse with unmarried women, and if the latter do not leave them when pregnant, they persuade some friendly Rája to give these women 50 or 60 thousand rupees. Why should Government look to the matter? In short, what wonder is there that wrong things should be done when lákhs of rupees are spent for the Political Agents and when they are worshipped as God? Such a talk in India, either in private or

in public, is disgraceful to Government servants. It is the duty of the Government of India to keep a confidential, secret department to find out such wicked men and to punish them.]

Disapproval of the rules passed by the Bombay Government regarding pleaders in Native States.

41. Referring to the rules for the examination of subjects of Native States who are candidates for *sanads* to practise as pleaders in any of the courts in the Native States within the political supervision of the Government of Bombay, the *Dnyán Ságar* (27), in its issue of the 29th October, says:—We cannot help remarking that the rules are not only not good in any way, but are such as have degraded the position of the rulers of Native States. Besides, we cannot conceive the reason which has led to the passing of these rules all of a sudden. Government have practically deprived Native Princes of this their small right. There is no necessity for forcing pleaders, who have passed the examination in English, on Native Princes who know only the vernacular languages spoken in their States. It is not clearly stated whether the rules are applicable to the courts of petty Inámdárs exercising civil and magisterial powers. We think that the rules would never have been passed if the position of Native Princes and all other circumstances had been duly considered. These rules are likely to create dissatisfaction in the minds of Native Princes. Instead of bringing the rules in force at once it is better, in our opinion, to first ask the Native Princes to inform Government of the inconvenience resulting from them. A candidate for the examination under the rules must be a subject of a Native State. This condition appears to us quite strange. We do not know why there should be any such condition at all. If a British subject cannot appear for the examination qualifying for pleadership in a Native State, why are the subjects of Native States allowed to appear for the examination and to practise in courts in British territory? One who has not passed his Matriculation Examination can according to the rules in question appear for the examination, but when we consider that he is to be examined in English and in the subjects required to be studied for passing a similar examination in the British territory, the concession loses its merit. The rules ought not to have been passed without consulting the Native Princes in the matter, and we suggest that they should be cancelled and that the Native Princes should be at liberty to hold examinations and to grant *sanads* to practise as pleaders in their States as they like.

Riot at Sháhápur in the Sángli State.

42. In a communicated article, the *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 26th October, gives particulars of a bloody riot which took place between a large party of Mahomedan weavers and Hindus at Sháhápur in the Native State of Sángli on the 15th idem, refers to the absence of a sufficient police force on the occasion, and remarks that this state of things shows remissness and indifference to the well-being of the subject-people on the part of the Chief and his Diván.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

10th November 1888.

is public, is disgraceful to Government servants. It is the duty of the Government of India to keep a confidential secret department to find out such wicked men and to punish them.]

Disapproval of the rules passed by the Bombay Government regarding pleaders in Native States.

11. Referring to the rules for the examination of subjects of Native States who are candidates for sanads to practise as pleaders in any of the courts in the Native States within the political supervision of the Government of Bombay, the *Dnyán Ságar* (27), in its issue of the 20th October, says:—We cannot help remarking that the rules are not only not good in any way, but are such as have degraded the position of the rulers of Native States. Besides, we cannot conceive the reason which has led to the passing of these rules all of a sudden. Government have practically deprived Native Princes of this their small right. There is no necessity for forcing pleaders, who have passed the examination in English, on Native Princes who know only the vernacular languages spoken in their States. It is not clearly stated whether the rules are applicable to the courts of petty Inámdárs exercising civil and magisterial powers. We think that the rules would never have been passed if the position of Native Princes and all other circumstances had been duly considered. These rules are likely to create dissatisfaction in the minds of Native Princes. Instead of bringing the rules in force at once it is better, in our opinion, to first ask the Native Princes to inform Government of the inconvenience resulting from them. A candidate for the examination under the rules must be a subject of a Native State. This condition appears to us quite strange. We do not know why there should be any such condition at all. If a British subject cannot appear for the examination qualifying for pleadership in a Native State, why are the subjects of Native States allowed to appear for the examination and to practise in courts in British territory? One who has not passed the Matriculation Examination can according to the rules in question appear for the examination, but when we consider that he is to be examined in English and in the subjects required to be studied for passing a similar examination in the British territory, the concession loses its merit. The rules ought not to have been passed without consulting the Native Princes in the matter, and we suggest that they should be cancelled and that the Native Princes should be at liberty to hold examinations and to grant sanads to practise as pleaders in their States as they like.

Riot at Sháhápur in the Sangli State.

12. In a communicated article, the *Shri Sayáji* (63), in its issue of the 20th October, gives particulars of a bloody riot which took place between a large party of Muhammadan weavers and Hindus at Sháhápur in the Native State of Sangli on the 13th idem, refers to the absence of a sufficient police force on the occasion, and remarks that this state of things shows remissness and indifference to the well-being of the subject people on the part of the Chief and his Diwán.

G. M. SATHE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th November 1886.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 3rd November 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India :
  The proclamation of 1858 and its violation by Government ... 5
  Taxation with the consent of the representatives of the people recommended 5
Appointments :
  Appointment of Natives as High Court Judges advocated ... 8
  Disapproval of the sudden transfer of Mr. B. M. Mody, Huzúr Deputy Collector, Broach :
    The *Indian Spectator* 11
    The *Phœnix* 11
Bombay Legislative Council: Appointment of Ráo Bahádur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi to the — disapproved because of his position as Deputy Collector 9
Canals : A suggestion to Government regarding the clearance of — in Sind 13
Colliery strike in England : The recent — approved and the want of unity among the people of India deplored 5
Deputy Collectors in Sind ; Disapproval of the practice of placing — under Assistant Collectors 12
Fires : The recent fire in Bhángwádi, Bombay, and the storage of fireworks in populated quarters 13
Indian National Congress ; The — movement and public support ... 8
Jails : Approval of the appointment of a committee to enquire into the working of — in India and remarks in connection therewith ... 8
Land revenue assessment ; Complaint against strictness in the recovery of the — in the Surat District 12
Lepers : Necessity for segregating — in India pointed out 8
Police :
  Alleged high-handed conduct of the — at Yeola in the Násik District 14
  Complaints against Mr. Lachmansing, the head constable at Karáchi, and remarks thereon 13
  Thefts in Ahmedabad and the local — 14
Postal matters : A suggestion to raise the salaries of the employés in the Postal Department 14
Provincial contracts ; The demand of the Imperial Government calling upon the Bombay Government to raise an additional 20 lákhs of revenue disapproved 7
Public buildings ; Question as to the ownership of certain — in Bombay 10
Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S. :
  A request to Government to bring European Civilians as witnesses in the Crawford case 9
  Application against Government servants who have confessed having given bribes to Mr. Crawford and its rejection by Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona 10
Transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Panjáb : Disapproval of the intention of the India Office to amalgamate Sind with the Panjáb ... 5
Viceroy of India : Remarks on the titles conferred on His Excellency Lord Dufferin ;
    The *Indian Spectator* 6
    The *Indu Prakásh* 6
    The *Mahrátta* 7
    The *Phœnix* 7
    The *Rást Goftár* 6
Want of rain ;
  A suggestion in connection with the supply of water in Rájkot ... 13
  Distress in Gujarát 12
  Distress in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Panch Mahals 13
  Distress in Káthiáwár and the duty of the Native Princes in that province 13
  Distress in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies 12

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Indian Railways Bill: The new — commented upon 14

PART III.—*Education*—

Poona High School:

- Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the — and a suggestion to postpone the final decision in the matter until the arrival of Sir Raymond West 15
- Remarks on the proposed abolition of the—
  - The *Kesari* 15
  - The *Subodh Patrika* 15

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Broach: Alleged prevalence of favouritism in the — Municipality ... 16

PART V.—*Native States*—

Káthiáwár: Alleged misconduct of Colonel Watson, Political Agent, —, and of the Political Agents 16
Pleaders in Native States: Disapproval of the rules passed by the Bombay Government regarding — 17
Porbandar: His Highness the Ráná of — and his visit to England in connection with the appointment of a Joint-Administration in his State 16
Sángli: Riot at Sháhápur in the — State 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 45 OF 1888.

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 10th November 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
	MARÁTHI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
20	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
21	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
22	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
23	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
24	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
25	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
38	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
40	„ Katáksh	Poona	Fortnightly	...
41	„ Kesari	Do.	Weekly	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Mahárashtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
45	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Mahárashtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
47	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
48	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
73	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
77	„ Vyáparottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Dárpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
85	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
86	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
88	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	...
93	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
94	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
95	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
96	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
97	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
98	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
99	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
100	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
101	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
102	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
103	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
104	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
105	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
106	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
107	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
108	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
109	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
110	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
111	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
112	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
113	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
114	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
115	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,429
116	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
117	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
119	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
123	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
127	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
128	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
129	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
130	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
131	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
132	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
133	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
134	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
135	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
136	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
137	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
138	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
139	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
140	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
142	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
143	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Weekly	100
145	„ Kannadă Suvarte	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
146	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
151	The Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Fortnightly	400
	URDU.			
152	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
153	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
154	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
155	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
156	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
157	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—[illegible] and the Public Administration.

1. The *[illegible]* ([illegible]), in its issue of the 1st [illegible], says:—Whether [illegible] Government [illegible] is [illegible] and the administration. The public debt is [illegible] getting [illegible] every year [illegible] during which Government does not issue [illegible]. The [illegible] with a view to [illegible] in the [illegible] of the agricultural [illegible] but nobody [illegible] how it [illegible] though the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] has [illegible] from [illegible] while the Government of [illegible] for [illegible] advertisement. [illegible] The [illegible] for the [illegible] of India to [illegible] themselves [illegible]. We [illegible] that it should [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] out of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible].

2. The [illegible] ([illegible]), in its issue of the [illegible], writes:—Through the [illegible] both the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] His Majesty the [illegible] and [illegible] people of [illegible] India who has been utterly [illegible] of their [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] may have [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] from the [illegible] millions of India [illegible] it [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] in the [illegible] of India [illegible] the [illegible] of India [illegible] has [illegible] his work in India [illegible].

3. The [illegible] ([illegible]), in its issue of the 4th November, writes:—It is [illegible] view that the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord [illegible] should be [illegible] the material welfare of the [illegible]. [illegible] we are [illegible] the progress of the [illegible] of [illegible] which have [illegible] from the [illegible] has [illegible] with the [illegible] of day. Whether it is the [illegible] of education or [illegible] of agricultural [illegible] it [illegible] that the [illegible] the [illegible] questions that have [illegible] with that broad statesmanship which [illegible]. Without [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] it may be observed that much of the [illegible] that have [illegible] upon their [illegible] might have been reserved for more [illegible]. Anyhow, we cannot say that the publication of these [illegible] has in any way enhanced the reputation of the Viceroy as a practical statesman who has thoroughly understood the ways of the country and its people, and is really [illegible] to [illegible] the needs [illegible] them. [illegible] they have an academical interest, and even that in some cases [illegible]. The resolution published on the 20th ultimo, with regard to the condition of the agricultural class, appears to be no exception to the general observation. It is to be feared that the administration is either weak or at the mercy of others on the question of domestic reforms. Whatever ability it may possess is more or less wasted on

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Extravagance of Government.

1. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (45), in its issue of the 1st November, says:—Whether rain falls or does not fall, Government looks only to its treasury and the administration. Its public debt is therefore getting heavier every year. Not a year passes during which Government does not issue a new loan. The State passes new laws with a view to prevent indebtedness on the part of the agriculturists, but nobody asks how it is that though the *rayats* pay so much, the State is poor after all. Mr. Crawford is prosecuted because he took loans from persons within his jurisdiction, while the Government of India vociferously asks for loans by public advertisements. What does this shameless action mean? The outstretched hand is never withdrawn, though a time has come for the people of India to hang themselves for poverty. We make bold to tell Government that it should defray its expenses of the administration out of the receipts of income and lay by something every year.

Sharp remarks on the career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India.

2. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 8th November, writes:—Though His Excellency Lord Dufferin is claimed by both the powerful parties in England and though Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to mark her gracious appreciation of his Indian career, the people of India cannot forget that it is Lord Dufferin who has been utterly regardless of their welfare; that it was he who took up the cause of the Burmah Trading Corporation wantonly to satisfy the earth-hunger of John Bull, to conquer the country, to give a wider market to the merchant-princes of Manchester, and to glorify his Indian career; that it is he who has been utterly reckless in the use of the money extorted from the starving millions of India; that it was he who imposed the odious income-tax, and lavishly spent the proceeds on the conquest and subjugation of our peaceful neighbours to satisfy the never-ceasing greed of gold of a trading company, with supreme contempt of justice to the Burmese; and the greatest and the latest in the long list of India's complaints against His Lordship's administration, the people of India can never forget the salt-duty whereby Lord Dufferin has signalized his work in India by refusing to her people the necessary quantity of salt produced by them on their own soil.

Criticism on the Government of India's resolution regarding the condition of the masses in India.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 4th November, writes:—It is to us a sore disappointment, from the national point of view, that the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Dufferin should be so uneventful in matters affecting the material well-being of the people. Nothing, we are constrained to observe, could be more tantalizing than the perusal of the series of long, but generally abortive, resolutions which have of late fallen thick from the various Secretariats at Simla, and the last of which has just seen the light of day. Whether it is the question of education or sanitation, or of agricultural prosperity, it is grievous to have to state that the resolution embodying the latest matured opinions of the Government of India on the subjects are mostly devoid of practical utility. Not one of the important questions that have been thus deliberated upon has been approached with that broad statesmanship which we have a right to expect. Without challenging the sincerity of their respective writers, it may be observed that much of the time, energy and ability that have been bestowed upon their preparation might have been reserved for more practical objects. Anyhow, we cannot say that the publication of these resolutions has in any way enhanced the reputation of the Viceroy as a practical statesman who has thoroughly understood the wants of the country and its people, and earnestly striven to discover the most feasible means for supplying them. At the best, they have an academical interest, and even that is in some cases transient. The resolution published on the 20th ultimo, with regard to the condition of the agricultural class, appears to be no exception to the general observation. It is to be feared that the administration is either weak or at the mercy of others on the question of domestic reforms. Whatever ability it may possess is more or less wasted on

military projects and enterprises, which have already cost the country many millions, besides embarrassing the finances, and which, it may be taken for granted, will yet cost many more. In short, the administration may justly be said to have lost touch with the people. Otherwise, we do not think a resolution so vague and so futile for all practical purposes could have come to be indited and placed on the permanent archives as a state-paper bearing on the condition of the impoverished peasantry which forms over 70 per cent. of the Queen-Empress's subjects. The resolution indirectly deals with the "cursory" inquiry made and the facts collected by the agricultural departments organised in 1881. A summary of the hasty reports submitted by the various local administrations is appended to the resolution. On the so-called facts collected in these analyses the framer of the resolution has based his own conclusions. But, so far as we have gone through them, we must decline to accept them, as they scarcely bear out the statements contained in the provincial reports. A sort of optimistic glamour pervades the whole paper. The painter has evidently used a large brush to hide the blank and dismal darkness of the view. There is nothing to show that the condition is anything but such as to cause grave anxiety, now and hereafter. In fact, we see before our eyes, ere the ink is dry with which the resolution was written, that famine threatens considerable parts of Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The news which non-official correspondents daily publish is an emphatic condemnation of the complacent sentence which opens the fourth paragraph. "It may be stated briefly that, over the greater part of India, the condition of the lower classes of the agricultural population is not one which need cause any great anxiety at present." Never was fate more ironical than in this instance. Here we are at the very threshold of what looks like famine, the intensity of which it is impossible to forecast, and yet the framer of the resolution invites the public to place reliance on his comfortable belief that at present the condition of the peasantry need cause no anxiety. If in the very first month which begins the season of crop-gathering thousands are starving or are on the verge of destitution, what, we ask, will be the condition when famine stalks the land six months hence? If people on the very first failure of a monsoon rush out of their homes to find some food elsewhere, what does the movement indicate? Surely, the Government of India knows just as well as other well informed people in the country that there is absolutely no margin of reserve upon which the starving *rayats* can maintain themselves even for a single season. Here is what the sagacious and hard-headed Duke of Argyle observed five years ago while commenting on Indian and Irish poverty. "In regard to the great majority of their growing and crowding millions, the only abundance they possess is little more than a bare subsistence. A few handfuls of rice with a little salt and a little *ghee* is all they ever eat. There is no occupation of new territory; there is not much even of land hitherto unoccupied and which it is possible to reclaim. There are no manufactures on any scale which can bring imported food. Nor have the people any stores, any accumulated wealth ..... In the wonderful meteorology of the Indian oceans and of the Indian mountain chains, if one great current fails, if one great mass of vapour is not lifted and precipitated at the usual time, there is the total failure of at least one crop, and this is also what may reduce millions to beggary, and many thousands to starvation." Nothing has happened since to modify the above statement. But the Government of India is infatuated with the belief that because Upper Burmah is now occupied, and because it must make it paying by hook or by crook, it must bestir betimes and do something to get a land revenue out of the comparatively sterile region. So it jumps to the conclusion that emigration from the congested populations of Behar and Upper Provinces would just solve the problem! It fancies it has devised a wonderfully practical scheme that it can kill two birds with one stone. It can by its word of command "hey presto" send down the Irrawady into the material regions of Mandalay thousands of the surplus population who now starve on half-a-meal a day, and at the same time raise a rich land revenue by and bye, as the arid lands come into cultivation by the labour of these starving immigrants. In the abstract, the project sounds plausible and is apt to carry away the benevolent philanthropists of Exeter Hall. But those who are fully conversant with the vain efforts which the Government of India has put forth half a dozen times with regard to inland immigration cannot but gape with wonder at this impractical remedy proposed.

Is it possible, when the most strenuous exertions made to movedown the congested population of the Upper Provinces to the Central Provinces have utterly failed, that the same people, so conservative in their habits, so fatalistic in their views of life, so unwilling to leave their native place, can be induced, except by force and partly by fraud, as we know to our grief it has been the case with immigration into Assam and elsewhere, to immigrate into the inhospitable regions of Upper Burmah, where mortality, according to the admission of the Government itself, is high, and where the land is poor? We cannot pin faith in this latest nostrum which it has invited the people to try. It must fail because it is devoid of any specific advantage. We repeat that we are cruelly disappointed that Lord Dufferin should have nothing better at the close of his career to signalize his administration with than a series of resolutions on domestic reform, which, to say the least, are singularly wanting in practical sagacity or a grasp of economic conditions. Let us hope that another Viceroy may better utilize the information Lord Dufferin has collected with creditable assiduity. But the sand has run out and here we must pause for the moment.

The proposed reduction in provincial grants by the Government of India.

4. In noticing the letter recently addressed by the Government of India to all local Governments and Administrations on the subject of modifying the present system of provincial contracts, the *Bombay Samáchár* (95), in its issue of the 8th November, says:—The provincial contracts system introduced by the late lamented Lord Mayo worked satisfactorily until His Excellency Lord Dufferin in January 1887 made undesirable changes in it. The Government of India now desires to make further encroachments on the provincial preserves by withdrawing one-half of the provincial grant and by calling upon the minor administrations to contribute a larger share of their revenues to the imperial expenditure than they have hitherto done. The result of the proposed scheme, if introduced, would be that the subordinate administrations would suffer from insufficient funds and would resort to fresh taxation and would curtail expenditure on the educational and other useful departments. The reasons assigned for the proposed modifications of the present system are the fall in the value of silver and increased expenditure on the military defences of the country, but little thought has, it seems, been bestowed upon the miserable condition to which the people would be reduced in such hard times as the present. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments and hopes that Parliament will appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the financial difficulties into which the present mistaken policy of the Government of India has landed the country.]

Sir Auckland Colvin's protest against the Indian National Congress.

5. In noticing the letter addressed by Sir Auckland Colvin to Mr. Hume protesting against the Indian National Congress, the *Bombay Samáchár* (95), in its issue of the 8th November, says:—Sir Auckland takes exception to certain portions of the two tracts issued by the Congress held at Madras, observing that they merely show the black side of the administration without alluding to its bright one. But he forgets that the legitimate work of the Congress being to place before Government the grievances and prayers of the public, comments on the acts and measures of Government are unavoidable. Probably the language used in these tracts in giving expression to the public sentiments is defective; but in such cases the object, more than the language used, is to be weighed, and there is not the least doubt that that object is to promote the welfare of the British Government. Sir Auckland has also overlooked the fact that at every meeting of the Congress the benefits derived from British rule were gratefully acknowledged and loyal feelings were expressed towards the rulers. The second objection advanced by Sir Auckland to the Congress is that it is not a representative body, but is composed of a few educated persons who repeat their own opinions. But he ought to know that with the exception of a handful of dissentients the whole public has accepted the Congress as its representative, and that this is proved by the fact that the people and associations of different cities and towns send to the Congress persons selected by them and receive them on their return from the Congress with a hearty welcome. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the same date, expresses somewhat similar sentiments.]

The provincial conference at Poona.

6. In noticing the proceedings of the meeting of the provincial conference convened at Poona by the Sárvajanik Sabha, the *Bombay Samáchár* (95), in its issue of the 5th November, says:—Among the subjects that in the opinion of the conference should be taken up by the Indian National Congress was a proposal to review His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration. This is a most valuable suggestion and it is to be hoped that the Congress will adopt it. The duty of the Congress is to express the opinions and wants of the public on important questions, and the administration of a retiring Viceroy is one of such subjects. The recording of genuine public opinion on this important point through the agency of the Congress will enable the people of England to know what estimate the people of India have formed of Lord Dufferin's rule, and the next Viceroy will be able to know how to rule wisely the empire entrusted to his care. Of all the associations of the country the National Congress is the fittest to make this valuable record, which will expose the impropriety that some selfish persons commit in doing honour to unpopular authorities in the name of the public.

A request to Government to call European witnesses in the Crawford case.

7. In an article headed "The nature of the Crawford Case," the *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 4th November, says:—It is but right that nothing should be written about the result of this case; yet it will not be amiss to consider at present what strikes one as unusual with reference to it. The evidence that has been hitherto recorded is entirely from Natives, not a tittle of it forthcoming from Europeans. It is natural that Europeans should have more faith in the evidence of Europeans than in that of the Natives. In the Hanmantráo case, which has been decided, and in the Crawford case the most important point is that about the irregularities in the system and disposal of work in the office of the Commissioner, C. D. The whole responsibility of proving this seems to have been thrown upon Ráo Bahádur Pendse, Assistant to the Commissioner. We admit that really speaking there will be found no witness so well acquainted with the facts of this case as Mr. Pendse; yet considering the fact that Europeans place greater reliance upon Europeans than upon Natives, it would certainly have been much more useful if Ráo Bahádur Pendse had been supported by some European witnesses. It is not difficult to get such witnesses to give evidence on this point. They can be easily obtained. While Mr. Crawford was Commissioner he had at least 15 or 20 districts in his charge in the two divisions and the number of Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Police Superintendents, their assistants and other European officers in these districts must be from fifty to one hundred. It cannot be said that not even one of these officers has thought the doings of Mr. Crawford to have been irregular. Everyone of them must have at different times met with some irregularity or other on the part of Mr. Crawford. If the Sáheb had to distort truth into falsehood and falsehood into truth, he must have had to cancel the orders of the Collectors, issue new ones and to misrepresent facts to Government, and the European officers cannot have forgotten these things so soon. We therefore request Government not to throw the whole responsibility of proving the point about the confusion in the office of the Commissioner on Ráo Bahádur Pendse, but to compel some Europeans to give evidence and to share the responsibility. This will clearly show the impartiality of Government, and Europeans will be better convinced in the matter. The present aspect of the case looks somewhat strange. Some of those who have prepared the case, the Commissioners, the barristers and the accused are all Europeans, while the witnesses alone are Natives! It appears to be the object of Government to get over the matter without letting any blame attach to themselves. In the Crawford case the state of the Natives will be similar to that of the cocoanuts dashed against a stone! Whether Mr. Crawford falls upon us or we fall upon him, it is we who are to be crushed. Such is the present state of things, and Natives will be ruined. We therefore humbly request Government not to throw the whole burden in this case on Natives alone, but to make Europeans bear a portion of it. [The *Dnyánodayá* (11) and the *Bakul* (21), in their respective issues of the 8th and 4th November, make the same request.]

The manner in which witnesses are cross-examined before the Crawford Commission.

8. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 4th November, says:—The way in which witnesses before the Crawford Commission are being cross-examined looks very strange. If a witness like Ráo Bahádur Pendse, who is a high, educated and experienced Government officer, is befooled, slighted and troubled in all sorts of ways by the counsel who cross-examines him, there is no saying as to what will be the state of others. In our opinion it is the Government and not Mr. Pendse that is thus slighted, because Mr. Pendse is a high officer of Government. For this very reason we request Government not to bring Chiefs and Jághirdárs as witnesses in this case. If they be disrespected in this manner the minds of the Natives are likely to be highly excited, and the result will be dangerous to Government some time or other. We also say that it is very bad for those who are appointed as Commissioners by reason of their impartiality to ask a witness whether he is a Bráhman and to put such other questions. If Government take the evidence of European witnesses on some points, they will not be open to the charge of partiality and the whole thing will pass off smoothly.

Consequences of subjecting Native Chiefs to examination as witnesses in the Crawford case.

9. The same newspaper says:—Some say that His Highness the Chief of Bhor is to be examined as a witness before the Crawford Commission, while others say that Government are not going to take his evidence in that manner. We cannot therefore say anything for certain. If one of the barristers suggest the name of the Chief, he will probably be called as a witness. It may be on either side. Our opinion is quite different in this matter. Our Native Chiefs have not much power, and are devoid of independence, wisdom and wiliness. That such persons should be called as witnesses before the Crawford Commission, that they should be misled in answering various questions put to them by wily barristers, that we should see them in a ridiculous position and be sorry for it, and that they should thus be lowered in the estimation of their subject-people are things which we and many like ourselves consider quite undesirable. It is in the hands of Government to respect or slight the Native Chiefs, and so it rests with them to decide whether His Highness the Pant Sachiv's evidence should be taken or not before this Commission. We take this opportunity of earnestly suggesting to all Native Chiefs to be very careful in these days of their decline, and to act according to the advice of old, experienced, faithful, grateful, educated and considerate men, instead of consulting men who have risen in position by means of recommendation, so that they may never have occasion to lower themselves, as at present, by having to give evidence.

The Crawford Commission and its burden on the people.

10. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 8th November, refers to the proceedings of the Crawford Commission now sitting at Poona and says:—From the evidence given before the Commission it can be inferred that no charge will be brought home to Mr. Crawford. Government will have in vain to lose one lákh and a half of rupees. This burden will fall upon the poor Indian people. Let us see what happens in the end.

Mámlatdárs, who have immaculately served Government during the administration of Mr. Crawford, recommended for immediate promotion.

11. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 4th November, says:—Government should now reward and give promotion to those Mámlatdárs and others who have not fallen victims in, or are not in any way connected with, the present great sacrifice, and who, without offering adoration to an administrator like the voracious monster Bakásur, courageously and patiently passed their days in difficulty and thoughtfully preserved the good name of the British Government by faithfully discharging their duties in places of the worst possible climate. People should know of the promotions of these men very soon. But if Government will now hesitate to do this or be indifferent, the people will be led to believe that Government are not inclined towards the spread of virtue. We hope that our just and virtuous Government will first of all consider this matter.

12. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (45), in its issue of the 1st November, says:— The work of the Crawford Commission is being vigorously pushed on. From the evidence of witnesses examined up to this time it does not appear that Mr. Crawford will be caught in a prickly net. The President of the Commission informed the counsel for the prosecution that the Commissioners were not appointed to enquire whether Hanmantráo received bribes for Mr. Crawford, and that only those cases, if there be any, in which Mr. Crawford can be clearly shown to have received bribe for such and such purpose and in the presence of such and such persons should be brought before them. The prosecution seems to be confused at this, and it is under consideration whether Europeans should be called as witnesses. We learn that lists showing how many officers were forced to give bribe to get higher posts and how many voluntarily gave it and secured Mámlats are being prepared.

Remarks on the Crawford case and the fate of the Mámlatdárs concerned in it.

13. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 8th November, disapproves of His Excellency Lord Reay paying a visit to Káthiáwár, and remarks that lákhs of rupees are spent on the reception of Governors when they visit Káthiáwár, that the visits do no good to the province, and that there is no doubt that the Native Princes will incur debts and spend money out of shame on the reception of His Excellency at a time when the province is suffering from famine. It observes that if His Excellency were to ask the Káthiáwári Princes to employ the money that they would spend on his reception for the welfare of their own subjects, the benefit resulting therefrom would be greater than that from his visit. The *Gazette* adds that if Lord Reay is going to Káthiáwár with a view to privately advise the Rájás about the intrigues and *khatpat* secretly prevailing in their States the matter would be quite different, that there are other ways to accomplish this object, and that it would redound more to his credit if some step were taken to help the people instead of this visit. [The *Káthiáwádi* (84) of the 6th and the *Satyavakta* (130) of the 9th November also disapprove of the contemplated visit at this time of famine. The *Káthiáwádi*, however, hopes that some good will result from it. The *Satyavakta* remarks that it befits His Excellency Lord Reay to allow the Princes to do their duty to their subjects in connection with the famine there instead of undertaking useless expenditure on his reception, that he should compel them to attend to the wants of their subjects, that the present is not the proper time to visit the province even with a view to reform the States therein, and that he should disregard his comfort and abandon the contemplated visit.]

His Excellency Lord Reay's contemplated visit to Káthiáwár after leaving Mahábaleshvar disapproved.

14. In an article headed "A model retrenchment!" the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (115), in its issue of the 4th November, refers to a circular issued by Mr. Kingsmill, Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, requiring the employés to begin work at 9 instead of at 10 A. M. and reducing the present rate of allowance to the compositors for overtime by 10 per cent. with a view to retrench expenditure, and remarks that this is a fresh instance of how easily the shears of retrenchment are applied to the low salaries of poor Government servants instead of to the salaries of high officers. The paper is strongly opposed to this system of retrenchment in expenditure, as it does not much benefit Government, and says that there is not much necessity for maintaining the Government Central Press as private printing presses have increased in number and that the salaries of the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent can well be reduced without making the compositors, sepoys and others suffer. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (81) of the 8th November takes the same view and says that Government should protect the poor employés.]

Retrenchment in expenditure in the Government Central Press, Bombay.

Supersession of Mr. Satyendranáth Tágore by his juniors and advocacy of his appointment to the Bombay High Court Bench to act for the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood.

15. In an article headed "Supersessions in the Judicial line," the *Gujaráti* (108) of the 4th November complains of the supersession of Mr. Satyendranáth Tágore by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, his juniors, and of the appointment of Mr. Candy, also his junior, to the post of Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan with a higher salary while Mr. Tágore has been nominated to that of Judge and Sessions Judge of an unimportant place like Sholápur-Bijápur, draws the serious attention of Government to the improper promotions made at times in the covenanted judicial service in this presidency, and observes that the injustice done to such a clever officer as Mr. Tágore has made a bad impression upon the mind of the Native public about the impartiality of Government. It is, continues the paper, a matter for regret if the rumour be true that Mr. Tágore is purposely not appointed to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan as he is a Native. Such a race distinction in the covenanted service cannot but be disapproved of. If Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge, Poona, be appointed to the Bombay High Court Bench to act for the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, proceeding on furlough, instead of Mr. Tágore, as now rumoured, the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will lower itself in the estimation of the people of this presidency.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey and his work as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

16. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of 4th November, writes:—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, being shortly expected back from England, Government have appointed Mr. Crawley-Boevey to be Collector and Magistrate of Surat. We share in the general regret of the Bombay community at the severance of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's connection with our city. In him the people of Bombay found a Magistrate possessing strong common sense, combined with the knowledge of law and a sincere desire to do justice. Those who have watched his career on the bench, the caution he exercised in admitting evidence before him, whether that of the police or of the general public, the courage with which he set his face against irregularities in the issue of processes in municipal and other cases, and his steady refusal to be made a tool in the hands of the municipal authorities, will bear us out when we say that in spite of occasional mistakes, Mr. Crawley-Boevey has, on the whole, shown a rare appreciation of what is due to justice, and what may be expected of those who have to deal out that justice between man and man. The gentlemen who petitioned Government against the appointment of a Civilian Magistrate to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate may, by this time, have been convinced that Mr. Crawley-Boevey has very fairly answered the requirements of that office, even in a commercial city like Bombay, with its varied interests.

17. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 4th November, writes:—It is interesting to note that Mr. Crawley-Boevey has so impressed his friends and admirers with the discharge of his duties as Chief Presidency Magistrate as to induce them to arrange for a farewell entertainment in his honour. A public entertainment of the sort, however, is forbidden by the standing orders of the Government of India. It has consequently been given up. Nevertheless, the proposed entertainment is a testimony in favour of the retiring Magistrate's discharge of his duties which deserves to be noted in connection with the agitation which was raised last year when he was appointed to the post. Much capital was then sought to be made out of the peculiar nature of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's duties. Mr. Crawley-Boevey has, however, got through intricacies of the law fairly well, as he has apparently made up his differences with the police which threatened at one time to strain his relations with them to a painful extent. On the whole, the people among whom he has worked for more than a year have reason to be satisfied with his administration of the criminal law in the city.

The decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the Salvation-Pársi-police case disapproved, but his career as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, considered as a success on the whole.

18. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 4th November, writes:—We must not be mistaken as finding fault with the judgment delivered by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the Salvation-Pársi-police case on the score of race or religious or any such injudicious distinctions. Our annoyance would have been the same if on such a judgment half-a-dozen Christian or Hindu or Mahomedan lads had been convicted. The merest perusal of the

judgment is sufficient to show that Mr. Crawley-Boevey was as unlike himself as man could possibly be when writing it. Let alone the breaking of heads approval proposition, we cannot help wondering at that serious statement in the judgment that if the legal gentlemen had not offered defence he might have rubbed out the venom in his decision. The one characteristic in Mr. Webb's career as Magistrate which unfitted him for that post more than another was his impatience of prisoners offering defence, especially professional defence; and here we have Mr. Crawley-Boevey actually stating in a written judgment his displeasure of professional assistance being exerted on behalf of poor helpless youngsters placed in a position where their moral reputation was at the mercy of ignorant Native policemen. Their very worst fault was on all showing the very juvenile curiosity to know what a row was about, but their punishment was that of a criminal convicted of a serious assault or of a first theft. It is, however, with a sore heart after all that we discharge the painful duty of thus speaking of Mr. Crawley-Boevey. His career as a Magistrate has been critically watched and generally approved. His judgments on the whole have been sound, showing excellent knowledge of law and human character and a desire to do his work with patience and discrimination. He has been a decided improvement on Mr. Webb, and has over and over again justified the action of Government in dispossessing the latter of what was urged on his behalf as a prescriptive right. In spite of the blunder of his Salvation-Pársi-police case judgment, in which religious instinct and anxiety to please had it all their own way, we regard Mr. Crawley-Boevey's tenure of office in the Bombay Police Court as a success, of which we shall be glad to see the continuation at a future date.

Appointment of Ráo Sáheb Váman Náráyan to the bench of Honorary Magistrates at Dhulia recommended.

18. The *Khándesh Chitragupta* (42), in its issue of the 4th November, requests the Collector and District Magistrate of Khándesh to appoint Ráo Sáheb Váman Náráyan, a district pleader and chairman of the Dhulia Municipality, to the bench of Honorary Magistrates at Dhulia in place of Ráo Sáheb Thánedár transferred to Sátára, and says that it recommends this gentleman because of his established reputation for impartiality and straightforwardness of character.

Distress in the Bombay Presidency and a request to Government to allow the poor to fell wood for fuel in forests.

20. The *Káside Mumbai* (116), in its issue of the 5th November, refers to the arrival of famine-stricken people in Bombay from Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Deccan, and recommends Government to allow the poor to take away fuel from forests in the same way as was done during the famine of 1877 by the Government of Sir Richard Temple. It advises the Bombay Municipality and the leading members of the meeting convened at the residence of the Hon'ble Sir Dinsháh M. Petit to take measures to afford relief to the distressed poor to make the same request to Government, and hopes that the latter will not fail to comply with it.

Scarcity of water in Gujarát.

21. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the 6th November, states:—Scarcity of water is very severely felt in most parts of Gujarát and Káthiáwár, both men and cattle finding it hard to get a sufficient supply. On the arrival of a railway train, people are said to assemble near the engine and beg hard for even hot water from the boiler. If the engine-driver be kind-hearted, he serves them a small supply. Sábli, Lilápur and the surrounding villages have been entirely deserted. Labourers were hitherto paid five annas a day, while they can now be had for an anna and a half. The B. B. & C. I. Railway ought, in mercy, to bring water in a few waggons by each train and distribute it to the thirsty men, as well as carry grain free of charge for the relief of the distressed people.

Mr. Candy, Collector of Ratnágiri, and his popularity in that district.

22. The *Vengurla Vritt* (71), in its issue of the 1st November, refers to the transfer to Sholápur of Mr. Candy, Collector of Ratnágiri, and says that he is very much liked by the people in the Ratnágiri District as he freely mixes with Natives and is a courteous and noble-minded

man, and that he will be ever remembered by the people of Vengurla for the deep interest he took in the local dispensary which bears his name, and requests him to pay a parting visit to the people of Vengurla and to be ever kind to them.

Government thanked for postponing the transfer of Khán Bahádur B. E. Modi from Broach.

23. The *Broach Mitrá* (96), in its issue of the 7th November, says that the postponement of the transfer of Khán Bahádur Bamanji Edalji Modi, the popular Huzur Deputy Collector of Broach, to Ahmedabad, until further orders, has given satisfaction to the people, and that they are thankful to Government for it and wish that Government should allow him to continue in Broach in this year of famine.

Alleged corruption of Mr. Amrit Bápuji, late Sub-Registrar of Karád, and a suggestion to his superiors to take severe notice of his conduct.

24. The *Chitraguptá* (25), in its issue of the 1st November, says that its editor having been acquitted on appeal in the libel case brought against him by Mr. Amrit Bápuji, late Sub-Registrar of Karád, for having charged him with bribery, it is quite clear that the Sub-Registrar is guilty of the charges brought against him, that to transfer him from Karád on equal salary is not an adequate punishment, that his superiors should take severe notice of his conduct, and that if they do not do so they will be considered to be his accomplices in his corrupt practices.

Increase in crime in Bombay and its suburbs and the necessity for strengthening the police by an increase in their number.

25. The *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the 5th November, says:—There has been of late a large increase in thefts and highway robberies at Dádar, Agar, Mátunga, Náygaon and other suburbs of Bombay, and many families are said to be intending to remove to the thickly-populated parts of the town on account of this insecurity. Bombay has a large population spread over an extensive tract of land, but the protection the suburbs get is insufficient on account of the paucity of the police. It is undoubtedly false economy not to increase the police force sufficiently to remedy this state of things. [The *Káside Mumbai* (116), in its issue of the 7th November, says that thefts, plunders and murders have now become common in Bombay, that the strength of the police force is inadequate when compared with the large population of this city, that Government should sanction an increase in it, and that the Commissioner of Police and the local public associations should move them in the matter.]

A rumour about the detective police of Bombay.

26. The *Arunodayá* (19), in its issue of the 4th November, publishes a rumour, though it does not believe it, that Colonel Wilson, Police Commissioner of Bombay, disliking the detective police of Bombay and intending to dispense with their services, they themselves commit or instigate others to commit the burglaries which have of late been so frequent in Bombay. The paper considers the present state of crime in Bombay to be discreditable and scandalous, and requests Government to take measures to put an end to it.

Renewal of the famine *batta* to postal employés on low salaries recommended.

27. The *Káthiáwár Times* (85), in its issue of the 7th November, requests Government to renew the famine *batta* of Rs. 2 per mensem to postal employés drawing low salaries during this year of scarcity, and remarks that if Government comply with this prayer, the poor employés will heartily bless them for it.

PART II.—*Education.*

The Bombay School Board.

28. The *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the 9th November, says:—Of the four representatives of Government on the Bombay School Committee, two are Deputy Educational Inspectors, but it would have been better had a representative of the private educational institutions been nominated on it.

Part III.—*Railways.*

A suggestion to the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway authorities regarding the issue of tickets and luggage receipts.

29. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 4th November, writes :—Some five years ago we referred to the inconvenience caused to the third-class railway passengers by the ticket-clerks refusing to supply them with tickets in time before the arrival of the train. The complaint was, we believe, taken up by Colonel Bonus, the Deputy Consulting Engineer, who advised the authorities of both the B. B. and the G. I. P. Railways to order the issue of tickets and luggage receipts in time. The suggestion was carried out for a while. We are sorry to find that it has now fallen into disuse. Government and the Railway authorities seem to care very little for the comfort of third-class passengers from whom they derive the bulk of their proceeds. The Native servants of the companies take their cue generally from their masters. They often ill-treat third-class passengers and do not give tickets and luggage receipts in time. The tickets are issued from one window for males and females alike, not before there is a large crowd assembled. The result is confusion, from which the passengers suffer more than the officials. The latter are apt to make mistakes, such as giving wrong tickets or those for shorter distances than paid for, giving less balance than is due, and so on. The poor victims find this out often when too late. We think that there ought to be a standing rule that tickets should be given whenever passengers apply for them, and that there should be a separate window for female passengers. Such an arrangement will cost next to nothing. It will afford relief to the railway servants by distribution of time, and more relief to passengers, averting at the same time all risk of confusion, deception and indecency.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Prevalence of intrigues in Káthiáwár, complaints against Colonel Watson, the Political Agent, and the advisability of removing him from the province.

30. The *Praja Mat* (124), in its issue of the 3rd November, says that though Colonel Watson has passed about 25 years in Káthiáwár, he does not appear to have been quite acquainted with the intrigues prevailing therein, and that this guileless officer appears to be deceived by the people whom he trusts. The people of Jámnagar are, observes the paper, grieved at the non-removal of Mr. Maganlál from the post of Diván of that State, who has proved unfit for it in every respect. The people of Wadhwán have resumed work after their recent strike on the assurance given to them by Colonel Watson, but no arrangements yet appear to have been made in the matter. It is said that Mr. Maganlál is to be appointed Diván of Pálitána, but nobody knows what he has done in Jámnagar to deserve this post. It is better to send him back to his former office instead of nominating him to any State. Moreover, *khatpat* prevails in Bhávnagar and the intrigues of Mr. Vithaldás, the Diván, have exceeded bounds. The Thákor is a puppet in the hands of the contending Nágar parties. How long will Colonel Watson allow such mismanagement to continue in Bhávnagar? The paper then says that an intriguer in a Native State, with the surname of "Dás" or "Ráya," is said to be trying to bring Colonel Watson into some trap, and requests the Colonel and Government to find him out and to take due notice of him. The same paper observes in another place that it is said that an altercation recently took place at Vánkáner between Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, and Mr. Haridás, Diván of Junágad, in which they charged each other with calumny, bribery and immorality. This, if true, is a matter for regret. It is rumoured that the complaint is to go to the Bombay Government.

31. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 5th November, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement and injustice in the Bhávnagar, Jámnagar and Junágad States and of the indifference of Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, to them, and observes that it is well-known that the party of Mr. Gaga Oza of Bhávnagar and that of Mr. Maganlál, the Diván of Jámnagar, have enjoyed great favour at the hands of Colonel Watson since his arrival in

Káthiáwár. Mr. Oza and the Colonel are, continues the paper, very intimate with each other and consequently there is no wonder that the Rájás of Bhávnagar and Jámnagar should be subject to the Nágars. Through the patronage of Colonel Watson, Mr. Sims has become, as it were, the owner of the Bhávnagar State and Mr. Oza exercises boundless influence in it. Though Bhávnagar has reached a state in which it is desirable that its management should be taken over by Government, it continues untouched. Mr. Oza's and Mr. Sims' parties enjoy themselves at the cost of the State and harass the people. There is no good ground to think that Colonel Watson does not know of all these things. Mr. Maganlál, the Diván of Jámnagar, has been found incapable of managing the State, lákhs of rupees have been added to the State debt during his tenure of office, the Jám has become more immoral, low dancing girls have been made Ránis in the *zenana*, menial servants have made large fortunes, plunders, murders and highway robberies have increased and the people are disaffected. The Government of India and the Bombay Government have come to know of this state of things and so Mr. Maganlál was ordered to leave his post. His resignation has also been taken, but what would be thought of Colonel Watson's solicitation and intrigues to keep Mr. Maganlál in his post? The people of Káthiáwár and experienced men in Jámnagar say that if another Diván were appointed, it is likely that lákhs of rupees would be found to have been plundered, and that some officers in the Political Agency would be exposed. If this be true, it does not befit Government to keep the Colonel even for a day in Káthiáwár. Having regard to the matters that have come out in connection with Colonel Watson, it is advantageous also to him to leave speedily. Do not the Bombay Government know of the Colonel seducing a strange woman? Why do they not publicly enquire into this allegation? Perhaps the matter might either be hushed up, as the Colonel is an old servant and a European, or he may be transferred to some other place or allowed to voluntarily retire on pension. It is necessary that the Colonel's connection with Káthiáwár should cease. It is said that Government had ordered his transfer, but that the order was afterwards cancelled. If this be true, there is no likelihood of the injustice done by white people coming to light. It is, however, unlikely that such clever and impartial officers as Mr. Lee-Warner and the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor will allow the matter to be hushed up in case it has reached their ears. But if race distinctions be observed, there is no other alternative for us but to express regret.

32. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 6th November, refers to the above-mentioned altercation at Vánkáner between Colonel Watson and the Diván of Junágad, and says:—Why are Government yawning? Why are they opposed to the appointment of a commission to enquire into the dark plots in Káthiáwár? The Political Agent's mismanagement is boundless. Immorality, lax and unrighteous conduct, injustice and high-handedness largely prevail among the Political Agents. Such things are talked of about them by the people. The indifference of Government reduces their own importance. It is necessary that Government should call for an explanation in the matter of the altercation between Colonel Watson and the Diván of Junágad. His Excellency Lord Reay is about to visit Káthiáwár. May not the cause of it be the desire to know of another Crawford chapter?

Political Agents and their corruption and immoral conduct.

33. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 5th November, complains of the Political Agents lording it over the Native Princes, easily making a large fortune, committing outrage on women, keeping prostitutes, making the Princes pay the lavish expenditure of these women and securing high-salaried appointments in Native States for their procurers, and observes that such complaints are frequently made and that the subjects of Native Princes are much more harassed by some employés in the Political Agency than by the tyrannical Kárbháris and the Rájás. It is, says the paper, necessary that Government should ascertain the extent of truth in such complaints in order to stop the painful state of things. The writer states that he has on his table some authentic instances of the Political Agent extorting money from Native States, but does not publish them as the *onus* of the proof would be thrown upon him by Government officers. A case connected with one or two

evil Diváns and the Agent has also reached the writer, in which a European employed in the Agency and a Diván have together easily got about half a kror of rupees from a State at different times. The writer is assuring himself of the truth of this allegation and will not fail to inform Government of it after he has been satisfied about it, and adds that if Government enquire into the bribes taken from Native States by persons employed in the Political Department, 75 per cent. of them would be found to be corrupt. As regards the Káthiáwár Political Agency, the Káthiáwár correspondent of the paper states that from 1870 up to the present time the Jámnagar, Bhávnagar and Junágad States may have had to give by way of bribes or to spend in improper ways three-fourths of a kror, one kror and 80 lákhs of rupees, respectively, other States incurring similar expenditure in proportion to their incomes. It is desirable that Government should exercise a check over this state of things and protect the poor Rájás.

Oppression by the Dasáda Tálukdár.

34. Four patels, who have given their names, write to the *Ahmedabad Times* (89) of the 6th November to complain of the hardships suffered by the people of Dasáda at the hands of the Tálukdár Jorávarkhánji. One Gulámhusen, a Hindu convert to Mahomedanism, who had to leave Viramgám on account of his intrigues, exercises, they say, much sway over Jorávarkhánji and harasses the people. At the instigation of this man and of Syed Manubhái and Jidráhájam Serkhán money is extorted from the people. The servants of these men forcibly dishonour their women and people are fined for complaining against them. The people are unable to complain to Colonel Phillips, as they are not allowed to go out of the village. They pray that Government may interfere and free them from oppression.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th November 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 10th November 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Administration of India: Extravagance of Government 5
- Appointments:
  - Government thanked for postponing the transfer of Khán Bahádur B. E. Modi from Broach 13
  - Supersession of Mr. Satyendranáth Tágore by his juniors and advocacy of his appointment to the Bombay High Court Bench to act for the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood ... 11
- Condition of the masses in India: Criticism on the Government of India's resolution regarding the — ... 5
- Corruption among Government servants: Alleged corruption of Mr. Amrit Bápuji, late Sub-Registrar of Karád, and a suggestion to his superiors to take severe notice of his conduct 13
- Government Central Press, Bombay: Retrenchment in expenditure in the — 10
- Honorary Magistrates: Appointment of Ráo Sáheb Váman Náráyan to the bench of — at Dhulia recommended 12
- Indian National Congress: Sir Auckland Colvin's protest against the —. 7
- Judicial matters:
  - Mr. Crawley-Boevey and his work as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:
    - The *Indian Spectator* 11
    - The *Subodh Patrika* 11
  - The decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the Salvation-Pársi-police case disapproved, but his career as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, considered as a success on the whole ... 11
- Police:
  - A rumour about the detective — of Bombay 13
  - Increase in crime in Bombay and its suburbs and the necessity for strengthening the — by an increase in their number ... 13
- Postal matters: Renewal of the famine *batta* to postal employés on low salaries recommended 13
- Provincial conferences: The provincial conference at Poona ... 8
- Provincial contracts: The proposed reduction in — by the Government of India... 7
- Public Service: Mr. Candy, Collector of Ratnágiri, and his popularity in that district 12
- Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S.:
  - Consequences of subjecting Native Chiefs to examination as witnesses in the Crawford case 9
  - Mámlatdárs, who have immaculately served Government during the administration of Mr. Crawford, recommended for immediate promotion 9
  - Remarks on the Crawford case and the fate of the Mámlatdárs concerned in it... 10
  - Request to Government to call European witnesses in the Crawford case 8
  - The Crawford Commission and its burden on the people ... 9
  - The manner in which witnesses are cross-examined before the Crawford Commission 9
- Tours: His Excellency Lord Reay's contemplated visit to Káthiáwár after leaving Mahábaleshvar disapproved 10
- Viceroy of India: Sharp remarks on the career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin as — 5
- Want of rain:
  - Distress in the Bombay Presidency and a request to Government to allow the poor to fell wood for fuel in forests 12
  - Scarcity of water in Gujarát 12

Page.

Part II.—*Education*—

Bombay School Board: Remarks on the selection of Government representatives on the — 13

Part III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways: A suggestion to the authorities of the — regarding the issue of tickets and luggage receipts ... 14

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Káthiáwár:

Oppression by the Tálukdár of Dasáda in the — Political Agency ... 16
Prevalence of intrigues in —, complaints against Colonel Watson, the Political Agent, and the advisability of removing him from the province:
    The *Nyáyadarshak* 14
    The *Praja Mat* 14
    The *Rájyabhakt* 15
Political Agents: The — and their corruption and immoral conduct ... 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 46 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 17th November 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
15	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
16	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
17	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
18	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
	MARÁTHI.			
19	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
20	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
21	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
22	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
23	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
24	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
25	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
29	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
30	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
31	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
32	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
33	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
34	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
35	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
36	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
37	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
38	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
40	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
41	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
45	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
46	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

CON 1086—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
47	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
48	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
49	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
50	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
51	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
58	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
64	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
67	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
68	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
69	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
73	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
77	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
83	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
84	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
85	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
86	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
87	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
88	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
89	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
90	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
91	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
92	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	...
93	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
94	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
95	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
96	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
97	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
98	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
99	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
100	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
101	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
102	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
103	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
104	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
105	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
106	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
107	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
108	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
109	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
110	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
111	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
112	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
113	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
114	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
115	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,429
116	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
117	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
119	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
123	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
127	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
128	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
129	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
130	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
131	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
132	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
133	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
134	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
135	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
136	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
137	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
138	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
139	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
140	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
142	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
143	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
147	„ Karnátak Patrá	Dhárwár	Do.	310
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
151	The Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Fortnightly	400
	URDU.			
152	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
153	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
154	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
155	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
156	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
157	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the financial policy of the Government of India and the circular on provincial contracts recently issued by them.

1. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—We have not yet before us the full text of the circular letter of the Government of India on the question of the provincial contracts. But so far as the telegraphic summary has been published here, it seems that the finances of the Government of India are in a desperate state. But that is not a condition which need cause surprise. As we remarked before, unless there is a cataclysm, and that too of the first order, India's finances will *never* be conducted on sound principles. Where the system of administration is fundamentally illogical, and where the administration itself is carried on without the slightest control or sense of responsibility, it cannot be expected that the finances will be found in good order. It is a trite saying of a politician that there cannot be good government with bad finances, or good finances with bad government. The *polity* of the Empire needs a fundamental change. Healthy finance will be possible only with a change of policy, which for the last few years has been of a thoroughly reactionary character. And the circular on provincial contracts is the latest and most disastrous specimen of the reactionary policy. In one word, it is a policy of wholesale spoliation, or, as they say in familiar parlance, "of beggaring of my neighbour." "Enforced military expenditure" and all the mischievous activity in connection therewith demand that the Imperial Government should seize, just like the illiterate Rája of a Native State, whatever revenue it can lay its hands upon. The provinces will be robbed in order that the military advisers of Government may indulge in all their extravagant and insane fireworks on the frontiers. And then the provinces may suck the tax-payers dry for the provincial and local expenditure. This is Indian finance with a vengeance. It is superfluous to say that it must soon find its own Nemesis. The sooner the better.

Policy of retrenching expenditure on education censured.

2. On the same subject, the *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 12th November, writes:—Objectionable as we think the new system will be, the spirit in which it is expounded in the resolution regarding provincial contracts seems to be still more objectionable. There is a tacit assumption that the imperial demands admit of no curtailment. The military expeditions, the frontier railways, the extension of territory, the political pensions, the Simla allowances and other numerous items of questionable imperial expenditure, are to go on as extravagantly as ever. The financial shears are to be applied to schools, hospitals and roads in the provinces. The objection to the expenditure on schools, hospitals, and roads is reiterated with such emphasis that it would seem that the Government of India is bent upon starving all useful progressive administration in the interest of a spirited foreign policy. The Finance Committee, the Public Service Commission, and the Army Commission, have apparently laboured in vain, little as they suggested in the way of economy. It seems to be thought that no retrenchment is possible in the services, and that therefore the only way to meet the ever-increasing expenditure is to curtail the grants on schools, hospitals and roads, and to levy additional taxes. The latter alternative is considered impolitic, and hence it is that schools, hospitals and roads seem to be doomed. We cannot speak without indignation of such an ungenerous policy. Times without number it has been pointed out that if the few odd annas and pies, which appear after the rupee figures in the salaries of big officials, were removed they would be but a flea-bite to the officials themselves, but would make a total not altogether despicable. In the Simla allowances, a clerk receiving a salary of Rs. 100 gets about Rs. 70 per mensem as allowance and Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 as house-rent for the season according as he is single or with family. There are numerous other items of inoffensive economy. But these the Government will not touch, and schools, roads and hospitals must needs be sacrificed. The mischievous effect of this teaching is to be seen in the action of our local Government in regard to the Poona High School. It is now settled that the Poona High School should be abolished. The abolition saves to Government only Rs. 7,000 a year. Other economies in the Educational

Department are contemplated, such as the amalgamation of the Female High School and the Female Training College, Poona, and so forth. The Principalship of the Elphinstone High School is also said to be threatened. What other interests will suffer in order to feed the maw of the imperial exchequer we know not. But why, in the name of goodness, should economy begin in the Educational Department? Government will indeed plead the imperial demand, but we say that nothing that has yet happened will justify any reduction in the already attenuated educational grant. If the imperial demand is inexorable, let other economies be effected. There are many eligible retrenchments, not indeed recommended by the Finance Committee but still worthy of being considered in the case of extreme necessity. Why not abolish the Divisional Commissionerships and all like offices which are more or less conduit-pipes between the Government and the subordinate executive officers? In any case, cutting off expenditure on education is, we think, highly short-sighted and injurious, and we trust Government will yet reconsider its decision.

Disapproval of the railway policy of the Government of India and the short stay of Governors in this country said to be the cause of their want of zeal in its cause.

3. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—While the burdens on the shoulders of poor India are becoming too heavy for her to bear, it is sad to see that no serious attempt is made to save expenditure or to modify the fiscal policy of Government. The Imperial Government has up to date lost on account of railways no less a sum than 36 krors of rupees! Fifteen krors of these are on account of State railways, the rest being for guaranteed railways. This is the loss actually incurred But if we take into consideration the fact that all this money was expected to yield some profit to Government, some interest, the figure becomes alarmingly large indeed. But who cares for India? "Perish India" has been in one sense or other the motto of the whole Anglo-Indian community. Our Governors are here only for a time. They have no interest to look ahead. All the time they are here their hearts are elsewhere—with their homes in England. So no one devotes himself to the examination of our fiscal policy, which is really a very hard work. Temporary shiftings are resorted to, so that the pressing necessities may be put off. It is this system of haphazard dealing with facts and figures which is the bane of India. When shall we get a thoroughly earnest ruler who will attempt to grapple with this troubling and threatening question of the present and the future?

Firing of salutes in India and the waste of gunpowder in consequence.

4. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—The firing of salutes is a waste of money everywhere, but nowhere perhaps it is such a reckless waste as in India. Almost everybody gets a salute. Excluding the Viceroy, Governors, and the Commander-in-Chief there still remains a whole host of personages in whose honour a large quantity of gunpowder is wasted wherever they put in their appearance. Members of Council, Commissioners, military officers commanding districts, Native princes and princelings, large landholders, all receive salutes. In England such extravagance is unknown. Except the Royal family and the highest military authorities no one is entitled to a salute. Public opinion has outgrown such foolishly extravagant displays. Ordinarily, even Her Majesty the Queen's movements are not heralded by artillery at every step. Her Majesty goes to Balmoral from Windsor in a quiet, homely sort of fashion. Is India financially in a better position than England to afford such extravagant waste?

The proposed address from the municipality of Bombay to His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (95), in its issue of the 14th November, says:— The address that the Bombay Municipal Corporation proposes to present to His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava on the eve of his departure from India rightly omits all mention of such measures of His Lordship's administration as were not liked by the public. The conquest of Burmah was much applauded by the Anglo-Indians and their organs, but did not meet with approval from the Native public.

Disapproval of the subscription of Rs. 14,000 raised on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to Kundápur and Udapi in the Madras Presidency.

6. The *Havyak Subodh* (146), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—It is well known that Government officers harass the poor *rayats* in various ways in order to win the favour of their superiors. A recent example will bear out the above statement. Rs. 14,000 were raised from the *rayats* of Kundápur and Udapi in the Madras Presidency on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, to those places. We know that the people of these places are very poor, and as they subscribed such a large amount we cannot but say that much pressure has been exercised by the local authorities on them. If the Madras Government take due notice of this matter, poor people will not be displeased with the visits of such great men.

Remarks in connection with Sir Auckland Colvin's protest against the Indian National Congress.

7. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—The leaders of the Indian National Congress ought to guard against anything that may bring discredit to the movement. Their action has attracted, both in England and in India, an amount of attention which perhaps they had scarcely expected. Their sayings and doings are watched with a vigilance, which is all the keener because it is hostile. They have created foes who are ready to misrepresent their meaning. How very necessary is it, then, that they should take the utmost care in their speeches and writings, and should say nothing that may wean from their cause the sympathy of those whose countenance would be of the utmost value in furthering the object which they have at heart? They ought to disclaim all sympathy with men who go about the country haranguing the people on the woes of Hind and the tyranny of Britannia. These people speak in the name of the Congress, though we have noticed among them many men of straw who can lay no claims whatever to any merit consequent upon knowledge or wisdom that may render them deserving of the position to which they are trying to raise themselves. Hindu newspapers—there are, of course, honourable exceptions—are also never tired of harping on the same string, always pouring forth the doleful lament that India is crushed and down-trodden, and that she is groaning under the insolence and oppression of her rulers. The Congress is taken by these writers as a pretext for giving vent to their feelings, which sometimes come perilously close upon sedition. The Congress leaders must, therefore, use the utmost care and wisdom in order that malice itself may not be able to identify their cause with men whose patriotism has in it very little that may tend to the good of the country. We heartily wish well of the Congress. We wish, therefore, that its doings may be of a nature to command the respect and attention of our rulers. And this it can do, if it is more practical and less declamatory, if its deliberations touch grievances which affect the well-being of the masses—the grievances resulting from the undue severity and harshness of the ábkári and forest laws, for instance—rather than vainly hanker after the full measure of representative government for which it will be very long, indeed, before the country will be ripe. We will not, of course, be understood to say that the educated classes ought to have no legitimate political desires. But of these we have often spoken before, and therefore we need not encumber our space by repeating them.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 12th November, writes:—Incredible as it has always appeared to us that the writer of the famous pamphlet "If it is real, what does it mean?" should be an opponent of the Indian National Congress, rumour has been persistent in affirming that the opposition to the Congress derives its chief inspiration and strength from the officialdom of the North-Western Provinces, and that Sir Auckland Colvin himself looks upon the movement with no friendly eye. A friend of ours who has lately travelled in Northern India told us that in the North-Western Provinces a sort of terrorism has been exercised by officials against all friends of the Congress, seeking to spread disunion among the different communities, getting up fictitious petitions and thwarting in every way its progress. It is noteworthy that the Government of no other province in the country has exhibited such hostility to the Congress as the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The Governor of Madras, our own Governor, and Lord Dufferin himself have shown marked approval. The heads of the other administrations have not as yet given any indication of their temper, but they may be considered to be at least indifferent, if not positively friendly. It is the Government of Sir Auckland Colvin alone that seems to have taken up so pronounced a position of antipathy, and is causing anxiety as to the success of the forthcoming Congress at Allahabad. The promoters have a lesson or two to learn from this incident of letters. First, we would ask them not to be at all disconcerted by this unfriendly expression of opinion from high quarters. Every good cause must expect to be opposed, misunderstood and misrepresented. A cause which received universal acceptance without a fight would not probably be worth acceptance. It is when a cause is opposed that the troubles of its promoters really begin. It is then that they must stand by their cause with courage and perseverance, and if their cause is good they may be sure of eventual success. Another point worth remembering is that the promoters must not only be moderate in their demands, but moderate also in the manner of stating them. For ultimate success it is essential to enlist the sympathy and approbation of the Government, and anything that may be calculated to alienate its sympathy should be carefully avoided. This free expression of views by Sir Auckland Colvin is to be greatly welcomed for this reason that it shows in what respect Government objects to the movement. Such a knowledge of defects is an excellent means of correcting them. Whatever the merits of Sir Auckland Colvin's objections, which we hope to discuss on some other occasion, there is abundant cause for gratification in the mere fact that he has openly expressed himself. [The *Gujaráti* (108), in its issue of the 11th November, says that political movements made by the people of India sting the authorities, who are anxious to stop them as speedily as possible as they have already begun to do so, that Sir Auckland Colvin is an enemy of the Natives, and heartily detests any movement made by them and is anxious to see them give it up. The *Yajdán Parast* (142), in its issue of the 11th November, observes that Mr. Hume's reply to Sir Auckland Colvin's protest against the Congress will occupy a permanent place in the Congress literature, and that it should be translated into the different Indian vernaculars so that all the Natives may read it. It wants to know when and how the Natives will appreciate such valuable services rendered to them by Mr. Hume.]

9. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—The promoters of the Indian National Congress have, we think, reason to congratulate themselves that they have succeeded in drawing out such an influential officer as Sir Auckland Colvin to speak out his mind freely with regard to the movement which they have so much at heart. Such a national and at the same time loyal movement should seek as far as possible to win the good graces of all responsible officers of Government. So far as we can understand the movement, its object is to obtain certain concessions for the people, not by overawing the Government, but by convincing it that the cause is based on justice and on the real interests of the people inasmuch as it is demanded by the wishes of a fairly large proportion of them. For this purpose it is highly necessary that independent official opinion on its general objects and its particular acts should be courted from time to time and all misunderstanding, wherever it may exist, should be cleared. In this light, Sir Auckland's views, however unfavourable they may be, should be carefully considered, and whatever warning and advice they may contain should not be hurriedly lost sight of. Naturally, an official like Sir Auckland, an out and out admirer of the Indian bureaucracy, cannot but view with some suspicion a new-fangled movement like the Congress, which justifies its existence by the presence of certain defects in the administration of which he is so prominent a member. Moreover, Sir Auckland is perhaps a trifle over-sensitive of outside criticism, as his budget minutes have more than once shown us. But with all that, we know that he was the first to acknowledge the growth of new forces and new aspirations among us, which manifested themselves on so large a scale nearly four years ago. Sir Auckland now assures us that he has watched the Congress from its birth with sympathy, but he saw nothing objectionable therein during the first two years of its existence. But the state of things was, he says, altered when the report of the third

Congress was issued. What Sir Auckland is sorely grieved at since then is the fact that under the countenance of the Congress there have been issued two pamphlets which, whilst holding up to the popular hatred the defects of the administration and questioning the motives of the officers of Government and representing them as standing between the people and justice and equity which they demand, make no mention of the benefits which have been derived from the establishment and maintenance of the British rule in the country. This, from the point of view of Sir Auckland, is a serious omission. From that of the writers of the pamphlets and the people to whom they are addressed, the existence of the benefits is admitted by everybody, which therefore need not be specially mentioned each time. But if some people object to this procedure, we think it expedient that every speech made and every pamphlet issued on behalf of the Congress to educate the people in its aims and objects, the good that we enjoy under the present Government should not be omitted to be mentioned along with the greater good which is claimed at its hands. Again, nobody would, we think, be the loser for a more charitable criticism of the officers of Government, their doings and their motives. Nor is there anything to be lost, if every one of us is continually reminded of the benefits of British rule which it is that enables us to hope and ask for fresh concessions. Moreover, if there is any class of people, such as Sir Auckland assures us there is, who are as opposed to the Congress as to the British rule, such procedure may assure them that they at any rate have nothing to do with the Congress. At any rate, the Congress might, by its rules and regulations as well as its resolutions, do something to disavow such service rendered to itself. Cautions like these, we believe, are necessary to use and the Congress will find their use by and by. But there is another thing which puzzles Sir Auckland, and that is the claim of the National Congress to speak on behalf of the whole population of India. Here, we think, Sir Auckland is somewhat hard to the Congress. We scarcely think he is justified in holding that between the educated and the uneducated classes there is almost as great a gulf as between the latter and the European population of India. True it is that large numbers of the people are perfectly contented to live under the present state of things, yet the inconveniences of that state of things they do feel, and feel in common with their educated brethren, though they may not be able to assign them to their proper source or be disposed to seek redress in the ways in which the Congress desires to obtain it. And this community of wants and interests may well be allowed to give their more intelligent brethren a title to speak for them for the removal of the common grievances in all constitutional ways. The Congress claims to plead for the whole population of India and to enlist its sympathies. How far it will succeed and when it will succeed in gaining these objects are not the questions to be considered in this view. But surely to confine the movement to a fraction of the people and thus to narrow its scope is to ring its death-knell in its present shape and certainly to diminish its title to be heard by the Government of the land. It calls itself national, and true to its name, it shall have to get its sanction directly from the masses. But in so doing it will have to take special precautions with regard to its mode of action and its measures. It may be necessary, too, to moderate its demands in the first instance and it will certainly have to work on and on and abide its time in patience. Reforms such as those demanded by the Congress cannot all be granted in their full measure in the course of a short time. They will have to be pressed again and again. And in the meanwhile the people must be fully prepared to receive them when they are granted. For this some special efforts may be necessary. It is a long and uphill work. And if only everybody who interests himself in the doings of the Congress clearly grasps this fact and shows no undue haste to obtain the privileges which are claimed, there is no reason why moderate demands, temperately urged and steadily repeated, should not in the end conquer all opposition and be crowned with the success they deserve.

10. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—We are sorry to find that those who are making capital out of the pamphlets and leaflets published here and there as Congress literature do not err less than those who have fixed upon pamphlet-publishing as the best means of politically

educating the people. It is a matter of exceptional difficulty, if not altogether impossible, to exercise censorship in the case of tracts and pamphlets so bitterly complained of. By making such prompt reference to them they only give them undue importance. Pamphlets of the kind are intended to add to the temporary interest which the occasions of such public gatherings always create, and we know that as a matter of fact these pamphlets are as soon forgotten as the Congress people have returned to their homes. In all questions of national importance, earnestness and enthusiasm count for very potent factors, and it cannot be looked upon as a fault in those who have to organise a movement if they try to put in a grain of salt to suit the requirements of the times. They are just like the glowing and picturesque advertisements of public performers stuck up to attract public notice. Would it not, we humbly ask, be silly to charge a public performer with disregard of truth if his performance is not so pleasing as some of his advertisements are? The same would be the case if, on the authority of the pamphlets, the Indian National Congress is taken to task as entertaining ideas which might be called extra-radical. If the Congress is good, but its methods and measures bad, the attempt of those who happen to be in the confidence of Government and of the people ought always to be to use methods of correction by joining the movement itself. We are sure that if the Governor of a province consents to preside at a meeting of the Congress and explains to the people on what lines they should move, he would be conferring a blessing, not only upon us, but upon his own countrymen,—a blessing that would produce everlasting benefits, a blessing that would add to the glory of his countrymen, who are admittedly the well-wishers of their fellow-subjects in India.

11. The *Arunodayă* (19), in its issue of the 11th November, says:—The aim of the Indian National Congress is not to do away with the British rule in India or to drive away English officers from this country, but to reform the present system of administration. Should not the anti-Native European officers who come in the way of this reform be severely taken to task? Before the advent of the British in India there was disorder on account of war in the country, and so the British established their rule at a time when people wanted some one who would peacefully rule over them. Not that peace was restored by the British rule, but the people themselves were tired and wanted rest. The principles of the British administration may be sound, but if those who are entrusted with executive power misuse them, why should the people consider the British rule a good one? First of all, such officers should be severely punished. If any one thinks that the people are beginning to dislike the British rule, it is owing to the European officers who are its real enemies.

The Indian National Congress and the alleged opposition of several European officers of Government to it.

12. The *Gujarăt Mitră* (82), in its issue of the 11th November, refers to the refusal of the Allahabad authorities to allow the use of the Khushru Băg for the Congress meeting as well as two other open places for erecting *mandaps* for the purpose asked for by the leaders of the Congress movement, condemns the opposition of several European officers of Government to the Indian National Congress movement as they think that it will hinder their high-handed conduct and pomp, says that the aim and object of the Congress is to make firm the tie of affection between the rulers and the ruled and to consolidate the foundation of the British rule in India, and remarks that a pamphlet dwelling on this cowardly conduct of European officers should be speedily published and copies thereof should be distributed throughout England so that the British public may know of their arbitrariness and that they may be sharply reprimanded in Parliament. It fears that the result of such conduct on the part of the authorities will do no good to them, and observes that they will be ridiculed and despised not only in England but in Russia, France, Austria, Germany and other large countries and that it is advisable for them not to come in the way of the Congress. [The *Broach Mitră* (96), in its issue of the 14th November, says that the Government of India should speedily stop the measures alleged to have been taken by some officers in Allahabad against the Congress, and that it should try to remove the injury done thereby to the feelings of the people, and hopes that it will not fall into disgrace by supporting the opposition.]

Remarks about the representative character of the Indian National Congress and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha.

13. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 11th November, says that the Indian National Congress is not suited to the backward condition of the masses in India, that education must be widely spread among them before the Congress can be of any use to them, that most of the subjects discussed by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha are not of public interest but are such as are of importance to the Bráhmans alone, that the agriculturists have no sympathy with the National Congress and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, and that therefore Government should not treat the opinion of these bodies on any question as that of the public. It adds that if those who have joined the Indian National Congress have really the good of the people at heart, they must first show it by forcing Government to make education compulsory and then expect assistance from the people.

A suggestion to deprive Abdul Hak of the titles conferred upon him by the Hyderabad State and by the British Government.

14. The *Yajdán Parast* (142), in its issue of the 11th November, says that Abdul Hak should be deprived of the titles of "Diler Jang," "Diler-ud-Daula," and "Diler-ul-Mulk" bestowed upon him by His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad and of the C.I.E. conferred upon him by the British Government. After the exposures in the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Scandal, he has, observes the paper, lost all claims to these titles. He has violated the trust reposed in him by His Highness the Nizám and plundered the State treasury along with others and he deserves severe chastisement. It is scandalous to allow such a man to continue in the enjoyment of these high honours.

Remark that no fresh charge can be brought against Mr. Crawford until the Commission shall have reported on the 33 charges already preferred against him.

15. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:— As it appears that the Bombay Government are still exploring fresh fields for formulating fresh articles of charge against Mr. Arthur Crawford, it would be profitable that the reader should have before him for easy reference the full text of the legislative enactment under which the Crawford Commission has been appointed. We request him to specially peruse Sections 10, 11, 14, 21 and 22 of the Act, from which it will appear that there is a particular stage at which alone fresh articles of charge can be brought against an accused person. These sections read together leave the impression on the mind of a layman at any rate that no fresh charge can be preferred against Mr. Crawford until the Commission shall have reported on the 33 charges already preferred against him.

Application of Mr. Sáthe, a shopkeeper in Poona, against those Government servants who have deposed to having given bribes to Mr. Crawford and remarks thereon.

16. In a communicated article, the *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 12th November, refers to the application of one Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe, a shopkeeper at Poona, to Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate of Poona, against the Mámlatdárs and others who have deposed in the Hanmantráo case to having given bribes to Mr. Crawford, and says:— Though we cannot wholly blame the conduct of the applicant, still being himself a Native he ought not to have acted thus. For, those Mámlatdárs who have given bribes were forced to do so by their superior and so we cannot blame them in any way. If high Government officers like Mr. Crawford receive money from Mámlatdárs and other subordinates by holding them in their clutches or by inducement, what is the fault of those who give it? Prevalence of bribery on a small or a large scale depends upon the conduct of those in authority. Why will not bribery spread when high officers receive bribes? Considerations of justice alone will not do in all matters and at all times. It is not the case that those who have now deposed to having given bribes do not know that it is bad to do so, but what could they do? Wisdom has to give way before power. Not only we but all the Natives are sorry like the applicant Mr. Sáthe for Hanmantráo, who has been sent to jail. But still it is very bad to try to send to jail with Hanmantráo all those who have admitted having given bribes. And even if all of them were sent to jail, would that be justice according to the applicant's sense of it? Have

all the people from whom Mr. Crawford is known to have taken bribes come forward in the present case? What a large number of them has still kept back? Is not Mr. Sáthe, the applicant, aware of this? If he is, why should they not be brought forward and sentenced? How many Jághirdárs, Inámdárs, Vatandárs and Government servants are to be thus imprisoned? And will justice be done even then? No, no. Real justice will never be done in this case of bribery, and if it be done, jails will have to be built in every village. We do not mean to say that givers of bribes should not be punished; but the difficulty lies in the number of persons who will have to be so punished. There is some hope of the present extensive prevalence of bribery being checked when the law on the subject is changed. Who could be ready to prosecute a Government officer, whose subordinates were high officers like District Collectors? It was only when the goddess of justice could not tolerate Mr. Crawford's sin that steps were taken against him. Mr. Sáthe seems to be a justice-loving man. But does he wish that justice should not be done with respect to the conduct of Mr. Crawford? If not, why does he entertain the foolish desire of seeing the givers of bribes punished? How is justice to be done in this way? At present the Revenue Department has become so dirty that there is no saying as to who receive bribes. Will anybody say that at least high officers like Collectors are spotless? If not, why should those persons alone who have deposed to having given bribes in the present case be punished? What fault have the educated Mámlatdárs committed, who have exposed the sins of Mr. Crawford at their own risk and done their duty to Government? Who will not say that they have assisted the cause of justice by placing before Government facts about the oppression practised on them when they saw that Government were going to take notice of them? No one will be so ungrateful as Government if they turn round upon the persons who have assisted them. Every one who has some common sense will condemn the action of Mr. Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe.

Suspension of Mámlatdárs and others who have deposed to having paid for their appointments recommended.

17. The *Káthiáwár Times* (85), in its issue of the 14th November, writes:—The information elicited by the sharp and searching cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, counsel for the accused, of witnesses placed before the Crawford Commission places the Government of Bombay in a very embarrassed position. As the case is *sub-judice* we cannot comment upon its various phases just yet, but simply inquire of the Government if it is fair, in justice to the public, to retain in service men who either obtained their posts by corruption or are guilty of wholesale perjury. The safest course for the present is to suspend all Mámlatdárs and others who have paid for their appointments. From men who have obtained their posts illegally and who have perjured themselves we can never expect one iota of justice, and to allow them to hold their appointments even for a short period is to do radical wrong to the public and to disregard the fundamental principles of justice. We therefore call upon Government to displace these men without delay.

Prosecution of some of the witnesses in the Hanmantráo and Crawford cases.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the 15th November, states:—The proceedings in the Hanmantráo and Crawford cases show that several Mámlatdárs and other officers of the Central Division have by their own statements on oath been guilty of criminal offences for obtaining their advancement in Government service. These officials received, before making the statements incriminating themselves, the assurance that their confessions would be no bar to their continuance or advancement in the service. There was, however, no need of giving these unscrupulous men an assurance of this kind. It would have sufficed if a few of them had been promised exemption from criminal prosecution for the offences they might confess in their evidence. We are certain that His Excellency Lord Reay's administration will not fail to censure the officers who conveyed to the witnesses the above-mentioned assurance, and to clear the Government service of the black sheep in the interest of the purity of the British administration. The public has lost all faith in them and desires that the service should be cleared of such men. Of course Government cannot well take steps in this matter until the Crawford Commission completes

its work, but the public expects that due steps will be taken in the matter at the proper time. One particular class of the Native community has managed to get employment under Government in the Deccan and it is highly desirable that this exclusive appropriation should be remedied by giving other classes a proper share in the public service. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (91), in its issue of the 17th November, expresses some of the above sentiments.]

The necessity for producing European witnesses before the Crawford Commission.

19. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—The other day the counsel for the accused in the Crawford case seemed to score a point when he asked Ráo Bahádur K. B. Pendse why he did not report to the higher authorities the fact that certain people had paid money to Mr. Crawford in order to secure his favour in official matters. The only answer that Mr. Pendse gave in his re-examination was that the matter was an "open secret." Now the question naturally arises whether any European officials knew of this "open secret." Ought not this question to be settled in the course of the inquiry that is going on? Our impression is that if the story of the prosecution be true, the matter must have come to the ears of European officers. Many of the Mámlatdárs, when they were transferred from place to place, could not but have complained to their immediate superior, the Collector of the district. We shall not here say anything as to whether the Collectors were right in not protesting against the constant changes of Mámlatdárs. We simply wish that it should be ascertained whether some of the Collectors at least were or were not aware of the constant changes, and whether Mámlatdárs did not complain to them of the oppression, so to speak, involved in these constant transfers and what the Collectors themselves believed with regard to the justification of these changes and transfers. Evidence of this kind would be very valuable. No unfair motives could be attributed to these civilians. The case for the prosecution would be considerably strengthened and the conspiracy theory would break down. As it is, the impression is getting stronger and stronger that the Government, or those officials to whom the management of the case has been entrusted, are unwilling to drag in any European to testify to anything that may be known to him personally with regard to Mr. Crawford's way of doing things. Natives are being sacrificed wholesale. They are brought forward in numbers and are asked to swear their characters away, while not a single European official is brought forward. What can the public infer from this but that there is a firm determination on the part of those who are managing the case not to compromise the *white* civilian? The race question seems unnecessarily to enter into this matter and some people would even charge us with raising it. But facts are facts, and we cannot ignore them. Every one seems to approve of our suggestion, and yet it is not carried out. There's the rub. If it is not carried out, there must be some motive. The public is justified in thinking that the motive in this case is not a proper one. We hope that the high-minded gentlemen who are responsible for the preparation of the case will give to our suggestion their best attention. There is yet time to do so.

20. The *Chandrodayă* (145), in its issue of the 10th November, says:—We cannot adequately praise His Excellency Lord Reay for his courage and love of justice as shown by the Crawford case. The prosecution and the accused are represented by able counsels, but unfortunately there is one great defect. It is surprising that no European has yet been called as a witness in this case. The evidence of many European witnesses is still kept back which is essential for arriving at a just decision. European officers do not venture to come forward to give evidence, either because of their friendship with Mr. Crawford or their desire to save their honour or because of want of encouragement by Government. In short, Natives alone are subjected to the dishonour and worry of cross-examination and it is but unjust that they alone should be made to take upon themselves the burden of supporting Government in this trial. We therefore recommend Government to bring European officers, who may be aware of the private and public conduct of Mr. Crawford, before the commission. [Several other papers urge the necessity for examining European witnesses as regards irregularities in the office of Mr. Crawford with a

view that the decision of the case may be beyond all suspicion. They urge His Excellency the Governor to consider the importance of such witnesses and to carry out the suggestion for their being called.]

Remarks on a question put to witnesses in the Crawford case.

21. The *Satyá Sudha* (62), in its issue of the 12th November, considers it unbecoming on the part of the members of the Crawford Commission and of the counsel for the accused to ask witnesses whether they are Bráhmans, says that it is not Bráhmans alone that are to be blamed in connection with the Crawford cases, but that those European officers who did not protest against the conduct of Mr. Crawford, and Government, who, though apprised, took no notice of it, are guilty as well, and suggests that witnesses, instead of being questioned about their caste, should be asked whether they have had an English education.

His Highness the Pant Sachiv of Bhor as a witness before the Crawford Commission.

22. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 12th November, says that it is much to be regretted that the honourable members of the Crawford Commission should not have duly considered the terms of the treaty between His Highness the Chief of Bhor and the British Government and the affidavit of Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, with respect to His Highness' request that his evidence should not be taken in an open Court, that according to the treaty His Highness' evidence ought to have been taken in his own bungalow or in any other place which he might select, and that if the Commissioners had complied with his request they would not have laid themselves open to the charge of wilfully trampling upon the rights of Native Chiefs, and adds that so much straightforwardness is not to be met with under the Imperial rule of Her Majesty the Queen, and that the truth is that it is useless to reason where might is right.

Distress and scarcity in Káthiáwár, Gujarát and the Deccan and the dilatoriness of Government in the matter.

23. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th November, writes :—While Káthiáwár and Gujarát are actually in the jaws of famine, the Konkan and the Deccan have suffered partially from want of rain and there is reason to fear that the lot of the agriculturists will not at all be an enviable one in the next eight or ten months. The cattle too will suffer from want of fodder. Then there is danger in some parts of the scarcity of water being felt most severely. On the whole, the aspect of affairs is very threatening and we think that Government ought to depute a special officer to inquire into the condition of the people everywhere. We shall be glad if the work be entrusted to an officer like Mr. Ozanne, who has a good knowledge of agricultural facts and is not likely to make an incorrect report on insufficient data. We moreover wish that Government should from time to time publish the reports received from district officers regarding the condition of the crops, &c. The reports ought to be fuller than they now are and with regard to every táluka. If this were done, undue public anxiety would be moderated and the people would know who stand most in need of relief. This information ought to be checked with private information, and we still think that the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha ought to send round some man to make personal inquiries and report to it. This will enable the Sabha to request Government to moderate their demand on account of the land tax in the case of those who have really suffered. This is a matter of even greater importance than National and Provincial Congresses. Their Highnesses the Mahárája of Baroda, the Ráo of Cutch and the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar have taken time by the forelock and have already opened relief works where the poor people might earn their food very easily. This is truly setting an example to our civilized Government. Here we are thinking over the matter. We are inquiring and inquiring. We are waiting for some timely rain. We want some excuse or another for avoiding the necessity for giving relief. Our treasury is very low. What a pity it is that with such an enlightened and sympathetic ruler as His Excellency Lord Reay we should not be ahead of these Native States !

The recent fall of rain in Káthiáwár and Gujarát and the agricultural prospects there.

24. The *Káthiáwár Times* (85), in its issue of the 14th November, writes:—In most of the places in Káthiáwár the heavy rain and the cyclonic weather of the past week have done a great deal of damage to the standing crops and to those which were being harvested into "khalas." The storm swept almost through the whole of the province, and the fall of rain was unusually heavy. In many places the prospects are much impaired. Grass and cotton plants, which at some places were in full flower, are completely destroyed by the storm, which blew down hundreds of trees. So far as our information goes, the outlook is more gloomy than ever. [The *Hitechchhu* (83) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 15th November, says that Government officers will commit a mistake if they think that the loss caused to the *rayats* by the failure of the monsoon crops will be repaired by the recent untimely fall of rain, that it is unlikely that the distressed poor will be benefited thereby as the articles of food of the poor in Gujarát are *bájri*, *kodra*, *bávto*, and other inferior kinds of grain which are produced in the monsoon, that they cannot buy wheat and other grain grown in winter owing to their poor condition, and that it is inadvisable to abstain from affording relief to them.]

Praise of Dr. Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon, Thána, and approval of his appointment by the Bombay Government as Bombay delegate to the forthcoming Intercolonial Medical Conference at Melbourne.

25. The *Arunodayă* (19), in its issue of the 11th November, approves of the appointment of Dr. Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon, Thána, as Bombay delegate to the forthcoming Intercolonial Medical Conference at Melbourne, Australia, praises him for his skill in surgery, midwifery and other branches of his profession, and says that he has become very popular at Thána and that therefore people will be very sorry to part with him.

The acquittal and re-instatement in office of Mr. Ratanji Keshavji, Shirastedár, Pálanpur Agency, and suggestions to the Bombay Government in the matter.

26. The *Hitechchhu* (83) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 15th November, gives the substance of the different telegrams recently sent from Pálanpur by the complainant, Bhánji Satáji, and four others to His Excellency Lord Reay at Mahábaleshvar against Mr. Ratanji Keshavji, Shirastedár, Pálanpur Agency, soon after his acquittal by the Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa and his re-instatement in office, and remarks that Government should find out the truth by speedily entrusting the enquiry into the matter to an independent officer and thereby preventing both the parties from ruining themselves in vain. It adds that Mr. Ratanji should be either transferred if such a step would put an end to the matter, or the whole affair should be decided finally, and that if the complaint be false, the complainants should be punished as a warning to others. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 12th November, says that the Bombay Government should carefully enquire into the allegations made by the complainant, Bhánji Satáji, against Captain Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, and against Colonel LeGeyt, in a telegram sent to them from Pálanpur on the 23rd September last, and that suspicion would be created in the public mind if Colonel LeGeyt were to fail to take stringent measures in his own defence. It remarks that mismanagement prevails in some of the Native States under the Pálanpur Agency and in the Agency itself, that the people of Pálanpur are very much dissatisfied with the present Kárbhári, Mr. Velu Kothári, that the Agency has paid no heed to the tyrannical conduct of the Rána of Váv, and that the people blame it for the mismanagement prevailing in the States under its charge. It adds that it is necessary that Government should appoint a commission of enquiry, as the outcry now-a-days raised against the prevalence of corruption, bribery and mismanagement in the Political Department is not likely to cease until the nomination of a commission of enquiry into every Political Agency.]

Alleged appropriation of public property by the Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar.

27. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—The Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar is laying out a garden that does not seem intended for the use of the public, and, in doing so, has enclosed within the garden limits a well that was sunk in 1840 for the use of the people by a Pársi lady named Bái A'vábái Kharsetji

Gotha. The public has thus been deprived of the use of this well, the water of which is largely used. The Superintendent has also enclosed within the limits of the club ground a small public road that passed in front of his bungalow and was made at the cost of the local municipality.

A request to the authorities to test the accuracy of a strange tale about a murder committed by two policemen at Tatta in Sind.

28. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Times* (5) in its issue of the 7th November, says:—I am told that a murder was committed at Jungsháhi a few days ago under the following circumstances. It appears that a Bania left Tatta with Rs. 800 in his possession for Jungsháhi to take the train for Karáchi, but on his arrival at the station he found that the train had left. As he knew no one at the place who would allow him to put up for the night, he repaired to the police *thána* close by the station and asked to be allowed to sleep there. The police havildár permitted him to do so, and was even kind enough to give him his bed to sleep on and then left the police station. Shortly afterwards the Bania fell asleep, but it is said he had a dream that his life was in danger and that he was about to be murdered. He was suddenly startled in the middle of his dream and found that there were no policemen about the *thána*, and after awhile he noticed that two policemen were busy apparently digging a grave, and he fortunately appears to have had the presence of mind to climb up a tree near the place unobserved and remained there watching the movements of the two policemen, while in the meantime the havildár returned, and imagining that all was right lay down on his bed. As soon as the grave was ready to receive its victim the two men proceeded to the *thána*, and finding a man asleep and taking it to be the Bania made short work of him. But they were not a little surprised to find that their victim proved to be the havildár instead of the Bania. But the deed was done, and the body of the havildár was hurriedly placed in the grave intended for the Bania. Early in the morning the Bania came down from the tree and demanded his money, Rs. 800, which was handed over to him by the policemen, and without mentioning a word to anybody at this station came away to Karáchi, where, I hear, he informed some of his friends of the occurrence, who advised him to report the matter to the police at once. I am not aware whether he has done so as yet, but perhaps the police may be able to test the accuracy or otherwise of what I have heard of this singular case of murder. The editor of the paper says that it would be worth the while of the authorities to enquire into this matter. If the story, as narrated, be true, it is one of the strangest tales of murder ever heard of.

Alleged insecurity of person and property in Bombay and neglect of the local police in taking measures for its removal.

29. The *Subodh Patrika* (16), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—While much anxiety for the public safety is displayed by the police officers on the occasion of the *Diváli* festival, they seem to be either comfortably ignorant or culpably negligent in taking measures for the removal of the real danger to person and property in the town. The *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st ultimo reports a case of "outrageous assault" committed of a morning on the Khote foot-path on a Pársi by a co-religionist through the agency of some Mahomedans, who had probably been hired for the purpose, and in the issue of the 6th instant of the same journal a correspondent mentions some 7 or 8 distinct instances of assault or robbery. We have ourselves heard of extremely audacious attempts at robbery and violence in broad daylight, and though we cannot of course say that the degree of daring or open disregard of the law shown by the perpetrators of the crimes on the occasions was as great as we have heard it stated, there must be some truth about them. The *badmashes* in the town have evidently some idea that they have now a greater chance of escaping with impunity after committing offences, and the somewhat exaggerated reports which one now frequently hears and the tone in which they are told only indicates the general sense of insecurity prevailing among the people. This state of affairs in a city like Bombay is simply intolerable and discreditable to the police in the highest degree. It is said that the police do not interfere in street cases of this kind and simply refer the poor victims to the magistrates on account of some technicality of the law which prevents them as executive officers from doing so, but

we have been informed by a gentleman, whose decision there is no reason to doubt, that the law is by no means such as it is represented to be, and that if the police only exercise the authority which the law vests in them they have ample powers for effectually putting an end to such lawless behaviour. Colonel Wilson is an experienced officer and has a high sense of honour. We have no doubt he will find out if there be any departmental causes at work, as rumoured, and put them down with a firm hand. The particular case of the unfortunate Pársi above alluded to will shortly be before Mr. Ryan, and we hope that he will on conviction deal out exemplary punishment to the scoundrels implicated in it, who have probably for some time past made such blackguardism their calling.

30. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 12th November, writes:—There has been for some time past quite a panic in Native society. in consequence of a feeling that roughs waylay people, decoy them to out-of-the-way places and relieve them of any valuables they may possess. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* lately put together a few of the well authenticated cases in which some inoffensive people met with rough treatment on the public road without any attempt on the part of the police to afford protection. In two cases, about the truth of which we have personally satisfied ourselves, men were severely belaboured on the public road and the offenders have escaped scot-free. Such insecurity has not been known in Bombay for a long time, and it is high time the head of the police bestirred himself to find out where the screw has got loose. We are told there is a rule that a policeman on duty, though he may see an assault committed in his presence, is prohibited from interfering with or arresting the offenders. The remedy of the injured party, if he survives the assault, is a complaint to the magistrate. It is needless to say how in most cases such a remedy is perfectly valueless. The offenders, unless they are caught on the spot, would usually escape detection. If there is any rule of the sort, the sooner it is abrogated the better. If the strength of the police is found insufficient to check such offences, it ought to be raised. A policeman ought to be made responsible for any undetected offences within his beat. The Bombay police had at one time a good name for efficiency, but recent occurrences show that it is not all as it should be.

Thefts and dacoities in Khándesh and particularly in the Sindkheda Táluka of that district.

31. The *A'ryávart* (20), in its issue of the 10th November, in its local columns, says:—We learn that thefts and dacoities are now-a-days frequently committed in Khándesh, and particularly in the Sindkheda Táluka. About two hundred armed Bhils, Nats and others from Málva, who live upon thefts and dacoities, have come as beggars into Khándesh and commit thefts and dacoities at night with torch-light. The people being unarmed cannot defend themselves against their attacks and are not protected by the police too. Government should at this time strengthen the police force under the chief constable at Sindkheda. The Inspector of Police is now at Sindkheda, and he as well as the chief constable should make proper arrangements in time.

Singing of obscene ballads in streets in Poona and the local police.

32. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 9th November, says that the Poona police are not only unable to trace offences committed in darkness, but do not even take notice of offences committed in their presence, that there is nothing more shameful to the police than to pass unnoticed the conduct of the foolish people who sing obscene ballads while going about the streets, that its writings will not be of any use so long as the police thus encourage such offenders, and that the higher supervising officers in the department should look to this and bring the police to their senses.

Gambling in Chaul in the Alibág Táluka.

33. A correspondent of the *Vártáhar* (70), in its issue of the 11th November, complains of the prevalence of gambling in Chaul, táluka Alibág, says that young boys have taken to this vice and that it has been openly carried on during the fair of Dattajayanti for the last three years, and requests the authorities concerned to stop it.

PART II.—*Education.*

Reforms introduced into the Grant Medical College and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital, Bombay, approved and His Excellency Lord Reay praised.

34. The *Rást Goftár* (86), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—One of the many remarkable incidents which will signalise the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay is the inauguration of a system of reforms in connection with the Grant Medical College and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital, Bombay. We are happy to be able to give to-day an outline of the proposed important reforms, which are no doubt calculated to exercise a salutary influence on the future of the medical education in this presidency and to have far-reaching consequences in other directions. It will be remembered that the discussion as to the best means of disposing of Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit's Jubilee gift incidentally gave rise to a controversy on the administration of our Medical College and hospitals, in the course of which abuses were pointed out and improvements in the existing state of things suggested, notably by a correspondent of the *Times of India* writing over the initials of "K. B.," who showed a thorough acquaintance with the subject. These letters, we understand, attracted the attention of His Excellency the Governor, who with his characteristic earnestness instituted the necessary inquiries, and the result is the changes to which we allude to-day. They are directed towards the abolition of old abuses and the overhauling of the whole system of college and hospital administration. To Lord Reay the public is indebted for the vigour and promptitude with which he has taken action in the matter in face of strong and influential opposition from service men with vested rights, and we are glad to find that Dr. K. N. Bhádhurji, our first successful M.D. of the London University, has been of service to His Excellency in effectually carrying out this scheme of well-conceived reforms. The reform which deserves the most prominent mention as involving a principle of the greatest importance is the appointment of a specially qualified and full-time Professor of Physiology and Histology, who will devote his whole time and attention to the teaching of these important subjects and to whom will be secured certainty and permanency of tenure. The abolition of the third Physicianship is a much needed reform and a step in the right direction. The work hitherto done by him will now be performed by honorary and assistant honorary physicians to be selected from the leading local medical practitioners and new medical graduates respectively. The advantages of this system are obvious. [The *Yajdán Parast* (142), in its issue of the 11th November, says that the Native public would be highly gratified if a competent Native who may have taken the degree of M.D. were appointed a Professor in the Grant Medical College, and that such a step would be very beneficial to the College itself inasmuch as new and fresh blood would be added to it thereby.]

35. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 11th November, writes:—As to the importance of the scheme of reorganization, we have only to glance at the principal advantages. The first of these is that it gives the Grant Medical College a specially qualified officer. Secondly, this officer is to be full-time Professor, giving his whole time to the laboratory and having little or nothing to do with hospital or private practice. The third advantage is that professorships will now be given to juniors, and thus good men will be drawn from England, as against the present system of *ex-officio* professorships under which gentlemen are supposed to teach any and every subject, one after another, whether qualified or not. The benefit accruing to the J. J. Hospital from this reform is that it does away with the place of Third Physician and makes room for honorary assistant surgeons and physicians who will work like the house surgeons of hospitals in England, without having to reside in the hospital. This is a great gain to students after finishing their course, while at the same time it will lead to the hospital being better manned. There is another change yet to follow which will raise the status of the local medical profession, namely, the appointment of honorary physicians and surgeons who will teach at stated hours and be allowed to give clinical lectures, as in England. This change also will be heartily welcomed both by the profession and by the public generally. Already we see that arrangements are being made by the Bombay Medical Union

to send an address of congratulation to Government on having resolved upon changes beneficial alike to the cause of science, to the profession, and to the public at large.

Government resolution on the development of instruction in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, commented upon.

36. In noticing the Government resolution regarding the scheme for the development of instruction in the Grant Medical College, the *Bombay Samáchár* (95), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—The proposed arrangements are highly beneficial to local medical practitioners, the public and the Government, and are most acceptable. The private practitioners who would accept the honorary posts of surgeons and physicians are not likely to neglect their duties, but there is fear of their European superiors raising a complaint against them, as was the case on a previous occasion. It is also feared that a sufficient number of practitioners of large experience will not accept the proposal. The scheme as regards the employment of the most promising of the recently passed graduates as honorary assistant surgeons or physicians for a certain term is also highly acceptable, as it will give them an opportunity of gaining that experience of practical work which cannot otherwise be had and which they ought to possess before starting as private practitioners or entering the Government service. [In writing upon the same subject, the *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the 12th November, says:—Instead of confining the appointment as College Professors to the Government Medical Service it should be thrown open to renowned specialists of Europe and India, as suggested by Dr. Carter, and the most promising of the recently passed graduates should be employed for a year on a salary of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150.]

The proposed abolition of the Ahmednagar High School.

37. The *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—It is reported that the Educational Department has, on account of financial difficulties, recommended Government to abolish the Ahmednagar High School. But it is not a sound policy to abolish high schools at the head-quarter towns of districts. At Ahmednagar there is not a good private school that would efficiently supply the place of the Government high school, while the people of that town are much concerned to see that the proposed abolition of the latter would only serve to encourage education at the missionary institution of that place. If there be need of a Government school at the presidency town to serve as a model institution, there is a still greater necessity for a similar school at the district towns where private enterprise is not so much developed as it is at the chief presidency town. If it is only on financial considerations that the abolition of the Ahmednagar school has been proposed, there will be no objection to raise the school-fee and to curtail its expenses. The school needs to be maintained at all costs. [The *Káside Mumbai* (116) and the *Satyavakta* (130) of the 16th November also disapprove of the proposal to abolish the Ahmednagar High School. The *Kásid* says that the school-fee should be slightly raised or the number of teachers should be reduced instead of abolishing Government high schools. The *Satyavakta* advises the Bombay Presidency Association to memorialize Government on the subject of the abolition of Government high schools.]

38. The *Jagadádarsh* (34) of Ahmednagar, in its issue of the 11th November, says that the reasons brought forward by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for the abolition of the Ahmednagar High School are unsubstantial and that being aware of the abilities and resources of Mr. Dabholkar and the local Education Society, he has made a somewhat daring assertion in saying that they can efficiently manage the High School, and requests the people to make a vigorous effort to keep the High School and to suggest retrenchment in expenditure in other directions. [The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (50) of Ahmednagar, in its issue of the 12th November, also disapproves of the proposal, considers the step to be premature, and requests shrewd and experienced officers in the Educational Department to properly consider the matter.]

39. A correspondent of the *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 15th November, writes:—Every year in the examinations held by the University of Bombay, a large sum of money is wasted on supervisors. This sum, I am told, does not fall short of Rs. 4,000. The supervisors are paid nearly *three* rupees for *one* hour. Let me inform the Registrar of this University that there are many honest persons who will supervise if they are given *only four* rupees for *six* hours. More than half of the sum thus thrown away every year would thereby be saved. This may well be spent in founding scholarships to be given to those who cut a good figure in science in the University examinations. This would be a sufficient incentive to Native students to study this much neglected but important subject. History shows us that science and civilization have gone hand in hand, and that civilization is the parent of all happiness. If science leads to such a noble result as the diffusion of happiness, and if as is the case the chief object of all governments is to add to the comfort of the ruled, it is perfectly incumbent on the Universities to encourge its study as much as they can.

Waste of money by the Bombay University in appointing supervisors in examinations and a suggestion in the matter.

40. The *Havyak Subodh* (146), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—All will admit the wretched condition of the Kánarese language, and we are of opinion that the want of encouragement by Government is the chief cause of it. We fail to see that Government have up to this time patronized even a single Kánarese book, though they have given encouragement to many Gujaráti and Maráthi books. Government do not in the least care for the Kánarese language. Something might have been done for it had the educational authorities taken steps in the matter. The present Education Inspector of the Southern Division cannot even speak Kánarese, and the Deputy Educational Inspectors have no time to attend to it owing to press of work. Influence with the Dakshina Prize Committee is necessary in order to secure patronage for old scientific Kánarese works. So there is no one to take up the cause of this language. The educational authorities should therefore organize a committee of independent and influential persons in the Southern Division like the Dakshina Prize Committee to better the condition of the Kánarese language.

Remarks on the bad condition of the Kánarese language.

PART III.—*Railways.*

41. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (82), in its issue of the 11th November, refers to a fatal accident on the B. B. & C. I. Railway near the Dahánu station, whereby a Mahomedan female travelling in a third class carriage was thrown off while she was answering a call of nature from the doorway of the carriage, and says that though such accidents frequently occur, the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway are so careless as not to provide urinals in their carriages. It appears from this conduct, adds the paper, that they do not in the least care for third class passengers, though they form the bulk of the traffic. This is detestable. It is to be regretted that such a wise and sensible person as Mr. Duxbury should be so unconcerned in the matter. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 15th November, requests the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to attend to the complaint, and says that the Government of India should draw their attention to it.]

Want of urinals in third class carriages of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and fatal accidents to passengers caused thereby.

42. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 15th November, writes:—The state of old and weak passengers and poor women who have no male relatives or friends to attend to them at the railway station at Ahmedabad is really pitiable. Sometimes the crowd is so great at the booking office that even able-bodied men, who have no friends to whom they can entrust their luggage, find it difficult to get access to the booking clerk. To remedy this difficulty

Inconvenience caused to passengers at the Ahmedabad railway station and a suggestion to the railway authorities in the matter.

we beg to propose that an office may be opened in the central part of the city where tickets may be sold during office hours, say from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. When shared between two agencies, viz., the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Rájputána-Málva Railway, the expense will be a mere trifle compared with the convenience it will afford to the public and the relief which the staff at the station will get thereby. We therefore recommend the idea to the railway authorities for early consideration and action.

A complaint about the inconvenience suffered by third class passengers at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway.

43. A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 11th November, complains of the door of the third class waiting room at the Byculla station not having been opened in time on the night of the 5th instant and of the passengers who were to go by the train which leaves that station before the Thána local being left behind in consequence, and remarks that though the passengers tried to get out of the room by another door a ticket-collector prevented them from so doing on the ground that it was not meant for them, and that it is very bad that third class passengers should be locked up in the waiting room.

Want of a waiting room for third class passengers at the Poona station of the G. I. P. Railway.

44. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 9th November, says that people have frequently complained about want of a good waiting room for third class passengers at the Poona station, that although the passenger traffic at that station is very large the passengers have to sit in an open space outside it before taking their tickets and have thus to suffer much inconvenience and that the third class railway carriages on this line are generally overcrowded, and requests the authorities concerned to remove these complaints.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Appointment of Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, as Resident at Hyderabad approved.

45. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 10th November, writes:—The coveted appointment of the Hyderabad Resident still remains vacant. Sir Lepel Griffin is now almost definitely out of the running. The name of Mr. Mackenzie, at present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is mentioned in connection with this appointment. It would be difficult to make a better selection; but the brilliant administrative abilities displayed by Mr. Mackenzie entitle him to a higher appointment, and he is freely talked of as the next prospective Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Between Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Mackenzie there may be a few other senior civilians, but such a prize cannot be obtained by mere seniority, and we cannot think of any distinguished civilian who has a stronger claim to the next vacancy at Belvedere than the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. At any rate no other appointment would meet with such unanimous popular approbation.

Alleged prevalence of mismanagement in the Political Department in Káthiáwár, and the alleged punishment of Colonel Watson, the Political Agent, by Government.

46. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 13th November, writes:—From the time that we have girded our loins to remove the mismanagement prevailing in the Káthiáwár Political Department we have received heaps of cases relating thereto. Government have enquired into the complaint made by us about a political officer in Káthiáwár (Colonel Watson) having brought a mistress, and we have learnt that he has been ordered to retire on pension after a month or two, he being for the present allowed to continue in the service with a view to save his honour. If this information be correct, we cannot approve of this conduct of Government. We boldly tell them that the morality and behaviour of the Káthiáwár political officer are detestable. If the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay wish to earn true credit, it should enquire into the Political Department in Káthiáwár. A Káthiáwári gentleman of position has sent to us a complaint about the Láthi State, now under Government management, which is worth attending to by Government. The paper then gives the letter of its informant, "a Vakil," who complains of

the Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse, having paid no heed to the petitions of one Rámji against Mr. Tribhowan, the present manager of the Láthi State, and others, demanding an enquiry into the misappropriation of some State property and into the mismanagement prevailing in it. The informant gives the substance of two petitions made by Rámji to the Political Agent under date the 10th and the 19th October 1887, remarks that Captain Ferris is said to have made a report that the present manager, Mr. Tribhowan, is only fit to be a schoolmaster, and requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to call for all the papers and petitions connected with the matter from the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, a perusal of which will, he says, convince it how political officers carry on mismanagement in Káthiáwár and harass the States and the people by their arbitrary conduct. The paper adds that until an independent enquiry is made as to how far the brokers of Political Agents, similar to Hanmantráo of the Crawford case, ruin the Native States in Káthiáwár, how the Political Agents protect them from harm and lord it over through their instrumentality and into other matters, the people and the Princes of that province will not be freed from their present bad lot.

Alleged misconduct of His Highness Sir Takhatsinghji, Thákor of Bhávnagar, and the advisability of deposing him.

47. The *Nyáyadarshak* (121), in its issue of the 12th November, says:—There is very little difference between the conduct of His Highness Sir Takhatsinghji, Thákor of Bhávnagar, and the late Malhár Ráo Gáikwád of Baroda. The Thákor is exceedingly adulterous. We have received a petition addressed by a Káthiáwári to the Bombay Government about the Thákor's beastly conduct and tyranny. If half of the shocking account given in it be true, the Government will not, we think, fail to depose him. Some of the persons surrounding the Thákor also behave in a low and tyrannical manner and encourage him in his misdeeds. The people of Bhávnagar are therefore in terror. Our Káthiáwári correspondent informs us that a short time ago Sir Takhatsinghji had arrested and brought before him two girls, one daughter of a Luvána and the other of a *Janoibandh* (a Bráhman) for being forcibly included in his *Rás Mandali* (assembly for wanton sports). The whole State is vexed thereby. We hesitate to disbelieve this when regard is had to the exposure of such conduct on the part of the Thákor by Brahmachári Mádhavánand and to the above-mentioned petition from a Káthiáwári to the Bombay Government. Our correspondent adds that the father of the Luvána girl is said to have petitioned Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent, Káthiáwár, who is said to have severely reprimanded the Thákor, warned and told him that he would be deposed if such conduct were repeated. But the Thákor does not still appear to have improved. Some shocking matters regarding the sons of some of the favourite servants of the Thákor have also come to light. Our correspondent writes that a Nágar employé, whose father is also in the State service, committed rape on a Bráhman girl aged 13, that she died, that her poor widowed mother is unable to get justice done to her, and that a certain Nágar is trying to pay a certain amount of money to her in order to keep her quiet. The Thákor has proved unfit for the throne and it is advisable that Government should take over the management of the State for 5 or 7 years and hand it over after that period to the heir-apparent, if he be worthy of it. For the present Mr. Sims and the party of Mr. Gavrishankar Oza, the ascetic, should be removed from the State, an annuity should be given to the Thákor, and independent and honest men should be employed in it. If Government do not speedily act thus, the management and the Thákor will grow worse and the people will suffer the more. [The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—We request Government to inform the Bhávnagar Darbár that they will not pay heed to its former misdeeds if it improves its conduct, that they will not blame it for setting up a false heir to the throne and will recognize him as the true heir to it, and that it should make the people happy by improved management. If the Darbár does not listen to this, an honest European officer should be entrusted with the management of the State and the present intrigues should be put an end to. If Government do not stop the *khatpat*, it would not be wrong to say that they wish to ruin the Bhávnagar State and to swallow it up.]

Cholera in Kalánpur in the Kadi division of the Baroda State and the alleged burning to death of a *Guru* of the Dheds.

48. In a news-letter from Chorwadodra, the *Hitechchhu* (83) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 15th November, says:—Cholera is prevailing in the village of Kalánpur, in the Kadi Division, for about six months, and half of the population has succumbed to the epidemic. It is said that the savage people thereof have burnt to death a *Guru* (a religious teacher) of the Dheds (sweepers). It is to be hoped that some Gáikwádi officer will enquire into the matter.

Complaint made in the *Ahmedabad Times* against the Tálukdár of Dasáda regarding the exercise of oppression contradicted.

49. In the *Káthiáwár Times* (85) of the 14th November is published a notice calling upon the editor of the *Ahmedabad Times* to give the name of the person who complained of the oppression exercised by Jorávarkhánji, Tálukdár of Dasáda, and some of his men, in its issue of the 6th instant (*vide* paragraph 34, page 16, of the last weekly Report on Native Papers, No. 45 of 1888). The complaint is stated in the notice to be groundless and the signatures to it to be forged. Legal proceedings against the *Ahmedabad Times* are threatened in case it gives no reply within 8 days. The notice is signed by the very four pátils who are alleged to have published the complaint in the *Ahmedabad Times*.

G. M. SA'THE',

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

26th November 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 17th November 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Administration of India: Disapproval of the railway policy of the Government of India, and the short stay of Governors in this country said to be the cause of their want of zeal in its cause 6
- Indian National Congress:
  - Remarks about the representative character of the — and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha 11
  - Remarks in connection with Sir Auckland Colvin's protest against the —
    - The *Arunodayă* 10
    - The *Indu Prakásh* 7
    - The *Mahrátta* 9
    - The *Rást Goftár*... 7
    - The *Subodh Patrika* 8
  - The — and the alleged opposition of several European officers of Government to it 10
- Police:
  - Alleged insecurity of person and property in Bombay and neglect of the local — in taking measures for its removal:
    - The *Indu Prakásh*... 17
    - The *Subodh Patrika* 16
  - A request to the authorities to test the accuracy of a strange tale about a murder committed by two policemen at Tatta in Sind... 16
  - Gambling in Chaul in the Alibág Táluka 17
  - Singing of obscene ballads in streets in Poona and the local — ... 17
  - Thefts and dacoities in Khándesh and particularly in the Sindkheda Táluka of that district 17
- Provincial contracts:
  - Comments on the financial policy of the Government of India and the circular on — recently issued by them 5
  - Policy of retrenching expenditure on education censured ... 5
- Public honours: A suggestion to deprive Abdul Hak of the titles conferred upon him by the Hyderabad State and by the British Government 11
- Public service:
  - Alleged appropriation of public property by the Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar 15
  - Praise of Dr. Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon, Thána, and approval of his appointment by the Bombay Government as Bombay delegate to the forthcoming Intercolonial Medical Conference at Melbourne. 15
  - The acquittal and re-instatement in office of Mr. Ratanji Keshavji, Shirastedár, Pálanpur Agency, and suggestions to the Bombay Government in the matter 15
- Salutes: Firing of — in India and the waste of gunpowder in consequence. 6
- Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.:
  - Application of Mr. Sáthe, a shopkeeper in Poona, against those Government servants who have deposed to having given bribes to Mr. Crawford and remarks thereon 11
  - His Highness the Pant Sachiv of Bhor as a witness before the Crawford Commission 14
  - Prosecution of some of the witnesses in the Hanmantráo and Crawford cases 12
  - Remark that no fresh charge can be brought against Mr. Crawford until the Commission shall have reported on the 33 charges already preferred against him 11
  - Remarks on a question put to witnesses in the Crawford case ... 14
  - Suspension of Mámlatdárs and others who have deposed to having paid for their appointments recommended 12
  - The necessity for producing European witnesses before the Crawford Commission:
    - The *Chandrodayă* 13
    - The *Mahrátta* 13

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Tours: Disapproval of the subscription of Rs. 14,000 raised on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to Kundapur and Udapi in the Madras Presidency 7
Viceroy of India: The proposed address from the municipality of Bombay to His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava ... 6
Want of rain:
  Distress and scarcity in Káthiáwár, Gujarát and the Deccan and the dilatoriness of Government in the matter 14
  The recent fall of rain in Káthiáwár and Gujarát and the agricultural prospects there 15

Part II.—*Education*—

Ahmednagar High School: The proposed abolition of the—
    The *Jagadádarsh* 19
    The *Jáme Jamshed* 19
Bombay University: Waste of money by the — in appointing supervisors in examinations and a suggestion in the matter ... 20
Grant Medical College and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital, Bombay:
  Government resolution on the development of instruction in the Grant Medical College commented upon 19
  Reforms introduced into the — approved and His Excellency Lord Reay praised:
    The *Indian Spectator* 18
    The *Rást Goftár* 18
Kánarese language: Remarks on the bad condition of the — ... 20

Part III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway:
  Inconvenience caused to passengers at the Ahmedabad station and a suggestion to the railway authorities in the matter ... 20
  Want of urinals in third-class carriages of the — Company and fatal accidents to passengers caused thereby 20
G. I. P. Railway:
  A complaint about the inconvenience suffered by third-class passengers at the Byculla station of the— 21
  Want of a waiting-room for third class passengers at the Poona station of the — 21

Part IV.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Cholera in Kalánpur in the Kadi division of the — State and the alleged burning to death of a *Guru* of the Dheds 23
Bhávnagar: Alleged misconduct of His Highness Sir Takhatsinghji, Thákor of —, and the advisability of deposing him 22
Hyderabad: Appointment of Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, as Resident at — approved 21
Káthiáwár:
  Alleged prevalence of mismanagement in the Political Department in —, and the alleged punishment of Colonel Watson, the Political Agent, by Government 21
  Complaint made in the *Ahmedabad Times* against the Tálukdár of Dasáda regarding the exercise of oppression contradicted ... 23

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 47 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 24th November 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Do.	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
29	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
41	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
42	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
43	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
44	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
45	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
46	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
47	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

CON 1118—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
48	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
49	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
50	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
51	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
52	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
53	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
54	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
55	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
56	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
57	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
58	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
59	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
60	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
61	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
62	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
63	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
64	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
65	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
66	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
67	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
68	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
69	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
70	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
73	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
74	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
75	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
76	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
77	„ Vyáparottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
79	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
80	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
81	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
82	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
83	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
84	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
85	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
86	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
87	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
88	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
89	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
90	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
91	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
92	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
93	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	...
94	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
95	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
96	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
97	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
98	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
100	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
101	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
102	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
103	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
104	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
105	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
106	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
107	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
108	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
109	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
110	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
111	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
112	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
113	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
114	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
115	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,429
116	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
117	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
118	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
119	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
120	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
122	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
123	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
124	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
125	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
126	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
127	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
128	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
129	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
130	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
131	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
132	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
133	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
134	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
135	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
136	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
137	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
138	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
139	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
140	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
141	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
142	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
143	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
144	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
145	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
146	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
147	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
148	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
149	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
150	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
151	The Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Fortnightly	400
	URDU.			
152	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	350
	PERSIAN.			
153	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
154	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
155	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
156	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
157	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
158	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
159	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
160	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

[illegible]

[illegible] It is hoped that they will bear in mind [illegible] the people [illegible] recommend, but not so as to weaken the recommendations of the [illegible]

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the circular recently issued by the Government of India regarding provincial contracts and suggestions to the Bombay Government in the matter.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 18th November, suggests that the Bombay Government should hold a conference of Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Nugent, the Honourable Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade, the Honourable Messrs. Telang and Mehta and some representatives of the municipalities, public associations and the press to examine the proposals of the Government of India regarding the system of provincial contracts from different points of view and thus prepare themselves for the conference which is to be held at Calcutta on that subject. The weak points in the present scheme, says the paper, are that it possesses no elements of finality; that it sacrifices provincial interests rather too much; that it provides no check against increase in imperial expenditure; that it minimises the sympathies of the provinces between themselves and also those between the Supreme and the Provincial Governments; and that it places very heavy burdens on the provinces without any recompense. In short, the scheme divides the whole Empire into parts without providing any means by which these parts can keep together.

The present system of provincial contracts likened to that of farming out Mámlats under Native rule.

2. In an article headed "A new turn in the policy of Government," the *Indu Prakásh* (13) of the 19th November refers to the recent resolution of the Government of India on the provincial contracts and says:—Though the people of India have suffered a very great loss in the ruin of Native rule and the establishment of British Government, it must be frankly admitted that the convenience of public instruction and the means of public comfort are the principal benefits accruing to the people from this change of rule. But we are very sorry that the indiscreet desire of doing away with these distinguishing features of the British Government which give it an advantage over Native rule has entered into the heads of Government and that resolutions in connection with it have commenced to be issued. Under the Native rule the system of farming out Mámlats was in vogue, and the farmer, who paid the largest amount of money to Government by screwing it out of the subject people, was the highest in favour. Public instruction and comfort were consequently neglected and the people were very miserable. Is not the present contract system similar to the one above referred to? If the present expenditure is necessary and if no more money can be drawn from the people, as plainly admitted by Englishmen with a good knowledge of India like Mr. Hunter, who will deny that an effort to raise more money must prove a source of misery to the people? The three matters the expenditure on which is proposed to be retrenched are public roads, dispensaries and schools. These are the principal blessings of the British rule and it is very unfortunate that Government should entertain the evil desire of doing away with these mainstays of the fabric of the British Empire in India. Should His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and his Councillors forget that British Indian rule is dependent more upon the contentment and good will of the people than upon the force of arms? Her Majesty the Queen has declared in her Proclamation of 1858 that the contentment of the people is the strength of her Government. Has that declaration no meaning now? Or has the contentment of the people become unnecessary for the present administration of the country? The people will, indeed, feel very sorry when they learn that Government now propose to neglect their education, health and comfort. Do Government think it desirable that they should lose the respect paid to them by the people? Should the people be led to think that Government value their loyalty less than money? What we have respectfully to say to Government is that they should not forget their past experience, and that though money can, loyalty cannot be borrowed. We hope that they will bear in mind the immense expenditure incurred in recovering the loyalty of the people in 1857-58. Expenditure may, therefore, be reduced, but not so as to weaken the foundations of the Empire.

Sir A. Colvin and his antagonism to the Indian National Congress.

3. The same newspaper says that the charges of wantonness and indifference to public opinion brought against the British Indian Government in the two pamphlets issued by the Indian National Congress and objected to by Sir Auckland Colvin are founded on facts, as will be evidenced by the abolition of the import duties on cotton piece-goods, the enhancement of the salt-duty and the reduction of expenditure on schools, dispensaries and public works in spite of public opinion to the contrary, and that it does not befit an English gentleman like Sir Auckland Colvin to assume a position of antagonism to the Congress for such a trifling reason. [Writing on the same subject, the *Subodh Patrika* (17) of the 18th idem says :—The whole thing had been vague for the last three years and there was great fear of a secret and sudden sally, but the matter has now been cleared up. The people will now be cautioned by the attitude of Government officers, and if they be destined to anything good they will be awakened to do their duties cautiously and will exert themselves heartily. Or else, being hopeless of India, their mother-country, being cured of her disease, they will, in accordance with their former habit, give her up for lost and wait quietly and resignedly for her death. But an English poet says that a battle for liberty once commenced will, after repeated defeats, be crowned with success in the end. If, therefore, we are sincere in our desire to become free and if we exert ourselves in the cause with our heart and soul, there is no reason to entertain apprehensions about our success, though we may meet with repeated obstacles and disappointments in our pursuit. Moreover, the demands of the National Congress are so moderate that the British Government can, without much hesitation and without fear of curtailment in the authority of its officers, gladly concede them and thereby earn the good will of its subjects. India does not want independence like America or a separate Parliament like Ireland. She does not make any such dreadful demands, but only prays that a few of her representatives may be admitted into the Indian Legislative Councils and that public opinion may be listened to as it is undesirable that such a vast land should be administered in ignorance. In short, the representatives of the people should not be in any way afraid of the present discussion about the Congress movement, but should properly discharge their duties, remembering that the movement is in the interests of their country and their countrymen and that they must help it on with patriotism and self-sacrifice. They must not be selfish, but must merge their individual interests into those of the people in general and work right heartily in the discharge of their duties.]

Remarks in connection with Sir Auckland Colvin's protest against the Indian National Congress.

4. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 18th November, writes :—Without wishing to defend what is described in the tracts circulated by some men of the National Congress and objected to by Sir Auckland Colvin, we remind Sir Auckland Colvin that there is not a single passage in the resolution or the report of the Madras Congress that he objects to, that after all the Congress is a new experiment, that the wonder about it is that its operations have on the whole been marked by caution and moderation, and that its resolutions embodying the popular demands are couched in moderate language and discussed on the whole in a temperate spirit. As to the pamphlets and brochures issued by individual members in their own names, it would be unfair to hold the Congress responsible for opinions expressed in them. On the other hand, we cannot impress too strongly upon our friends who are the leaders of this movement the necessity for exercising the greatest caution in respect of the tone and language of such tracts and pamphlets, especially those which are written in the vernaculars and intended for the masses of the people, teaching them the respective duties of the rulers and the ruled. The tone and language of such pamphlets published under their auspices should be above suspicion and above criticism. We cannot but feel with Sir Auckland Colvin protesting against the "extreme unwisdom and unfairness of writing and circulating among ignorant and excitable people, foreign to us in blood and differing in religion, such accusations against the present Government in India." We also concur when he says, "I am unable to agree that Native gentlemen who profess to share the same view are necessarily actuated by feelings other

than my own." But while we consider that our friends of the National Congress cannot be too careful and too scrupulous in seeing what kind of matter they allow to be thus circulated, we cannot think that Sir Auckland Colvin's objection to the Congress identifying itself with the majority of the people of India and arrogating to itself the right to speak in the name of that majority is wholly valid. In the early period of the career of the Congress much was not known of the objects it aimed at. But year by year it has been gaining touch with the people, and now it may be said that there is no important town or village in India the people of which do not generally sympathise with its aims. In this respect the Native press has done a great deal to bring its objects home to the mind of the reading public. The masses may not be able to offer any opinion on the merits of each of the questions that the Congress discusses, but there can be no denying the fact that the public is beginning to understand that the Congress is a useful institution, and that it is needed in a country like India, with its rulers differing from the ruled in race, religion, habits, customs and feeling. It is true that the Congress is not at present a representative body in the strict sense of the term, but it contains representatives of cultivating classes, artisans, landholders, great and small noblemen, shopkeepers, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and lawyers, engineers, doctors, missionaries, newspaper editors,—men belonging to every creed and nationality in India. Sir Auckland Colvin objects to the recent appeal to the British nation signed by the Presidents of the three National Congresses, published in London by Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, as coming from the 200,000,000 of the people of India. We have looked carefully into this appeal and find that it nowhere professes to come from the people of India, but simply details a catalogue of grievances from which the people of India suffer; and who can say that these are not their real grievances? No observer of passing events in this country can help thinking that the Government of India, situated as it is, needs to be informed of the undercurrents of thought and opinion passing through the popular mind, and also that it needs to be in touch with these currents. This is needful in the interest of good government and in the interest of its stability. A government out of touch with the wants and feelings of the great bulk of the people can never hope to do any lasting good to them. It cannot for one moment be contended that the financial condition of India is one with which the people of India have no concern; and yet what is there to show that the tax-payers of India have been taken into confidence by the Government? A financial statement issued from the Government press and published to the world shows in general terms how the Government proposes to deal with big financial and monetary affairs. The public has no means of investigating them. Now, even such a single reform as that every budget shall be discussed by the Supreme Legislative Council, whether taxes are to be levied or not,—such a simple proposal as that is one which the Government of India has not yet thought fit to introduce. The small reform has been urged upon its attention not merely by the Congress but even by the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay and Madras,—in fact, by the entire public opinion of India, Native and European. There are several other questions of great importance discussed in the correspondence, to which we cannot refer in this place. But it is sufficient here to remark that such a comparison of notes on the methods and measures of the National Congress between two able and influential men will do much to clear up misunderstanding on both sides, and on this account we welcome the publication of the correspondence.

5. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—While fully recognising the value of such criticism, we must own to a sense of disappointment at finding Sir Auckland Colvin basing his objections not upon the proceedings of the Congress itself, but upon a couple of Congress tracts. Of course the Congress party cannot deny the responsibility of the literature it is scattering broadcast in the country, but we think it is a criticism of a very rigid kind to judge the entire movement by these pamphlets alone. Pamphleteering is only one of the signs of an active agitation, but it is scarcely fair to hold the whole movement responsible for every word written in these publications. The real history and the only genuinely reliable opinions of the Congress may be found in its three reports. To these Sir Auckland Colvin makes no reference. He does not quote the speeches of the different

Presidents, or any remarks made by the numerous speakers. This is certainly to be regretted. Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, who also comes in for a share of Sir Auckland's indignation, never speaks of the British rule without religiously mentioning the many benefits that it has conferred upon the country. But one may have too much even of a good thing. The present administration is very far from faultless, and after exhausting everything that can be said in its favour, it must be admitted that there is room for reform, as the policy of Government itself shows.

The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* on the attitude of Government towards the Indian National Congress.

6. The *Jagan Mitră* (37), in its issue of the 19th November, refers to an article in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of the 9th instant, in which it is surmised that the present opposition to the Indian National Congress is instigated by Government, says that it cannot disbelieve the statement of the *Patrika* until it is authoritatively contradicted by Government, and requests them not to be indignant towards the Congress, but to give every encouragement to it.

The Indian National Congress movement and the Pársis.

7. The *Yajdán Parast* (142), in its issue of the 18th November, says that the opponents of the Indian National Congress have been trying for some time past to alienate the Pársis from it and have now begun to assert that the latter have commenced to be hostile to it. The paper denies this statement and remarks that it is tantamount to insulting the Pársis and the newspapers conducted by them and injuring their reputation among the nation to say that they have changed their attitude towards the Congress. Some stray Pásis who may be writing or speaking against the Congress must, observes the paper, be regarded as expressing their own personal views. The Pársi community as a whole has nothing to do with them. It will, on the contrary, regard them with disfavour and will continue its sympathy for and support to the movement. The Pársis have had a hand in originating it, as will be seen from Mr. Dádábhái Navroji's actions. [The *Dátardun* (102), in its issue of the 22nd November, expresses similar sentiments.]

The secret circular of the Bengal police and the alleged ill treatment of some persons who spoke against His Excellency Lord Dufferin's career at a public meeting called to discuss it.

8. In a paragraph headed "A startling disclosure," the *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 18th November, writes:—If the following statement made by a representative of the Calcutta Provincial Conference be true, Government ought to enquire into it and to satisfy the people thereby. In speaking of the well-known secret circular of the Bengal police he said that the police had arrested and severely beaten those persons who had made strong comments against His Excellency Lord Dufferin at a meeting called to consider His Excellency's career. The public should demand information as to whether this has really been done in pursuance of the above-mentioned secret circular and the Government ought to comply with this demand. If the police be at fault, they should be severely punished. Sir Stewart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, had publicly stated at the time the secret circular came to public notice that it would be worked with great care and wisdom. It is now his duty to make a thorough inquiry into the complaint regarding the beating by the police in pursuance of the secret circular of persons who freely expressed their opinion at a public meeting.

Anglo-Indian newspapers on the ill-treatment of prisoners in Russian jails, and the condition of Indian jails.

9. Referring to the remarks made in some English newspapers about the ill-treatment of prisoners in Russian jails, the *Arunodayă* (21), in its issue of the 18th November, says:—Several innocent people in India suffer such ill-treatment that they either die of starvation or commit suicide. Political prisoners in Russia live anyhow; but in India many ordinary prisoners die in jails for want of management in the matter of supplying food to them. When such is the case, is it not good to compassionate the prisoners in India rather than those in Russia? It will never be just to be indifferent to the people of the country in which you have come to live, and live luxuriously too. But the Anglo-Indian newspapers do not pay attention to this matter and write about a thing with which they have nothing to do. This shows that they are ungrateful. It would be better if they discontinued meddling with affairs with which they have no concern whatever.

The action of the Bombay High Court in the matter of the complaint against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others, and the power of Government to promise impunity from punishment for criminal offences.

10. With reference to the action taken by the Bombay High Court in the matter of the complaint made by Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe of Poona against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir, and others, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 22nd November, says:—Those people who believe that the High Court issued notices to the six persons complained against by Mr. Sáthe because it was supposed that Government had withdrawn the assurances given to them by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Ommanney, or that Government having now contradicted the statement in certain newspapers about such withdrawal the High Court is powerless in the matter, must be said to be ignorant of the real facts of the case and of the law on the subject. The notices of the High Court and the assurance given by Government have nothing to do with each other, but are quite independent things. It does not appear that Government have under the Criminal Procedure Code power to give assurances of impunity to any offender. Section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code refers to pardon which may be given to accomplices of persons charged with offences triable by the Sessions Court or the High Court, but that section does not certainly apply to the present case. Government can exercise its power under one section of the Criminal Procedure Code and that is Section 401. Under it Government can remit punishment, but it is not the same as the acquittal of the offender. Now as for the question whether the sanction of Government is necessary for the prosecution of Messrs. Sindekar and others, we are of opinion that no such sanction is necessary. We agree with the *Native Opinion* in thinking that the statements made by these persons in the Hanmantráo case can be used against them as they were not made under compulsion from the Court.

The question whether the self-criminating Mámlatdárs and other Government officers who have given evidence in the Hanmantráo and Crawford cases should be kept any longer in the service.

11. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 19th November, says:—A question has been started as to whether the Mámlatdárs and other Government officers who have made statements in the Hanmantráo and Crawford cases that they gave bribes should be retained any longer in Government service, but the discussion is evidently untimely since the Crawford Commission is still sitting, and if the witnesses who are expected to give evidence against Mr. Crawford were allowed to carry the impression that in giving that evidence they would injure themselves, they would not fail to withhold their evidence and the object of the Commission would be frustrated. Government properly desired that truth should be ascertained about the administration of the Central Division, and were quite justified in conveying assurances of exemption from harm to those who would tell the truth in regard to those scandals, and in this work Government deserve every support from the public. We are extremely sorry for the awkward position in which Mr. Crawford is placed, and heartily wish that he would get justice; but in the interests of Government and the public, the witnesses ought to be kept free from harm in order that the work of the Commission may go on unobstructedly and impartially.

12. The *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the 19th November, states:—The self-criminating Mámlatdárs and other officials who have given evidence in the Hanmantráo and Crawford cases cannot be expected to command respect from the mofussilites who will have occasion to resort to them for the disposal of their cases. The public therefore expects that, soon after the closing of the Crawford Commission, Lord Reay's administration will take due steps to clear the tainted service of the black sheep, introducing in their stead educated young men without distinction of caste or creed.

The injurious effect of the action of the Bombay High Court with reference to Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir, and others on the work of the Crawford Commission and observations thereon.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 18th November, quotes several items of news which have been going the round of the Poona and Bombay dailies for the last two or three days regarding several of the witnesses concerned in the Crawford case and says:—Now all these matters have cropped up so suddenly and simultaneously that one is likely to think that they are the result of some concerted action on the part of those who are indirectly

helping Mr. Crawford and throwing obstacles in the way of the Government who are bent upon sifting this matter to the bottom. No one will question the authority of the High Court to take cognizance of the crime which the several witnesses in the Hanmantráo case have confessed having committed. The only question is whether the interference by the Bombay High Court just at this juncture is proper. We are afraid that its action is calculated to affect prejudicially the prosecution in the Crawford case. This action has been taken upon the report which the District Magistrate, Mr. Vidal, made to it in regard to the curious application made to him by one Sáthe of Poona to prosecute Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others. It is currently believed in Poona that Sáthe's action was not actuated by love of justice and fair-play. He was set up to make this application with a view to cause embarrassment to the prosecution. The High Court Judges have thus unconsciously played into the hands of a designing clique, whose object is not to see justice done, but to defeat it. We shall not here anticipate what reply the persons called upon will give to the summonses of the High Court. But we think that it is reasonable to hope that the Government whose servants they are and on the strength of whose promise they have told the truth without hesitation will not leave them in the lurch. Now the question arises what should be done with these confessions that have been received? Are those men who have been more or less forced or induced to save themselves from total ruin by offering money, who have honestly and with good reason believed that their complaints would be of no avail, to be punished just as if they were criminals? The question is too serious to be discussed off-hand. We do not mean to assert that the men who have given bribes of their own accord or under compulsion should be allowed to escape scot-free. But we do say that all the cases ought to be examined and judged according to one standard and one measure and in the light of the circumstances now disclosed. No judicial tribunal can take notice of conduct which has not come before the public, but which nevertheless will be open to the Government in the various statements made before the special officers. The best way would be to appoint a special commission of officials acquainted with the working of the Revenue Department to inquire into the nature of the offence committed by each and then to award punishment according to one uniform scale. Those who ask for more hardly understand the real circumstances of the case and also what equity demands.

14. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 18th November, writes:—

Remarks in connection with the action taken by the Bombay High Court against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others for having given bribes to Mr. Crawford.

With reference to the action taken by the Bombay High Court in calling upon Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for having given bribes to Mr. Crawford, the question is whether the aforesaid six persons deserve to be prosecuted. The question has two aspects. One is that of legality, the other is that of expediency. As to the legal aspect, the province is exclusively that of the Judicial Courts, and we shall not anticipate the result of the judicial inquiry that is pending. In the general view of our contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, we entirely concur. But the suggestions on the legal aspect of the question that appear in the leading columns of the *Bombay Gazette's* issue of the 17th instant are a little faulty, and may go to weaken the ultimate conclusion that is otherwise very strong. It may be allowed that Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code may come in the way of prosecution. But Sáthbhái is not a public servant and it is doubtful whether Government sanction is a necessary preliminary to his prosecution. The *Bombay Gazette* too has expressed a doubt whether the other persons may not be taken to have acted in a private capacity in bribing Hanmantráo, and we share the doubt. As to the nature of confirmatory evidence, we beg to differ from the *Bombay Gazette*. It is no doubt circumstantial, but for aught we know, it is not secondary. But even assuming that it is circumstantial and secondary, there is nothing in the law to prevent its being a legitimate foundation for conviction. Confessions are of course relevant under the Indian Evidence Act. But the *Bombay Gazette* seems to think that the statements the aforesaid six persons have made while in the witness-box in the Hanmantráo case are inadmissible under Section 132 of the Evidence Act.

We, however, are not of this opinion. These statements are quite admissible and may be proved against the people who made them. But the suggestions we propose to make on the legal aspect of the question against prosecution are not these. Even supposing that the allegations of the prosecution are true, the aforesaid six persons cannot at the worst be taken to have bribed Mr. Hanmantráo or Mr. Crawford otherwise than under circumstances of pressure and compulsion. And, if so, one may doubt whether sections of the Penal Code can warrant the conviction of these people. On this subject the authors of the Penal Code have made remarks, which are quite pertinent to the present case. The remarks are as follows :—" One important question still remains to be considered. We are of opinion that we have provided sufficient punishment for the public servant who receives a bribe. But it may be doubted whether we have provided sufficient punishment for the person who offers it. The person who without any demand, express or implied, on the part of a public servant volunteers an offer of a bribe, and induces that public servant to accept it, will be punishable under the general rule contained in clause 88 as an instigator. But the person who complies with a demand, however signified, on the part of a public servant, cannot be considered as guilty of instigating that public servant to receive a bribe. We do not consider such a person to be liable to any punishment, and as this omission may possibly appear censurable to many persons, we are desirous to explain our reasons. In all states of society the receiving of a bribe is a bad action, and may properly be made punishable. But whether the giving of a bribe ought or ought not to be punished is a question which does not admit of a short and general answer. There are countries in which the giver of a bribe ought to be more severely punished than the receiver. There are countries, on the other hand, in which the giving of a bribe may be what it is not desirable to visit with any punishment. In a country situated like England the giver of a bribe is generally far more deserving of punishment than the receiver. But there are countries where the case is widely different—where men give bribes to Magistrates from exactly the same feeling which leads them to give their purses to robbers, or to pay ransom to pirates—where men give bribes because no man can, without a bribe, obtain common justice. In such countries we think that the giving of bribes is not a proper subject of punishment. It would be as absurd in such a state of society to reproach the giver of a bribe with corrupting the virtue of public servants as it would be to say that the traveller who delivers his money when a pistol is held to his breast corrupts the virtue of the highwayman. We would by no means be understood to say that India, under the British Government, is in a state answering to this last description. Still we fear it is undeniable that in the great majority of cases the receiver of the bribe is really the tempter, and that the giver of the bribe is really acting in self-defence. Under these circumstances we are strongly of opinion that it would be unjust and cruel to punish the giving of a bribe, in any case in which it could not be proved that the giver had really by his instigations corrupted the virtue of a public servant, who, unless temptation had been put in his way, would have acted uprightly." In these circumstances it seems that the process of prosecution is not so easy under the Penal Code as it must have seemed to Sáthe or his friends, if any. But the powerful objection that may be urged against prosecution is on the ground of expediency. As forcibly and clearly put by the *Bombay Gazette*, the main purpose in the whole proceeding is, not the fall of this man or that man, but the general examination of the public administration. This grand and in every sense public purpose demands an unfettered unbosoming of witnesses' hearts, which it is impossible to secure if the dread of prosecution be kept hanging over their heads. Thus public expediency may rightfully demand that the lesser good should be sacrificed in the interests of the greater. Moreover, there is one more consideration which may not be left unnoticed. The Government of Bombay has a discretionary power to refuse or to grant the sanction, if it be at all necessary. But even if the sanction be not necessary, and the prosecution go on, the Government of Bombay has, as a royal prerogative, a power to pardon the accused. Thus Government can relieve the six people concerned at the last stage, if not at the first. Now regard being had to the reported official denial of the alleged withdrawal by Government of the guarantee given by Mr. Ommanney to the Mámlatdárs and others who made statements in connection with the Crawford affair, can it not be said that Sáthe's ill-advised prosecution of Sindekar and Co. will fail of its object in the end? And if so, it may be hoped that in the interests of public utility and expediency, circumstances may take a turn which will effectually prevent the threatened stifling of public inquiry—an inquiry which, by the bye, is calculated conclusively to prove that morality has little to do with difference of race or religion.

15. The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 22nd November, writes:—The Bombay High Court has issued an order against the Mámlatdárs who have admitted having bribed Mr. Crawford, to show cause why they should not be punished for the offence under the Penal Code. However legally right the step of the High Court may be, we must say that our lay mind considers it inadvisable *at present*. The Crawford Commission is still sitting, and it might have many Mámlatdárs like those noticed by the High Court to examine. These, frightened by the proceeding of the High Court, might weaken or refuse their testimony, and thus the ends of justice which the Commission is appointed to dispense might be defeated. The act of the High Court, therefore, if it should produce any serious effect in the present, would be prejudicial to Government and in favour of Mr. Crawford. But we are sure that the matter will not advance beyond inconveniencing Government a little, and that all considerations of lesser justice will, as they ought to be, merged in those of higher. [Many other papers also disapprove of the action of the Bombay High Court in this matter and term it inopportune and embarrassing to Government, while a few approve of it.]

16. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 19th November, writes:—The way in which certain people are just now busy starting and circulating rumours of various kinds in connection with the cases against Hanmantráo and Mr. Crawford would be amusing, if it were not a little mischievous. One day it was reported that the Government of Bombay had resolved to take action against the persons who had deposed in the Hanmantráo case to having paid bribes through Hanmantráo to Mr. Crawford. That report has now been authoritatively contradicted. A second gossip was to the effect that the Senate of the Bombay University had passed a resolution striking out the name of Mr. Pendse from the list of this year's examiners. There is not the slightest foundation for that report. A third gossip stated that the High Court had sent for the papers in the Hanmantráo case and that those papers were now before the Court. This is also untrue. In the meantime in certain quarters the Government of Bombay are being energetically censured for not taking any action against the Native officials who have confessed to having been guilty of paying bribes. The position of the Government of Bombay in the matter is not impartially considered by these critics. The question as to whether Mr. Crawford is guilty or not guilty is just now open, and until the Commission, which is sitting at Poona, decides the case it is absurd and unfair to expect the Government to take any action against anybody. Lord Reay's Government has been doing its best to arrive at the truth or otherwise of the alleged scandals, and we think that it is the duty of every sensible citizen to give that Government his moral support at a time when it is doing its best to ascertain whether the administration has been corrupted or not. The Government should be given a fair opportunity of vindicating its action and the steps it has taken so far in the matter, and it is unjust to weaken its hands by passing carping criticisms on its action at a time when matters are still under enquiry and when the Government itself cannot come out with a full explanation and vindication of the steps it has taken and means to take. Here is a Government showing its anxiety to know whether and how far the administration has been corrupted, and if purity of administration is a virtue essential for the good of the country and of the Government, we think that it is manifestly bad to censure the Government of Bombay for discharging its duty in a fearless manner. [The *Káside Mumbai* (116), in its issue of the 21st November, requests the Bombay Government to come to a decision as regards the Mámlatdárs, who have admitted giving bribes, before the case regarding them comes on for hearing in the Bombay High Court, and to thereby soothe the public.]

17. The *Kesari* (42), in its issue of the 20th November, says:—The action of the Bombay High Court has led some persons to fear that the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case will now be ruined. We do not see any reason to entertain any fear of that sort at present. These men are Government servants and their offences are connected with their official capacity. The sanction of Government is necessary to prosecute a Government servant for any such offence. The Government have given such assurance to others too. Even if they are not discharged on these points, a judicial tribunal like the Bombay High Court will have to enquire into the causes for which they gave bribes.

18. The same paper, in another paragraph, says:—Several persons are severely condemning the conduct of the Bombay Government in still keeping magisterial powers into the hands of persons who have admitted that they have given bribes, and not knowing the secret motive of the Chief of Bhor's giving bribe they are reproaching him in the worst possible language. We cannot but say that these people have not understood the real nature of this case. If, for a moment, we were to believe that all of them did give large sums of money, the question is "did they give them willingly?" An able lawyer and a clever author has stated that in India in cases of bribery the demand originates from the receiver of a bribe and that the giver has to satisfy it for his own safety. Similar is the charge in the present case. Whether it is true or not the Crawford Commission will decide. Until this is done neither party should be blamed.

The outcome of the Crawford case.

19. The *Poona Vaibhav* (53), in its issue of the 18th November, says:—God alone knows what difficulties will arise out of the Crawford Commission. In the evidence of the Chief of Bhor quite a new thing has come to light about his Daftardár. Let it alone. During his evidence the Chief was asked by Mr. Inverarity whether he had ever paid money to Mr. Lee-Warner or something like this! Nothing was elicited by this question, for the Chief was not likely to give such money. Besides, Mr. Lee-Warner himself being very particular about his honour and character, is not likely to do the dirty work of receiving money. But as such questions are asked in an open Court, it seems probable that there are Europeans in India who have imitated Mr. Crawford. God alone knows what confusion exists.

The Pant Sachiv of Bhor as a witness before the Crawford Commission and the alleged trampling upon his rights by it.

20. The *Dnyán Ságar* (30), in its issue of the 19th November, disapproves of the remarks made by Mr. Inverarity, counsel for Mr. Crawford, with regard to the Chief of Bhor when the point as to where the evidence of the Chief should be taken by the Crawford Commission was being discussed, and says:—The speech of Mr. Inverarity on this point was ridiculous and requires to be seriously considered. This is a fresh instance of how the Native Chiefs are treated. Have not the Commissioners trampled upon the rights of Native Princes by throwing to the winds the terms of the treaty entered into between the Chief of Bhor and the British Government and the affidavit made by Mr. Lee-Warner, Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the matter? Is the treaty then to be considered a dead letter? The Chief should not hesitate to take the whole matter even to the Supreme Government. A serious injury will be done to the rights of other Native Princes if this be considered a precedent.

His Excellency Lord Reay requested to visit Káthiáwár to see things for himself.

21. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 20th November, writes:—Though some of our contemporaries have disapproved of His Excellency Lord Reay's contemplated visit to Káthiáwár, we say that he should certainly visit it. We are of opinion that Lord Reay is not such a person as would crush down the Rájás and the people like other Governors. The Political Agents loudly declare that Káthiáwár is prosperous and the truth of this declaration can only be ascertained by such visits. If His Excellency moves about in all the villages in the province in company of a competent Káthiáwári, he will know that the misery of the people is very great. There is no water in the village tanks, the fields lie uncultivated and the people and cattle are dying.

The subjects of those Native States who have contributed lákhs of rupees to the Northbrook Club or subscribed thousands of rupees towards public funds suffer great hardship, but the Rájás are unconcerned about their welfare. His Excellency will learn of this state of things by personal inspection.

Mr. Caine's mission in the cause of temperance in India.

22. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (115), in its issue of the 18th November, refers to the public lecture recently given by Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., in the Framji Cowasji Institute, Bombay, in the cause of temperance, in which he expressed strong disapproval of the ábkári policy of Government, wishes him success in the work undertaken by him and hopes that he will be able to strengthen his cause, to fight in Parliament with greater success than hitherto and to have justice done to India. It adds that the people of India are very thankful to their well-wishers like Mr. Caine, and that the leading Native gentlemen in different towns should show their sense of gratitude to him when he visits them. [A few other papers also approve of Mr. Caine's mission in the cause of temperance in India.]

The Bombay High Court and the convenience of barristers engaged in different cases before it.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 18th November, writes:— "All the thirteen cases which were on Mr. Justice Parsons' board yesterday had to be postponed for absence of counsel, unpreparedness of the parties and other reasons, and His Lordship rose before 12 o'clock." Such was the announcement which went the round of the Bombay daily papers on Friday, the 16th instant, and the thing is taken in this sleepy hollow of ours as much a matter of course as the rising of the sun in the east and its setting in the west. The paragraph wanted a little finish; if it had concluded with the statement that His Lordship went from the bench to his unfinished novel of *Double or Quits*, it would hardly have been out of keeping with the rest. Really, if one could judge from the way in which things are going on, it seems as if our Judges and the legal profession believed that they did not exist for the public, but that the public existed for them. Men of such faith need to be reminded that in these democratic days every institution is on its trial, and if the Indian High Courts think that they can thus play fast and loose with the functions which they are appointed to discharge in our body politic, they will not fail to provoke the Nemesis which sooner or later overtakes all neglect of duties. Bentham himself says that what first gave that shock to his mind which impelled him to undertake the *rôle* of a law reformer was the custom of making the client pay for three attendances in the office of a Master in Chancery when only one was given. It is vain to look for any Bentham in our law courts, but is it too much to expect that we ought to find in the occupants of our judicial bench men having the courage to accompany each episode as it transpires before them with appropriate comments? In the present case the counsels seem to have gone a-maying, the solicitors a-napping, and the Court, instead of denouncing the whole affair as a scandal, seems to have capped the climax by ruling that a proper sequel to such a state of things was for "it to rise at 12 o'clock." Verily, we are living in a world of shams and unverities, and well may a misanthrope long for a year of Carlyle on the staff of the Anglo-Indian press if it thinks nothing of allowing such and similar occurrences to pass unrebuked. [The *Yajdán Parast* (142) and the *Pársi Punch* (123) of the 18th November also disapprove of the Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons' Court having to be closed at noon on the re-opening of the Bombay High Court to suit the convenience of barristers engaged in the cases before His Lordship, and say that the High Court may have some day to be closed for the convenience of leading counsels.]

Approval of the appointment of Dr. Kirtikar as Bombay delegate to the forthcoming Intercolonial Medical Conference at Melbourne.

24. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 18th November, writes:— We are glad to learn that Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar has been appointed a delegate to represent the Bombay Government at the next congress of medical men to be held at Melbourne in Australia. Both on the field of battle and in the chair of the Grant Medical College professoriate, Surgeon Kirtikar has done good work and as such he fully deserves the confidence of Government.

Shooting of a Native by a European soldier on the bank of the Bhingár river in the Ahmednagar District.

25. The *Jagadádarsh* (36), in its issue of the 18th November, publishes an 'accountof an intentional murder of a cultivator by an European soldier on the bank of the Bhingár river in the Ahmednagar district which it believes to be reliable, says that cases of Natives being shot by Europeans frequently occur, but that the latter always escape scot-free on the plea of accidental shooting, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to cause a thorough enquiry to be made into the matter and to severely punish the soldier who is at present in custody, if he be found guilty.

Denial by the Collector of Sátára of the proprietary rights of the people of Karád in the trees by the side of the Sátára-Kolhápur road and remarks in connection therewith.

26. The *Vidushak* (72), in its issue of the 19th November, says that under the British rule the people of India have been deprived of all their rights and *vatans,* are crushed under the burden of taxation and reduced to poverty, and have to suffer in many other ways, and that no sooner do the people begin to rejoice at being allowed to enjoy a certain right than the British Government, on account of its selfish policy, is there to assert its own right, refers to the reply of the Collector of Sátára to the notice served upon him by the inhabitants of Karád demanding compensation for the trees in the Karád Táluka by the side of the Sátára-Kolhápur road cut down about a year ago by Mr. Ránade, the then Mámlatdár, gives the numbers, dates and substance of Government orders issued from time to time in which the proprietary rights of the *rayats* on those trees have been acknowledged, and observes that although the Collector has denied the *rayats* their right in the face of the Government orders referred to, it hopes that Government will favourably consider the matter.

Thefts and dacoities in the Sindkheda Táluka, Khándesh District.

27. The *A'ryávart* (22) of Dhulia, in its issue of the 17th November, in its local columns, says that robbers who have come from Nemád are committing dacoities and looting villages in the Sindkheda Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, and that for want of protection from Government the *rayats* have to pass sleepless nights and cannot consequently work during the day and earn their bread, and requests Government to restore peace by taking adequate and prompt measures in the matter.

PART II.—*Education.*

Reforms in the Grant Medical College and the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

28. The *Rást Goftár* (87), in its issue of the 18th November, writes:—Closely following in the promulgation of the medical reform scheme comes the redistribution of the College Professorships. The two are quite distinct and have no necessary connection with each other, and it is a mere coincidence that both the announcements appear almost simultaneously. The appointment of Dr. Meyer to the Professorship of Physiology and Histology in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, appears to be a step in the right direction as giving effect to the excellent principles enunciated in the medical reform resolution of last week. The students, it is expected, will now be adequately instructed in practical Physiology,—a subject of great importance to medical science and one eminently suited to the cultivation of habits of close study, accurate observation, and expertness and delicacy in manipulative skill. Judging from his reported qualifications, Dr. Meyer's appointment is sure to find favour with the students of the College and the medical profession generally. We wish we could say the same of the other gazetted appointments. We are sorry to see Dr. Lyon, the energetic and popular Principal of the Grant Medical College, who has carried out in the short time he has been acting as Principal several important reforms, both in the system of teaching and in the method of study, superseded by Dr. Grey, his junior in every way. The old system of the hospital officer necessarily presiding over the College might have been discarded, especially when Dr. Lyon has clearly shown that, if anything, a Professor with hospital duties cannot afford sufficient time and attention to notice, much less to study the needs of the College, and there is no warrant for the assumption that a Professor cannot govern a College unless he is hospital physician or surgeon. Dr. Waters too has reason to be dissatisfied with the reorganisation of the College Professorships and the

treatment he has received. It is a pity that the re-adjustment of the College appointments is not as satisfactory as the reform resolution is gratifying. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (115) of the 18th November agrees with the *Times of India* in its disapproval of the supersession of Dr. Lyon by Dr. Grey as Principal of the Grant Medical College, and adds that it cannot support the complaint made by the *Times* regarding the hospital reform, which is quite appropriate. The *Kaiser* is glad to find that the Bombay Medical Union has adopted a resolution to thank the Bombay Government for their action in the matter and Dr. Waters for supporting it.]

Disapproval of the present educational policy of Government and remarks thereon.

29. The *Mahovihár* (48), in its issue of the 20th November, disapproves of the policy of Government of effecting retrenchment in the Educational Department when there is ample room to apply the shears to any other department, and says that it is not because of the financial pressure that Government are abolishing their high schools, but that they seem to be determined to withhold high education from the people, that Government seem to be afraid of the result of high education which they can somewhat see at present, and that it is the people's misfortune and a shame to Government that they should think of striking at the root of the tree of high education.

The proposed abolition of the Poona and Ahmednagar High Schools disapproved and the abolition of the high school for girls at Poona recommended.

30. The *Poona Vaibhav* (53), in its issue of the 18th November, says:—The prevailing mania of this year seems to be the abolition of Government high schools. It is already rumoured that the existence of the Poona High School is uncertain. The same rumour is heard about the Ahmednagar High School. We learn that it has been settled to make over the Ahmednagar High School with its subordinate teaching staff to a missionary body and to appoint its head-master in place of the head-master of the Násik High School, who has been suspended. Government must have made arrangements about the pension to be given to the assistant masters. It is not good to abolish high schools and to make them over to missionary bodies. It is discreditable to Government to abolish their high schools and it is shameful to Natives that they should go into the hands of missionaries. Few people will be dissatisfied if instead of abolishing the high schools for boys Government direct their attention to the high school for girls at Poona. If the latter had found favour with our people, it would have been largely attended by girls belonging to respectable families until they learnt up to the Matriculation standard. But the number of such girls is very small at present and there is no hope of its increasing. Moreover, the expenditure incurred on the school is not small. We therefore request Government not to deprive boys of their education and not to make our girls coquettish by placing it within their reach.

The proposed abolition of the Ahmednagar High School disapproved and the abolition of the posts of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and the Educational Inspectors recommended.

31. The *Maháráshtră Mitră* (46), in its issue of the 22nd November, refers to the proposal for abolishing the Ahmednagar High School, and says that if the High School is to be abolished for financial difficulties, it would be better to make provision for its expenses by abolishing the posts of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and the Educational Inspectors and entrusting the management of the schools into the hands of members of committees, formed under the Local Self-Government Acts, subject to the control of the District Collectors, but that it has nothing to say if this wild and boisterous gambol is intended to check the spread of education.

Abolition of one of the posts of Educational Inspectors in the Bombay Presidency and the appointment of Natives to the rest recommended for effecting retrenchment in the educational expenditure.

32. The *Shri Shiváji* (65), in its issue of the 16th November, disapproves of the proposed abolition of the Poona and Ahmednagar High Schools, and suggests to Government the abolition of one of the posts of Educational Inspectors and the appointment of Natives to the rest as a means to effect the saving in expenditure which is intended to be made by abolishing Government high schools. The paper does not understand why the number of Educational Inspectors should be greater than that of Divisional Commissioners, when the former have less work to do than the latter.

The Bombay Educational Department and the abolition of three Government schools in the presidency.

33. The *Pársi Punch* (123), in its issue of the 18th November, contains a cartoon in which a ruffian, emblematic of the Bombay Educational Department, is represented as murdering with the dagger of "reduction" a Hindu female, emblematic of the Ahmednagar High School. Another Hindu female typical of the Poona High School lies murdered on one side, while a boy, typical of the Fort Branch School, lies bleeding on the other. In the letter-press this act is termed "The triple murder in Bombay."

Admission of students into the lower standards in the Broach High School, and the discontinuance of the grant-in-aid to the school conducted by the Broach Lok Hitechchhu Sabha.

34. The *Broach Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 22nd November, says that the people of Broach are thankful to the Educational Department and to Mr. Sayáni, the head master, for rescinding the order prohibiting the admission of students under the lower standards of the Broach High School. The paper, however, regrets that the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, should have stopped the grant-in-aid to the school conducted by the local Lok Hitechchhu Sabha for having refused to raise the school-fee in accordance with the orders of the educational authorities, as alleged by it, and adds that the Sabha is said to be desirous of taking the matter to Government for final disposal.

A complaint against the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sátára, regarding dilatoriness in the annual examination of vernacular schools in the town of Sátára.

35. The *Vritt Sudha* (76), in its issue of the 20th November, complains of dilatoriness in the annual examination of vernacular schools in the town of Sátára by the Deputy Educational Inspector and of the consequent loss of valuable time to boys and inconvenience to schoolmasters, and says that if returns were called for from the schoolmasters showing when and what classes in their respective schools have been examined and how many still remain to be examined, they would show how schools under the control of municipalities are neglected by the educational authorities, and that if the Deputy Educational Inspector had had, like Mámlatdárs and Munsifs, to give an account of his daily work this neglect on his part would never have occurred, and asks who is responsible, whether Lord Ripon who introduced the system of local self-government, the Director of Public Instruction or the Inspector, for the loss of time suffered by students.

PART III.—*Railways*.

First class European and Native railway passengers and a recent incident at the Grant Road station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the occasion of the departure of His Highness the Rája of Nándod to his capital.

36. In an article headed "An incident of race feeling," the *Gujaráti* (82), in its issue of the 18th November, gives particulars of an incident that happened at the Grant Road railway station on the 13th instant on the occasion of the departure of His Highness Gambhirsinhji, Rája of Nádod, to his capital, who was accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department. The Rája's luggage was being put in a first-class carriage, which happened to be occupied by a European named Captain Forjett. The Captain seemed to be annoyed at a Native travelling in the same class with him, threw down the newspaper he was reading, and asked a peon to call the station-master. The Rája then got into the carriage and tried to converse with the Captain with a view to pacify him, but in vain. Mr. Macdonald was, it is stated, overpowered by shame at this awkward conduct of his countryman and tried to talk with the Captain, but met with a murmur only. By the time the deputy station-master arrived the train had started. The paper regrets this occurrence, and says that it is well-known that Europeans entertain prejudice and dislike against Natives and increase estrangement between the two communities, and that the wrath of Europeans has now exceeded all bounds. It wishes that the Rája of Nándod should publish how the Captain behaved towards him during the journey and advises him to bring the matter to the notice of Government if his feelings have been hurt. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (81), in its issue of the 22nd

November, refers to the same incident, recommends the Hindus to adopt a resolution prohibiting them from travelling in the same carriage with Europeans or allowing the latter to travel with them as it is pollution to the Hindus to sit with or touch Europeans, and remarks that this course is likely to stop unpleasant feelings between the two communities, and that Government should enquire into the complaint and should stop such conduct on the part of their officers. The *Satyavakta* (130), in its issue of the 23rd November, says that Government ought to have power under the Railway Act to make such arrangements as would stop such disputes on railways, and that they should be stopped anyhow.]

Grievances of passengers by the Southern Marátha Railway.

37. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (24), in its issue of the 19th November, complains of ill-treatment of, and inconvenience to, passengers at the Belgaum station of the Southern Marátha Railway, says that the accident which recently happened to a mixed train on the line nearly 207 miles off from the Gokák cutting was the outcome of an ill-feeling existing between the Pársi and the European driver who were in charge of the two engines attached to the train at the time of the accident, that much information can be obtained on this point from the station-master of Belgaum, Sulebhávi and Gokák, the guard in charge of the train which met with the accident, and Mr. Taylor of Kudchi, that the persons who caused the accident and endangered several lives deserve to be severely punished, and requests Government to make a thorough enquiry into the cause of the accident.

Thefts in night railway trains in the Bombay Presidency.

38. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 21st November, says:—The thieving classes of Bombay and Gujarát for a long time committed thefts in passenger trains, but since the joining of the B. B. and C. I. Railway with the Rájputána and Málwa State Railway they have been reinforced by their brethren in the Panjab and that part of the country. These thieves adopt various ways to rob passengers, and the railway police are aware of them. It would be well to have a party of policemen in each night train for the protection of the passengers' luggage and for rendering immediate help in the event of a complaint of theft or other crime. The presence of the policemen in the train will check the operations of the thieves, who will ultimately be obliged to give up their criminal occupation for honest work.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Insanitary condition of the Native quarters of Bombay.

39. In noticing the letter addressed by the Secretary in the Home Department to the Government of Bengal on the sanitation of Calcutta, the *Jáme Jamshed* (112), in its issue of the 23rd November, says:—In March last His Excellency Lord Dufferin paid a personal visit to certain Native quarters of Calcutta and found that they were in an extremely insanitary condition. If His Excellency Lord Reay or any of his coadjutors in Council or the Municipal Commissioner were to visit the Native quarters of Bombay they would find that their sanitary condition was pitiable and needed much to be done for the removal of their defects. It would be better to defer making new roads, increasing the salary of the Municipal Commissioner and creating new offices until the necessary improvements had been made in the sanitation of the Native town.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Colonel Barton, late Political Agent, Káthiáwár, further exposed and the Bombay Government requested once more to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Political Department in that province.

40. The *Rájyabhakt* (126), in its issue of the 20th November, complains of Colonel Barton, late Political Agent, Káthiáwár, having illegally arrested an innocent person, who appears to be a Junágad official, at Bárábha and sent him to the Rájkot jail without previously filing any complaint against him or issuing a summons or a warrant for his arrest, and observes that instead of legally proceeding against the prisoner, Mr. Dhanjisháh, the Assistant Political Agent, had his evidence

taken in private and forwarded it to the Colonel, who thereupon ordered his release. The cause of this conduct on the part of the Colonel is stated to be a petition made by the prisoner and others to Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay, on the occasion of his visit to Káthiáwár in 1879, against the oppression practised by Diván Sálehindi and Vazir Bávdin of Junágad. Colonel Barton has, says the paper, acted so very high-handedly while Political Agent, Káthiáwár, that his conduct tarnishes the name of the British Government. Cannot the Colonel be prosecuted for illegal arrest in this case? Does not the case show that his connection with Junágad was suspicious? Does the just Government of His Excellency Lord Reay wish to inquire into the affair? If it wishes to clear the conduct of one of its officers, here is a case with the necessary proofs. If an enquiry were made, it would be known how the Colonel took money from the Junágad State and his connection with other States would also come to light. It would be known whether he took bribes, presents in the shape of silver, gold, diamond and pearl ornaments for his wife or his carriage and other expenses. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will, for the sake of justice and the well-being of the people of Káthiáwár, appoint a commission of inquiry into the Political Department in that province.

Serious accusations preferred by certain newspapers of Bombay and Gujarát against some Native Chiefs and political officers of Káthiáwár and remarks thereon.

41. The *Bombay Samáchár* (96), in its issue of the 20th November, says:—Several vernacular newspapers of Bombay and Gujarát have openly brought serious accusations against the Chiefs of Káthiáwár, their Kárbháris, Political Agents and other officers. The names of the parties accused and other particulars have been given so as to invite a criminal prosecution of the accusers. In addition to ordinary injustice, serious accusations of immorality and corruption have been preferred, and they have been disseminated by means of newspapers, tracts and hand-bills. It is astonishing that not only the accused but even Government should have remained silent in connection with these charges. The present Political Agent has been strongly inveighed against. A few months ago the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper stated without giving names that a Political Agent of Káthiáwár received a large sum of money from a Káthiáwár prince at the Grant Road railway station, and Government at once made an enquiry into the matter. The same newspaper and some others have recently preferred accusations against particular Native Chiefs and political officers, and yet no enquiry seems to have been made in connection with the grave charges. Government ought not to overlook the matter thus.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd December 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 24th November 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Mr. Caine's mission in the cause of temperance in India ... 14
Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: Shooting of a Native by a European soldier on the bank of the Bhingár river in the Ahmednagar district 15
Indian National Congress:
  Remarks in connection with Sir Auckland Colvin's protest against the —
    The *Indian Spectator* 6
    The *Phœnix* 7
  Sir Auckland Colvin and his antagonism to the — 6
  The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* on the attitude of Government towards the — 8
  The — movement and the Pársis 8
Intercolonial Medical Conference at Melbourne: Approval of the appointment of Dr. Kirtikar as Bombay delegate to the forthcoming — 14
Jails: Anglo-Indian newspapers on the ill-treatment of prisoners in Russian jails and the condition of Indian — 8
Judicial matters: The Bombay High Court and the convenience of barristers engaged in different cases before it 14
Police:
  Thefts and dacoities in the Sindkheda Táluka of the Khándesh District. 15
  The secret circular of the Bengal — and the alleged ill-treatment of some persons who spoke against His Excellency Lord Dufferin's career at a public meeting called to discuss it 8
Provincial contracts:
  Comments on the circular recently issued by the Government of India regarding — and suggestions to the Bombay Government in the matter 5
  The present system of — likened to that of farming out Mámlats under Native rule 5
Road-side trees in Karád: Denial by the Collector of Sátára of the proprietary rights of the people in the — and remarks in connection therewith 15
Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S.:
  Remarks in connection with the action taken by the Bombay High Court against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others for having given bribes to Mr. Crawford:
    The *Gujarát Gazette* 12
    The *Indu Prakásh* 12
    The *Kesari* 13
    The *Native Opinion* 10
  The action of the Bombay High Court in the matter of the complaint against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others and the power of Government to promise immunity from punishment for criminal offences 9
  The injurious effect of the action of the Bombay High Court with reference to Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others on the work of the Crawford Commission and observations thereon ... 9
  The outcome of the Crawford case 13
  The Pant Sachiv of Bhor as a witness before the Crawford Commission and the alleged trampling upon his rights by it ... 13
  The question whether the self-criminating Mámlatdárs and other Government officers who have given evidence in the Hanmantráo and Crawford cases should be kept any longer in the service:
    The *Bombay Samáchár* 9
    The *Jáme Jamshed* 9
Tours: His Excellency Lord Reay requested to visit Káthiáwár to see things for himself 13

Page.

Part II.—*Education*—

Broach High School: Admission of students into the lower standards in the — and the discontinuance of the grant-in-aid to the school conducted by the Broach Lok Hitechchhu Sabha ... 17

Deputy Educational Inspector, Sátára: A complaint against the — regarding dilatoriness in the annual examination of vernacular schools in the town of Sátára 17

Grant Medical College and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital, Bombay: Reforms in the — 15

Retrenchment in the educational expenditure:

- Abolition of one of the posts of Educational Inspectors in the Bombay Presidency and the appointment of Natives to the rest recommended for effecting — 16
- Disapproval of the present educational policy of Government and remarks thereon 16
- The Bombay Educational Department and the abolition of three Government schools in the presidency... 17
- The proposed abolition of the Ahmednagar High School disapproved and the abolition of the post of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and the Educational Inspectors recommended ... 16
- The proposed abolition of the Poona and Ahmednagar High Schools disapproved and the abolition of the high school for girls at Poona recommended 16

Part III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: First class European and Native railway passengers and a recent incident at the Grant Road station of the — on the occasion of the departure of His Highness the Rája of Nándod to his capital 17

Southern Marátha Railway: Grievances of passengers by the — ... 18

Thefts in night railway trains: A complaint regarding — in the Bombay Presidency 18

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Insanitary condition of the Native quarters of— 18

Part V.—*Native States*—

Káthiáwár:

- Colonel Barton, late Political Agent, —, further exposed and the Bombay Government requested once more to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Political Department in that province ... 18
- Serious accusations preferred by certain newspapers of Bombay and Gujarát against some Native Chiefs and political officers of — and remarks thereon 19

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH NOVEMBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Neglect of Government in developing the material resources of Berár.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 17th November, writes :—If any branch of industry has special claims upon the Government of Berár, it is undoubtedly agricultural industry. Now, there are many ways in which the State can develope the material resources of the province, as it is evidently its bounden duty to do. Can the Government of Berár show that it has done its duty in the matter ? Can it show that it has been alive to its responsibilities as the ruler of an eminently agricultural province that yields a handsome revenue ? Can it pretend to have adopted a single measure on a grand scale for the purpose of developing the resources or increasing the products of the fertile black soil districts under its charge ? We do not expect an answer in the affirmative to these questions from any quarter. The only measure of importance that has benefited the agriculture of Berár is the trunk railway that runs through the province from Malkápur to Pulgaon. But that was an imperial measure, for which hardly any credit is due to the Government of Berár. It has failed in supplementing its trunk line by a net-work of feeder railways, for the only line of this kind made is the six miles of railway from Budnera to Amráoti, which, by the way, the Government cannot work without a loss. The projected Akola-Hingoli railway is left to be taken up as a famine relief work, so that the people may rather wish for a famine in order to see it commenced. There are no experimental farms worthy of the name and no useful agricultural exhibitions. Nor are there enough breeding establishments, and perhaps the only attempt to improve the cattle is the newly projected annual cattle show, which by the way is too poor to be dignified by the name of an exhibition. And lastly, when in all India something is being done to found a system of technical education, the Government of Berár is content with resolving to pay modest grants to a missionary school. Thus we find that the Government of Berár has egregiously failed to perform its duty as the ruler of an eminently agricultural province. And the worst of it is that it is not conscious of its shortcomings, else it would have done at least something by this time by way of finding some means of giving agricultural education to its subjects. If not now, when will it awake ? Let our rulers take a lesson from His Excellency Lord Reay or even from Mr. Mackenzie.

Remarks in connection with Sir Auckland Colvin's letter to Mr. Hume and the latter's reply to it about the Indian National Congress.

2. The same newspaper writes:—We admit that the pamphlets circulated by the Indian National Congress do not give so much prominence to the bright side of the picture as to the dark, that they do not dilate upon the numerous blessings derived from British rule, while they are employed in pointing out the evil effects of the untempered despotism with which British officials, if not British Government, rule India, and consequently make most serious mistakes, their best intentions notwithstanding. Sir Auckland Colvin denies that the Indian Government is despotic, but on what grounds we cannot comprehend. It may be an enlightened and benignant despotism, but we can never be persuaded to consider it to be anything else, because there are in the country harmless and powerless consultative bodies in which the official class is always in the majority. The very fact that even the small changes we want to see effected in the constitution of these so-called Legislative Councils are so strenuously opposed shows the reluctance of the official *bureau* to give to the people the smallest fraction of their unlimited power. As Mr. Hume says, Sir Auckland still wears the rose-tinted official spectacles which so long obscured his (Mr. Hume's) vision. He therefore neither sees nor believes in the evils existing, and it was precisely to point out these and the easiest way to remedy them that the Congress movement was initiated and the pamphlets written. The evils did exist and do exist, and the masses and the general public do know and feel them, though Sir Auckland does not. In dwelling upon these, the pamphlets do not, therefore, sow the seeds of disaffection amongst the people, but tell them that they are the results of a bad system, which the benign Government that is ruling over them is sure to remedy at their request. This is the whole tenor of the pamphlets, which are really trying to eradicate smothered disaffection and discontent rather than sowing them. It must not be forgotten, again, that this appeal to the masses was not made till we were asked by our opponents to show demonstratively that the demands of the Congress were really the demands of the people in general. We are therefore creating a really loyal but constitutional national party, which bases its sanguine expectations upon the continued supremacy of the freest of all free nations in the world. Not a single sentence will be found in the pamphlets complained of, not to speak at all of the published Congress reports, from which any hint can be inferred as to the possibility of having a better Government than that of England. If Sir Auckland had tried to be just, and had not given an undue importance to these two pamphlets, and if he had read with equal care the reports of the three Congresses hitherto held, he would have been able to find several brilliant passages in which the praises of the British rule are sung with an enthusiasm which even Sir Syed Ahmed might envy. The speeches of the delegates are full of loyalty, paternal love and confidence in the British Government. The demands made are in the interests of the British Government itself and are moreover such as can be granted only by the sons of England. Nor can it be otherwise, since the class that is making these demands is a class of entirely British creation, and a class that would sink into nothing if England were to-morrow to withdraw from India. In the face of these facts the accusation that the Congress party is not sufficiently alive to the blessings of the British Government is false. Sir Auckland is also dissatisfied with the misrepresentation, as he calls it, that between India's just rights and claims and the kindness of England stand the Anglo-Indian officials. We need hardly argue the point with one who cannot possibly be wholly impartial to a class to which he himself belongs. We know, as a matter of fact, how despotic, how unreasoning, and how supremely confident in their own omniscience these officials are, and we know how they are trained to look upon every opposition with a distrustful eye. Though it has done and is doing much good, it is but a truism to say that the deadliest opposition to any change for the better in the administration of India has come and will continue to come from the petrified prejudices of the unchanging official class in India. If we advance politically it will be in spite of them, and while we shall always hail their aid and sympathy with joy, we must be prepared to incur their displeasure, if we really want to follow the right course of patriotism to India and loyalty to

England. It would be an unexpected good fortune, if we could find amongst them many such candid critics and plain-speakers as Sir Auckland has shown himself to be.

Remarks on Mr. Obbard's application that he should either be enlisted in the Berár Commission or be allowed to go back to Nágpore.

3. The same newspaper says that although the request of Mr. Obbard that he should either be enlisted in the Berár Commission or be allowed to go back to Nágpore is quite just, still as justice-loving officers like him seldom fall to the lot of Berár, the Resident should not allow him to leave the province and should never listen to the hollow outcries of obstinate officers that their claims are overlooked.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd December 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 48 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 1st December 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Do.	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
29	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
42	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
44	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
45	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
46	„ Mahárashtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
47	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
48	„ Mahárashtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

CON 1138—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
50	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
51	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
52	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
53	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
56	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
57	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
58	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pusták	Poona	Monthly	200
59	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
60	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
61	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
63	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
64	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
70	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
71	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
84	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
85	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
86	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
87	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
88	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
89	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
91	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	...
96	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
97	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
98	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
99	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
100	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
101	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
102	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
103	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
104	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
105	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
106	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
107	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
108	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
109	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
110	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
111	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
112	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
113	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
114	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
115	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
116	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
117	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,429
118	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
119	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
120	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
121	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
124	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
125	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
127	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
128	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
129	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
130	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
131	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
132	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
133	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
134	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
135	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
136	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
137	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
138	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
139	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
140	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
141	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
142	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
144	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
145	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
146	The Kannadă Suvarte...	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
147	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
148	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
149	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
150	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
151	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
152	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
153	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Do.	400
155	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
157	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
158	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
159	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
160	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
161	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
163	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
164	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
165	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
166	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
167	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
168	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
169	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra,* it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Catechisms of Mr. Hume on the Indian National Congress disapproved by a section of the Bengali community.

1. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 25th November, publishes the following telegram from its Calcutta correspondent:—A certain section of the Bengali community does not approve of Mr. Hume's appending catechisms to the Madras Congress Report. It regards his action as unconstitutional and embarrassing to the Indian National Congress. Steps are being taken to prevent similar distasteful publications in future.

The Honourable J. R. Naylor and his Indian career.

2. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 1st December, refers to the departure of the Honourable Mr. Naylor, temporary member of the Bombay Executive Council, on eighteen months' furlough, and says that though he is an able lawyer, well-known for his integrity and affability, he has done nothing in the interests of the people. The paper, however, absolves him of all blame in connection with the new Bombay Municipal Bill, saying that it was drafted rather in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Ravages of wild beasts and the inability of the people to prevent them for want of arms.

3. The *Poona Vaibhav* (54), in its issue of the 25th November, refers to the ravages which wild pigs from reserved forests are reported by the *Sholápur Samáchár* to be committing on the crops in Sholápur and thereby aggravating the miserable condition of the people brought about by scanty rain and pressing demands of land revenue by Government officers, regrets that Government should have disarmed the people and placed them at the mercy of wild animals, and observes that Government seem to desire that the people should die a miserable death.

4. The *Chandánshu* (25), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—A tiger recently went into the village of Badnaj in the Hubli Táluka of the Dhárwár District, and after mauling six or seven persons entered the cottage of an agriculturist and lay down there for some time. The village people were terror-stricken, as none of them had a weapon by which they could kill the beast. Although Government are not quite wrong in considering it dangerous to allow ignorant and illiterate people to carry arms, yet we request them to allow some people in every village to possess arms and thus to enable them to defend themselves in cases like the one above referred to.

The Mámlatdárs who have been called upon by the Bombay High Court to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for giving bribes to Mr. Crawford and the duty of Government.

5. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 23rd November, says:—As the Chief Secretary to Government has contradicted by a telegram from Mahábaleshvar the statement in the newspapers about Government having appointed a committee to report whether the Mámlatdárs who have admitted having given bribes to Mr. Crawford should or should not be allowed to continue in the service and about the Government having withdrawn the assurance given to them by Mr. Ommanney, the Mámlatdárs have no reason at present to fear anything from that quarter. Yet we do not know how these people will get through the action taken by the Bombay High Court. If their prosecution had required the permission of Government, the District Magistrate would not have omitted to mention among others this reason for dismissing the complaint of Ganesh Náráyan Sáthe and the High Court would not have required those who could not be prosecuted without the permission of Government to show cause why they should not be prosecuted. Whoever has considered the case of these Mámlatdárs is of opinion that there is no objection to their being prosecuted and that Government can render them no assistance in the first instance. The utmost that Government can do is to remit their punishment after they have been convicted by a judicial tribunal. People well read in law are of opinion that Government cannot interfere with the powers of the High Court. In the interests of these Mámlatdárs we have therefore to request Government that they may well think over the matter and prevent these poor people from being involved in a needless difficulty. If it be true that Mr. Crawford was a corrupt officer, it will have to be admitted that this habit of his

was of long standing, and then Government will be open to the charge of having compelled his subordinates to do an unjust thing by letting a corrupt officer like him remain in his post. If Government had enquired into the matter and taken proper measures in time, this calamitous confusion would not have occurred. We have, therefore, only to say that Government should well consider the troubles caused to others by their own mistake and relieve these poor officers from the impending danger.

The seeming inconsistencies in Ráo Bahádur Pendse's evidence in the Crawford case and the advantages of engaging the services of a first class High Court pleader like Mr. A'pte on behalf of the prosecution.

6. The *Gujaráti* (84), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—There is a widespread impression among people qualified to pronounce an opinion on the conduct of the prosecution in the Crawford case that it would have been better if Government had engaged the services of a single, energetic counsel like Mr. Jardine and of a first class High Court pleader like Mr. A'pte. There are very strong grounds to believe that Mr. Pendse would not have seemed to have come off unsuccessful from the ordeal to which he had been subjected if the prosecution had been thoroughly prepared to clear up in his re-examination the seeming inconsistencies in his cross-examination. None of the counsels engaged for the prosecution can reasonably be expected to be thoroughly conversant with the complicated official arrangements in the mofussil, and we feel perfectly sure that a Native lawyer would have been quite up to the mark on the critical occasion and of material use to the prosecution. The Native community has also serious grounds to be dissatisfied with Mr. Pendse alone being put forward to bear the brunt of the battle when some Collectors who were reported by the *Bombay Gazette* to have declared their unwillingness to serve under the then prevailing *régime* could have been easily put in the witness-box. The evidence of these witnesses would have been of the greatest value to the prosecution and their appearance in the witness-box would have saved the Native witnesses from the unjust and uncharitable criticism that is passed upon them by many persons ignorant of the legal and moral aspects of the case.

Disapproval of the attempts made by certain persons to stifle the enquiry into the Crawford case by crying out for vengeance against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others.

7. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—Those who are impatiently crying out for vengeance against Messrs. Dabir, Sindekar and others, who, on their own admission, are guilty of bribing Mr. Crawford, do not seem to be entirely moved by a zealous regard for the purity of the subordinate department of the revenue service. Our reason for this supposition is that those who are now loudest in their demand for the punishment of the givers of bribes have also been most vehement in their attacks on Government for having appointed a Commission to go thoroughly into all the charges made against Mr. Crawford. If in the interests of good government it were so necessary to purge the revenue service of those who had given money to the head of the administration in their division for the purchase of promotions and transfers, how much more necessary would it be, in the same high interests, to ascertain, by such a full and exhaustive enquiry as a Commission alone can make, the real extent and nature of the system of wholesale corruption with which Mr. Crawford stands charged? To punish, almost at the threshold of the enquiry, men whose confessions are indispensable to get at the facts, would be the best means of stifling it. For it goes without saying that no one would come forward to declare that he had given a bribe to a public servant, if there were a sword hanging ready to fall upon his head as soon as he had given his self-condemnatory evidence. We have not the least desire to exonerate the Mámlatdárs who have been guilty of corruption. But in weighing their offence it has to be borne in mind how far they have been only the unwilling victims of a vicious system. In some cases the giver of a bribe is the real tempter, but for whose seductive offer the receiver would not be corrupt. On the other hand, there are cases in which it is the receiver who sets up a system of extortion and blackmail to which people have to submit, even though they obtain nothing more than what they can fairly claim as their own right. The prosecution does not appear to be in any doubt as to the parties who in this instance are responsible for having originated and encouraged the practice of corruption.

If Government had believed that here the givers of bribes were by far the greater offenders than the receiver, they would not have granted them immunity from punishment. This we believe to be the equitable view of the case, which is quite consistent with whatever sympathy we may have with a high and distinguished officer of Government in his present miserable condition. But it would be frustrating the ends of justice, if we were led by our sympathy for the man to withdraw our moral support from His Excellency the Governor in Council, who has been moved to take a painful step simply out of regard for public justice and official morality.

8. The *Gujarát Gazette* (83), in its issue of the 29th November, writes:—Side by side with the Parnell Commission, we have in our country the Crawford Commission. This Commission, too, has been holding its sittings and going through a vast mass of complicated evidence for the last month without arriving very near the end. Attempts from various quarters have been made to intimidate witnesses for the prosecution, but hitherto without success. Notwithstanding the threats of prosecution held out to them, the witnesses continue to give evidence which might tend to their own ruin. The Anglo-Indian newspapers have, with one or two honourable exceptions, left no stone unturned to blacken a Government which has had the courage to endeavour to bring to justice one of its highest officials, and have stooped to the barest lies. The decision of the Commission, whether favourable to the ex-Commissioner or not, will in no way alter the verdict of the Native public, for it has long made up its mind in the matter. Should Mr. Crawford get off scot-free by any possibility, another flagrant miscarriage of justice will be mentally recorded by indignant India.

Attempts to blacken the Bombay Government and to intimidate witnesses in the Crawford case and the verdict of the Native public about Mr. Crawford.

9. A contributor writes to the *Hindusthán* (113) of the 25th November to say that the Crawford case is a two-edged sword, doing injury both ways. Mr. Arthur Crawford has been, observes the writer, ruined by the case, and it is now stated that the officers who gave bribes should be prosecuted and duly punished. This is an effectua remedy for the protection of other corrupt high officers! Those officers who have admitted having given bribes should be visited with so severe a punishment that they and their brethren may not hereafter venture to expose high officers!

Suggestion to prosecute those officers who have admitted giving bribes in the Crawford case ridiculed.

10. The *Bakul* (23), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—No sooner did the Bombay High Court order notices to be issued to Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others than the order in question was commented upon in Bombay and Poona. The witnesses in this case have been up to this time under the impression that no harm will be done to them, and they are now reassured by the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government by a telegram from Mahábaleshvar. The High Court will do what is just; but Government had no power to give any such assuarnce, and almost all the witnesses being Magistrates, Mámlatdárs or such other officers they must have known the futility of the promise given to them by Government. Two rumours were started in this matter—one being that all this must be the work of the partisans of Mr. Crawford, and the other that the High Court has shown its partiality to Mr. Crawford! As some newspapers have given a lie to the first rumour we have nothing to say about it. But even supposing it to be true, we cannot understand why the partisans of Mr. Crawford should not work in this direction. Although Government are very powerful and have much money at their disposal they have not considered the difficulties of Mr. Crawford in consequence of the enquiry into his case being held out of Bombay. They did not inform him of the names of his accusers until the eleventh hour and brought forward cases different from the one for which a summons had been obtained against him. After having acted in this manner, why should they be sorry if the partisans of Mr. Crawford made any legal attempt in self-defence? When the High Court issues summonses against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others, does it mean that

Reasons why everything in connection with the Crawford case should be done strictly in accordance with justice without looking to the interests of either party.

it has passed a sentence upon them? It will never be fair to blame that Court for acting in accordance with the law. The real tendency of the mind of those who were sorry at the action of the High Court has been disclosed now. They do not want justice at all, but simply wish to see Mr. Crawford ruined. It is quite just to inflict full punishment upon Mr. Crawford, if he be proved guilty of bribery. Although the *rayats* in the Ratnágiri District will be sorry to see this result for Mr. Crawford personally, yet they will be glad to see justice done in the case. But the givers of bribes must be similarly punished. Even a child of five years will not believe that so many persons were forced by Mr. Crawford to give him bribes. Those who have not acquired courage of mind after receiving liberal education after the Western fashion and obtaining University degrees, but have given bribes, should be considered unfit for the service and naturally timid. It will never do to give magisterial powers to such men under the just and renowned British rule. Those who have advised Government in this case have committed mistakes from the beginning. In the commencement we suggested that a secret official commission should be appointed to inquire into the case, that Mr. Crawford should be asked to retire on pension if the charges brought against him be found to be well supported, that the persons who have given him bribes should be punished in proportion to their offences, and that the matter should thus be brought to an end. It does not become those who then loudly cried out for justice to say now that the scales of justice are likely to turn against themselves, and that one party should be ruined and the other saved. We therefore request Government not to swerve from the path of justice, but to act strictly in accordance with the law.

Remarks in connection with official irregularities brought to light in the Crawford case.

11. In an article headed "The more you rub a piece of charcoal, the blacker it will be found," the *Poona Vaibhav* (54), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—The Crawford case is good in no way. Whenever any one part of the body is affected with any disease, all the other parts become affected too. So corruption being itself a bad thing, nothing good will come out of it. Since the commencement of this case both the givers and the receivers of bribes have been brought to light. Government officers have been lowered in the estimation of the public and all awe of them has totally vanished. Mámlatdárs and other high officers who used to think much of their position appear to have been done up. Those who are connected with this case sometimes appear to speak the truth and sometimes untruth. At least the evidence of one and the same person is credited by some and discredited by others. The Crawford case being a scandal in itself, it has come out during the enquiry into it that some left their stations without previously obtaining leave. Not only this, but that they have been marked in the register as present during the days they were absent from the station. Similarly it has come to light that in some cases some persons have appropriated to their own use the whole or part of the amount alleged to have been received by them on behalf of Mr. Crawford. The dates on some of the papers are not consistent. Some of the reports are found to be false. Leave appears to have been taken on foolish pretexts. Throughout the case it has appeared that nothing is thought of telling a lie. Government records seem to be in perfect disorder. This disorder does not seem to have prevailed during the administration of Mr. Crawford alone, but during those of several of his predecessors also. Hitherto British rule had been considered to be just, orderly, straightforward and happy, but now it is thought that there is no difference between this rule and that of the Moguls. In short, this case being dirty in itself everything in it appears to be putrid and very dirty. The object of Government in trying this case in accordance with the law is likely to be frustrated because there is nothing in it which can stand a legal test. Bribery and oppression have never been proved strictly in accordance with the law, and if Government want now to deal justice in this way how can that be? The appointment of outsiders to enquire into this case has been simply a *farce* performed by Government. What injustice would have been committed if they had satisfied themselves about the corruption of Mr. Crawford and passed on him some punishment within their power? If our Government is all-powerful, what necessity was there for making so much fuss? But nobody can help it, the present tendency being that of purposely rubbing charcoal and blackening the faces of all.

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 30th November, says:—Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has been found on more than one occasion to be a sympathetic ruler. No sooner did Sir Steuart hear that a dire famine threatened the province of Orissa than he made preparations to visit the famine-stricken area personally and to ascertain the facts for himself. In the meanwhile there was a timely fall of rain and the fear of a famine was totally removed. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, visited the province, made enquiries not only from Government officers but also from private people, and on finding that scarcity of food prevailed there assured the people that relief-works would be opened, if necessary. The conduct of Lords Dufferin, Reay and Connemara has, it is to be regretted, been found the reverse of sympathetic in connection with the famine. Scarcity verging upon famine prevailed in almost all parts of the country, but His Excellency the Viceroy did not seem to have shown any concern for the calamity or to have expressed sympathy for the people. Distress prevailed in large provinces of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and still Lords Reay and Connemara were not disturbed by it. Official enquiries must have been made, but no anxious concern and sympathy for the distressed were shown by these Governors. Distress still prevails in these two presidencies, and it would be well if their respective Governors walked in the footsteps of Sir Steuart Bayley.

The conduct of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in connection with the famine.

13. The same newspaper says:—The influx into Bombay of famine-stricken people from Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Deccan still continues. They come by sea as well as by rail. Yesterday 106 immigrants from Bhávnagar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Abu, Márvád, Fatepur, Jeypur, Songhad, Baroda, Pátan, Kosuda and other places arrived by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Most of these persons are Márvádi shop-keepers and some are artizans. The immigrants from Káthiáwár and the Deccan experience hardships in the absence of a covered space for residence.

Famine-stricken immigrants in Bombay.

14. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 1st December, says:—Mr. Pestanji Behrámji Dántra has submitted a petition to the Bombay Government praying that the duty levied on the sale of toddy should be removed, retaining the tax imposed on toddy trees, in order to afford relief to the famine-stricken people. From personal experience gained in the famine of 1877-78, Mr. Dántra has shown that if the distressed people get toddy cheap they will be saved from starvation, while the ábkári revenue will not suffer in the least. The representations made by the petitioner are well-grounded and there is no objection to his prayer being granted. It is to be hoped that His Excellency the Governor will grant the petitioner's request in the interests of the distressed people.

Mr. Dántrá's petition to the Bombay Government for the removal of the duty levied on the sale of toddy in the interests of the distressed poor.

15. A correspondent, writing to the *Kannadă Suvarte* (146) in its issue of the 30th November, says:—There are liquor-shops in every lane of the city of Dhárwár which cause much nuisance to the inhabitants. Drunkards often tease gentlemen and ladies on the road. The local police and the ábkári authorities should soon attend to the matter.

Liquor-shops in the city of Dhárwár.

16. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—No trace so far has yet been obtained of the missing steamer *Vaitarna*. It is urged from many quarters that the Government of Bombay ought to move in a matter concerning so many lives. We cannot but sympathize with the object of this suggestion, but fail to see its practical value. The company itself has been doing all that is possible. Government are probably kept informed, and they may also have telegraphed to different ports. What more is to be done by the despatch of another special steamer? The less fuss we make over a thing the more earnestly shall we work at it. A relief expedition appears to us to be futile. A search expedition may be organized

Defence of the conduct of Government with regard to the loss of the s. s. *Vaitarna*.

if Messrs. Shepherd and Co. are found to be wanting in enterprise. In that case we hope the public of Bombay may co-operate with the Government, hemmed in by departmental rules, and making desperate efforts to make the two ends meet. In Europe and America they often manage things differently.

Adverse comments on the conduct of the Bombay Government in connection with the loss of the s. s. *Vaitarna.*

17. Writing on the same subject, the *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—The number of passengers on board the missing steamer *Vaitarna* is estimated to be about 750, but nothing has yet been known as to their names and other particulars. It is a great wonder that Government officers, who do not leave a single stone unturned whenever there is a case of sudden death, should not have done anything in a matter which concerns so many lives. One or two Government steamers must be sent in search of the missing steamer. These should go to places which are far off and should search the sea where the *Vaitarna* is supposed to have been engulfed in the cyclone and to have foundered. As no report of any dead body coming ashore has yet been received, we think that she must have been washed away to a very distant place and must be lying there disabled. There are always some complaints or others against the steamers of Messrs. Shepherd & Co. and the latter will do well to remedy them. At least Government should lay down some rules regarding coasting steamers so that such a fatality may not occur again.

18. The *Poona Vaibhav* (54), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—What a horrible calamity it is, if the *Vaitarna* has foundered! Government having remained silent even at this time, one can clearly see what regard they have for the subject-people. Even Her Majesty the Queen would have seriously felt the loss, if so many lives had perished in England by drowning. But the loss of the steamer in question does not seem to have been regretted by a single European officer here. The action taken at this time by His Highness the Ráo of Cutch in ordering a search for the steamer is very commendable, and it clearly sets before our eyes the happiness enjoyed under a Native ruler and the miseries of a foreign rule. It also illustrates the difference between the love of a natural and that of a step mother.

19. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 25th November, says that it is surprising that Government should have been perfectly indifferent and should have done nothing in the matter, and asks if the Government would have behaved likewise if an English mail steamer had met with a similar fate. [Several other newspapers take Government to task for their alleged apathy in the matter of the loss of the s. s. *Vaitarna.*]

The loss of the s. s. *Vaitarna* and Mr. Lely, Joint-Administrator, Porbandar.

20. The *Anonymous* (95) of Broach, in its issue of the 25th November, refers to the statement made in the *Bombay Samáchár* newspaper that Mr. Lely, Joint-Administrator, Porbandar, strictly prohibited the embarking and disembarking of passengers at Porbandar from the s. s. *Vaitarna* until the storm abated, and says that he ought to have permitted the passengers to land at a time when they were in a dangerous state owing to the storm, that the prohibition in question shows his highhandedness and hardness of heart, and that it is a matter for regret, if true.

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Gibbons as acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi.

21. The *Sind Sudhár* (169), in its issue of the 10th November, says:—During the absence of Mr. Pinhey, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Karáchi, on 33 days' sick leave, Mr. Gibbons, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act for him. The selection made is not one that could at all be desired, for Mr. Gibbons came to Sind only a few months ago, and it cannot even for a moment be supposed that during his short stay at Karáchi he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the language, and the customs and manners of the people of Sind. The work in the Small Cause Court being heavy is always in arrears; and how greatly it will suffer now by the appointment of a gentleman who is not only inexperienced, but also sickly, we need not describe. It would have been better if a competent Subordinate Judge had been appointed to officiate for Mr. Pinhey.

22. The *Sind Sudhár* (169), in its issue of the 17th November, says:—

Disapproval of the grant of a reward of Rs. 500 to Mr. Barrow, Assistant Collector, Tando Division, for passing an examination in the Sindhi language and remarks thereon.

We read in an English newspaper that Mr. Barrow, Assistant Collector of the Tando Division, has been granted a reward of Rs. 500 for passing an examination in the Sindhi language. We are unable to understand the object and necessity for giving such rewards. There is nothing to be wondered at if European officers pass examinations in vernacular languages. Seeing that they study foreign languages for their own good and advancement, there is no reason why they should receive any reward from Government. Do the Natives ever get rewards for passing examinations in the English language? But the policy of Government seems to be to reduce the salaries of lowly-paid employés and to leave untouched those offices which admit of considerable retrenchment.

23. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 25th November, writes:—Of late an alarming number of audacious crimes have been perpetrated in Bombay. The cases of dacoity which occurred in broad day-light in the thick of the town, and which formed the subject of investigation at the current criminal Sessions, may well go to make timid people rather nervous about the public safety. The reports of murders, burglaries and robberies on the highway have been frequent enough to cause disquiet among peaceful citizens. If the apparently well-authenticated instances, which a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* gives, of swindling and robbery be true, they reveal a startling state of affairs which has particularly come under notice since Sir Frank Souter's death. In pointing to this coincidence, which, though curious, may be quite accidental, we do not, in the slightest degree, impute any blame to the present head of the Bombay police. It would be no disparagement of Colonel Wilson to say that the removal of the moral influence and the *prestige* acquired by Sir Frank in consequence of his long connection with the police may have loosened to some extent the discipline which existed in his time. Reports are current that for some time past there has arisen some friction between the detective branch of the police and the main body. If this be the case, we know Colonel Wilson sufficiently well to expect that he will restore cohesion between the two departments of the force, which must work together in harmony in order to ensure security of life and property to the inhabitants of this vast city. The force was placed on its existing strength some years ago, since which the population has considerably increased and the city has undergone remarkable expansion. It is therefore time to consider whether the present force is adequate to the largely augmented requirements of Bombay.

Frequent thefts and burglaries in Bombay and the strength of the local police force.

24. The *Jáme Jamshed* (114), in its issue of the 30th November, observes:—Due provision ought to be made in the new Police Act for Bombay, that is being now framed, to give the police due authority to exercise a proper check over the criminal classes that have of late been more active than before. The number and pay of the policemen should also be increased in order that a sufficient number of intelligent men may be found for the due protection of the vast city and its varied population.

The Bombay City police.

25. The *A'ryávart* (22) of Dhulia, in its issue of the 24th November, in its local columns, says that the murders of the pátil of Dául and his wife have not yet been traced, that order has not yet been properly restored by cases of thefts and dacoities being enquired into, and that many people there are of opinion that the chief constable at Sindkheda should be at once transferred to some other place.

Thefts and dacoities in the Sindkheda Táluka in the Khándesh District, and the Faujdár of that táluka.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Factory legislation for women and children employed in Indian mills disapproved.

26. With reference to the resolution passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the provisions of the British Factory Acts, so far as they relate to the employment of women and children, should be extended to the textile factories of British India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—The abolition of the import duties on European cotton fabrics created a vast deficit in the Indian treasury, that had to be made up by the imposition of the income-tax. The proposal now made to lessen the working hours of the labourers in cotton mills would, if adopted, reduce the outturn of Indian factories, and, as expected by the Manchester mill-owners, proportionately increase the sale of Manchester goods. Enough of such disinterested philanthropy on the part of Manchester!

Part III.—*Education.*

The system of competitive examinations and its evil consequences on students in India.

27. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 24th November, writes:—If the system of competitive examinations has become an evil in England, what has it become in India? In this country the institution is not so old as it is in England, but it has assumed its worst form and is already productive of widespread mischief. The physical, intellectual and moral mischief done by it is enormously greater here than in England. Young men are absolutely ruined by the examinations in this country. The system of cramming is seen here in its perfection. The intellect of the young scholar is almost always over-strained, and after leaving college he is often a mere wreck. In view of this growing evil it would be a great advantage if we could join the influential movement started in England, and obtain a modicum of reform for the Indian Universities, which are rapidly becoming potent engines for paralysing the intellect of the young and promising students in India.

Disapproval of the policy of Government in checking the spread of education in India and the arrogance of some people from the Deccan.

28. The *Gujarát Gazette* (83), in its issue of the 29th November, writes:—The Government of India are pursuing a most short-sighted policy in attempting to check the spread of education in this country. The flimsy pretexts which are being advanced for reducing Government educational institutions are not likely to hoodwink the public. Economy having been found unavoidable, the scissors of retrenchment are being most liberally applied to a department which has turned out many an obnoxious Congressionist. It has been magnanimously proclaimed that India has reached the pitch of excellence necessary to manage its own high education, and that, consequently, Government see no necessity for hampering private enterprise. We are aware that there is a clique of Natives, consisting mostly of Deccanis, who have afforded excellent grounds to Government for withdrawing their aid from education. It will be remembered that some time ago Government had invited the opinions of Native as well as European educational officers as to the advisability of appointing Natives to professorships hitherto filled by Europeans. The consensus of opinion obtained from the Deccan was altogether in favour of the proposal. It was complacently asserted that Natives could ably teach English literature itself. How rashly arrogant these people were in their assertions was remarkably proved when Government proposed to hand over the Deccan College, Poona, to this very body.

Disapproval of the present educational policy of Government and remarks thereon.

29. The *Subodh Patrika* (17), in its issue of the 25th November, says:—Since the administration of India passed into the hands of the British, they have been liberal in giving us education. They opened the store of English civilization to us in the form of books and ordered out teachers from England to impart education to the people of India. We

cannot too much thank the British Government for this boon. Their obligations in this matter are such as can never be repaid and will be ever remembered. But selfishness has now led them to change their policy and to make attempts to stop the progress of education in this country. The question of putting a stop to high English education has been discussed for the last seven or eight years by appointing the Education Commission and in other ways. The evil rumours about the abolition of the Deccan and the Gujarát Colleges and the transfer of some others were recently heard and now the abolition of high schools is said to be contemplated. In short, Government expressed their intention of stopping English education by bringing forward excuses like that of financial pressure and others. Besides, on many an occasion philosophical speeches were delivered to show the people the advantages of technical education, and after showing that liberal education was unsuited to the people of India Government slowly commenced to carry out their plan. In order to put off till to-morrow the work of to-day they intimated that the complaints of the people in this matter would be properly considered by them and in the meantime began to carry out their intention by other means. Now this policy of abolition and transfer of educational institutions is extended to the whole presidency. Even the missionaries have joined Government in this matter inasmuch as they have abolished their high school in Poona which was of sixty years' standing. The suspicion that the missionaries and the Government do things after mutual consultation is proved to be a fact. The other day His Excellency the Viceroy almost plainly said in his speech at the Mahomedan College at Aligarh that Government were going to withhold their support from high education. To withhold Government support and to throw upon the people the responsible work of education is to stop it altogether. We ask our educated people what they intend to do in the matter. If they take it up heartily and disinterestedly, they are sure to succeed.

Withdrawal of State aid from high education protested against, and His Excellency Lord Reay defended in the matter of the reduction in the educational expenditure in the Bombay Presidency.

30. The *Gujaráti* (84) of the 25th, the *Káside Mumbai* (118) of the 26th, the *Gujarát Gazette* (38) of the 29th and the *Satyavakta* (132) of the 30th November also disapprove of the withdrawal of Government aid from high education. The *Gujaráti* observes that in justice to His Excellency Lord Reay it must be stated that he has been compelled by the Government of India to retrench the educational expenditure in this presidency, that it is painful that the Government of India should shamelessly pursue a policy opposed to that followed by other civilized countries, which spend large sums on education and some of which have made primary education compulsory by law, and that it is highly necessary that a strong and timely protest should be made by the public against this injurious policy. The *Gujarát Gazette* remarks that His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin has become unpopular by harming the Educational Department, that this act of his is considered to be the most disagreeable one in his distasteful *régime*, that the love cherished by the people for the Government has by this action disappeared and dissatisfaction has been created, and that His Excellency should reconsider the matter. The *Gazette* adds that His Excellency Lord Reay is not to blame for the abolition of several Government schools in this presidency as he cannot but yield to the strong pressure put upon him by the Supreme Government, that Lord Reay should strongly recommend the Government of India to spare Gujarát as that province is very backward in education, that the people of India should make a strong representation in the matter to the Supreme and the Home Governments as otherwise Government would by degrees completely withdraw from the work of imparting education to them, and that the Indian National Congress should also consider the subject. The *Satyavakta* remarks that the Indian National Congress should adopt a resolution in the matter at the approaching meeting and should request the Government of India not to take this mistaken step.

Approval of the proposed abolition of the Poona and other high schools.

31. The *Dín Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 25th November, approves of the proposed abolition of the Poona and some other high schools in the Bombay Presidency on the ground that they have been of no use to the agriculturists paying the local cess, and says that the number

of graduates has become very large, that they are able to impart and some of them are now actually imparting the education which is given in these high schools, that high education has sufficiently spread among the higher classes, and that therefore the Government should now direct their attention to primary education among the masses.

Condemnation of the idea of giving an English education to Native girls.

32. A correspondent, writing from Chiplun to the *Poona Vaibhav* (54) in its issue of the 25th November, refers to the last prize-distribution ceremony of the Poona High School for Native Girls and condemns in strong language the acquisition by the daughters of respectable men in Poona of the accomplishments of singing and dancing, which, in the opinion of the correspondent, belong peculiarly to the class of prostitutes and which are highly derogatory to respectable families according to time-honoured customs. The correspondent gives credit to the English people for their sense of self-respect and retaliation in setting their feet with boots on upon the heads of the descendants of those Bráhmans whom about a hundred or two hundred years ago they had to approach with folded hands and bare feet and with much trepidation and punctiliousness, and who had the ground contaminated by the touch of the English purified by a cowdung wash, and in having the daughters of those Bráhman and other high-caste women who could not formerly be even looked at without great difficulty shamelessly dancing before them. He is of opinion that the non-Brahmanic classes who bitterly hate the Bráhmans are quite right, and that the English people will do well to follow suit and will oblige other people by annihilating the Bráhman caste, which is obnoxious to their own country, by drowning them in the Pacific Ocean. He adds:—Since the Mutiny of 1857 the English people appear to have been convinced of the necessity for uprooting the religion of the people of India and are accordingly trying various means for that purpose. Take for instance the Salvation Army. Will these men effect our salvation or annihilation? They are resorting to various practices to pollute us and one of them is the giving of English education to our women. Those men who have been stupified and won over by them are wallowing in the *gutters*. They have now turned their attention to the women, who are the cause of what little piousness or religiousness remains amongst us. One of the arguments adduced in favour of female education is that the glory of Alexander the Great and Napoleon Bonaparte was due to their mothers being able to read and write and that similar may be the case with us. But this hope is vain and is like hoping that a wooden pestle may push out new shoots. Another argument is that when women learn English they will send loads of memorials to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and obtain for their husbands their political rights. But remember well that political rights are not to be had for the mere begging. Women need not learn English at the present day. It is sufficient if they have a knowledge of their vernacular. It is very bad that wanton practices under the intoxication of education should be allowed to be indulged in. Rest assured that the rulers will not be pleased with you by such waywardness.

Government resolution on the Grant Medical College and Sir J. J. Hospital reforms.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (114), in its issue of the 27th November, says:—The Bombay Medical Union has done well in expressing its approval of the Government resolution of the 9th November anent the Grant Medical College and Sir Jamestji Jijibhai Hospital reforms, since many advantages are likely to be derived by the students and local medical practitioners from those reforms, and the public is much obliged for them to Government. The Medical Union should, however, as suggested by the late Principal of the College, pray Government not to confine the selection of the College Professors to the covenanted medical service, but to extend it to renowned specialists in England and India, as such an arrangement is certain to benefit the College vastly. The experiment of employing local medical practitioners as honorary physicians and surgeons is not likely to succeed for any length of time while covenanted medical officers alone receive large salaries for discharging professorial duties for which they do not possess special qualifications.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Increase in the salary of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, disapproved.

34. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 26th November, writes :—We cannot approve of the Standing Committee's proposal to increase the pay of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. The Municipal Commissioner may be a hard-worked officer, and his work may be highly meritorious, but the finances of the municipality are, we apprehend, by no means so flourishing as to admit of increase of expenditure on all sides. The pay of a senior Collector of a district is Rs. 2,325, and there is no reason why the Bombay Municipality should pay for its executive work more than the highest executive officer in a district receives. But the municipality is already paying in excess of a senior Collector's salary. To increase it still further seems to us highly inexpedient. It may be noted that Mr. Ollivant's pay before he joined his present appointment was Rs. 1,200, and that Mr. Charles, who is acting for him, gets only Rs.900 for his substantive post. We know that it is very unpleasant to oppose an increase of salary when an able and popular officer is proposed to be rewarded. But public duty requires us to be plain-spoken, and we think no personal likings ought to be allowed to interfere in deciding such a question. [A few other papers also express disapproval of the proposal to increase the salary of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.]

PART V.—*Native States.*

Approval of the decision arrived at by the Government of India in the matter of the pecuniary offers of Native Princes for the frontier defences and of the utilization of their armies.

35. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 25th November, writes :—When the world was startled a year and a half ago with the announcement that His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad had offered sixty lákhs of rupees to the British Government to be spent upon the frontier defences, we expressed ourselves against the Government accepting eleemosynary grants from feudatory chiefs. We argued that even supposing that the happy idea of giving pecuniary aid to the paramount power at a somewhat critical moment of our relations with Russia had emanated from the mind of the Nizám, and that he had not been cajoled or coerced into making that offer, it would be most undignified on the part of our rulers to accept it. The pecuniary offer, we are now glad to find from the authoritative pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at Patiala, has been declined with thanks, and now we may hope that the Nizám will employ this sum in promoting the welfare of his own subjects. His Highness, however, deserves our thanks for the reason that his example was promptly followed by many other Native Princes, some of whom even signified their readiness to place all the resources of their States, in times of danger, at the disposal of the Government. Many of them, notably the Panjáb chiefs, offered to maintain regiments specially drilled and trained for the purpose of the frontier defence. These loyal tokens of good-will must have convinced the Muscovite power that the consolidation of the Indian Empire is now complete, that thirty years have completely effaced the passions and the bitter memories of the days of the Indian Mutiny, and that the princes and the people of India are ready to make a common cause with England against foreign invasion. While the Government have been well advised in declining monetary presents, they have been equally well advised in turning to account the offers of military aid which have been made by the Native States. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (117), the *Gujaráti* (84), and the *Hindusthán* (113) of the 25th November express satisfaction with the scheme for the utilization of the armies of Native Princes by the Government in compliance with Native public opinion in the matter, praise His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin for it, and express a desire that the British Indian army should be reduced. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks that the carrying out of the scheme will do good in three ways :—(1) It will prove as true the fact of the paramount power reposing confidence in the Native Princes as evidenced by the supply of arms and guns to them. (2) The loyalty of the Native Princes will thereby be strengthened and the European Powers, and especially Russia, will be well convinced that the connection existing between the British Government and the Native Princes is very strong. (3) The

Government will be able to reduce their vast military expenditure,—a step much needed at a time when the finances are in an embarrassed condition. It adds that if the new Viceroy were to succeed in reducing military expenditure in the beginning of his career, he would be regarded as having done valuable service to the country and would earn that glory which His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin has failed to gain. The *Hitechchhu* (86) of Ahmedabad of the 27th November is also satisfied with the scheme for the utilization of the armies of Native States, and remarks that Government have been compelled to act thus in accordance with public opinion when they found large deficits in the Indian treasury every year even after the imposition of heavy taxes. It then requests Government to turn their attention to the Indian Civil Service, to hold the Civil Service examination in India, to reduce the present scale of the salaries of civilians by one-third and to give half the present salaries to those Natives who pass the examination in this country, and adds that such a step will do immense good, relieve the treasury from embarrassment, enable Government to reduce the burden of taxation and will make the tie of connection between the rulers and the ruled more firm.]

The Native Princes of Káthiáwár.

36. In noticing the assertion made in a recent issue of the *Káthiáwádi* (87) that several young princes of Káthiáwár have given themselves up to the vice of drinking, the *Jáme Jamshed* (114), in its issue of the 29th November, says:—These princes may not be much addicted to the vice, but they have certainly failed to give satisfaction to the public to the extent expected from their expensive high education. The princes are given up more to luxury, sports and pastimes than to the administration of their respective States. They care little to mix with their subjects and have shown a predilection for the friendship and companionship of Europeans. If these princes mixed with first-class European and Native society, they would receive much benefit from the intercourse; but Europeans of any grade in society are admitted and sent away by them with their pockets well filled.

Inconvenience suffered by sea passengers at Mándvi and Mundra in Cutch.

37. A correspondent of the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—The boats that carry passengers from the mail and other steamers arriving at the port of Mándvi in Cutch are frequently overcrowded and there are chances of serious accidents occurring to the passengers. At the port of Mundra the passengers are detained very long for the payment of customs fees by them. The customs official sometimes covets an attractive article, and if it is refused to him the owner of it is subjected to further detention. Fees are exacted on new as well as old and washed articles of clothing and at more than one station in the State.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th December 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 1st December 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári:
  Liquor-shops in the city of Dhárwár 9
  Mr. Dántrá's petition to the Bombay Government for the removal of the duty levied on the sale of toddy in the interests of the distressed poor 9
Appointments: Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Gibbons as acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi 10
Arms: Ravages of wild beasts and the inability of the people to prevent them for want of —
  The *Chandánshu* 5
  The *Poona Vaibhav* 5
Civil and Military examinations: Disapproval of the grant of a reward of Rs. 500 to Mr. Barrow, Assistant Collector, Tando Division, for passing an examination in the Sindhi language and remarks thereon. 11
Coasting steamers: Loss of the s. s. *Vaitarna*:
  Adverse comments on the conduct of the Bombay Government in connection with the —
    The *Din Bandhu* 10
    The *Native Opinion* 10
    The *Poona Vaibhav* 10
  Defence of the conduct of the Bombay Government with regard to the — 9
  The — and Mr. Lely, Joint-Administrator, Porbandar 10
Indian National Congress: Catechisms of Mr. Hume on the — disapproved by a section of the Bengali community 5
Police:
  Frequent thefts and burglaries in Bombay and the strength of the local — force 11
  The Bombay City — 11
  Thefts and dacoities in the Sindkheda Táluka in the Khándesh District and the Faujdár of that táluka 11
Public service: Remarks on the career of the Honourable J. R. Naylor, temporary member of the Bombay Executive Council 5
Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S.:
  Attempts to blacken the Bombay Government and to intimidate witnesses in the Crawford case, and the verdict of the Native public about the Crawford case 7
  Disapproval of the attempts made by certain persons to stifle the enquiry into the Crawford case by crying out for vengeance against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and others 6
  Remarks in connection with official irregularities brought to light in the Crawford case 8
  Reasons why everything in connection with the Crawford case should be done strictly in accordance with justice without looking to the interests of either party 7
  Suggestion to prosecute those officers who have admitted giving bribes in the Crawford case ridiculed 7
  The Mámlatdárs who have been called upon by the Bombay High Court to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for giving bribes to Mr. Crawford and the duty of Government ... 5
  The seeming inconsistencies in Ráo Bahádur Pendse's evidence in the Crawford case and the advantages of engaging the services of a first class High Court pleader like Mr. A'pte on behalf of the prosecution 6
Want of rain:
  Famine-stricken immigrants in Bombay 9
  The conduct of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in connection with the famine 9

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Factory legislation for India: Legislation for women and children employed in Indian mills disapproved 12

PART III.—*Education*—

Competitive examinations: The system of — and their evil consequences on students in India 12
English education to Native girls: Condemnation of the idea of giving an — 14
Grant Medical College and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital, Bombay: Reforms in the — 14
Retrenchment in the educational expenditure:
  Approval of the proposed abolition of the Poona and other high schools 13
  Disapproval of the policy of Government in checking the spread of education in India and the arrogance of some people from the Deccan 12
  Disapproval of the present educational policy of Government and remarks thereon 12
  Withdrawal of State aid from high education protested against, and His Excellency Lord Reay defended in the matter of the — in the Bombay Presidency 13

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Increase in the salary of the Municipal Commissioner, —, disapproved 15

PART V.—*Native States*—

Armies of Native States: Approval of the decision arrived at by the Government of India in the matter of the pecuniary offers of Native Princes for the frontier defences and of the utilization of the — ... 15
Cutch: Inconvenience suffered by sea passengers at Mándvi and Mundra in— 16
Káthiáwár: The Native Princes of — 16

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 49 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 8th December 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Do.	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
29	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
42	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
44	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
45	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
46	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
47	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
48	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names o Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
50	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
51	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
52	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
53	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
56	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
57	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
58	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
59	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
60	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
61	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
63	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
64	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
70	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
71	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
84	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
85	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
86	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
87	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
88	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
89	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
91	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	...
96	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
97	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
98	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
99	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
100	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
101	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
102	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
103	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
104	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
105	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
106	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
107	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
108	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
109	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
110	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
111	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
112	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
113	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
114	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
115	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
116	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
117	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,429
118	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
119	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
120	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
121	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
124	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
125	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
127	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
128	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
129	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
130	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
131	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
132	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
133	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
134	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
135	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
136	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
137	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
138	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
139	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
140	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
141	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
142	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
144	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
145	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
146	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
147	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
148	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
149	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
150	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
151	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
152	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
153	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Do.	400
155	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
157	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
158	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
159	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
160	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
161	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
163	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
164	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
165	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
166	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
167	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
168	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
169	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Advance of Russia towards India and suggestions to the British Government in connection therewith.

1. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (47), in its issue of the 6th December, says that Russia has been pushing on its way towards India and has annexed to its dominions a territory extending over 150 thousand miles during the last four or five years, and remarks:—The people of India are at present in a perplexed state of mind, although we cannot say why they have been so perplexed. If at this time the Russians try to induce them to go over to their side, our timid people will easily be led to do so. We, therefore, recommend Government to assure the people that they will receive good treatment at their hands and that their demands will be duly considered, and thus to remove all chances of losing their *prestige*.

2. In an article headed "Russian Intrigues in Central Asia," the *Poona Vaibhav* (54) of the 2nd December says:—We have heard of Russian movements in Central Asia for many years past and it appears that the Russians have added two thousand miles of new territory to their empire. This acquisition is the result of their operations of thirty or forty years. They have now advanced to the frontier of India and the people have begun to entertain particular suspicions about them, though these suspicions are not of much consequence. The British Government appears to take the Russian advance much to heart. This is quite natural, because if one has possession of another man's portmanteau he is more anxious about it than its real owner. Our country not being now in our possession, we are hopeless whoever may pounce upon it, but the English people who hold it are naturally afraid of foreign invasions upon it. The nearer the Russians advance towards India the greater is the uneasiness of the British Indian Government. Day by day greater precautions are being taken regarding the frontiers and the Amir of Cabul is being constantly propitiated. On the other hand, the Russians are not idle, but are making efforts to bring their railway up to Herat. The most unimportant Englishman met with in that part of the country is kept under restraint. The Russians are showing affection towards the Hindus, some of whom have already gone there and others have been invited. The Russians pay much respect to the invited Hindus and give them presents. On account of all these signs the British Government is very suspicious about the Russians. The whole army cannot, however, be taken to the frontier as there are some parts of the country about which there is some misgiving. Though they are well-known to Government as being rotten and feeble, it is perhaps for this reason that Government have signified that they will accept the offers of the armies of the Native States for the defence of the frontiers on condition that they will be placed under European officers. Look, how adept Government are in killing two birds in one shot! Once these armies are taken over in the name of frontier defence, there will be nothing to fear from these titular princes. Moreover, they will cost nothing. So we must, no doubt, give credit to the shrewd Government for their tactics. So far on this side. On the other side, Government are not at all backward in propitiating the Amir of Cabul, but are willing to give him any amount of money he may demand, to accept any conditions he may impose, and in fact to do anything he may require them to do. The newspapers in Russia plainly say that the Amir is nicely amusing himself at the cost of the English and is easing them of money under various pretexts. Really the relations between the Amir and the British Government are such as to lend colour to these statements. On the whole, it is certain that the British Government are uneasy and that the Russians are moving about. We loyally and respectfully tell Government that with a view to check the progress of Russia they need not make any other effort than that of keeping the people of India contented and pleased, and that if they secure the good will of the people they need not fear an attack by even thousands of bears like that of Russia. This is undisputed. But what about the diminution in the spiritedness of the rulers implied in the contentment of the people?

3. The same newspaper says :—It is likely that there is much similarity between our customs and manners and those of Russia. The custom of giving a dowry to the bridegroom and other marriage ceremonials are alike in India and Russia. In that country marriages are not settled by the mutual consent of the parties to be married, but in accordance with the wishes of their experienced elders. The marriage agreements are made and the marriage dinners are given there exactly as in India. From this the two countries seem to agree with each other, as they must, since they are separated not by seven seas but only by one country. If, therefore, by the will of God the Russians come very near India we shall not, it seems, think them to be so foreign to us as the English. But for the present we must call them barbarous and oppressive. The Czar of Russia is at present on an inspection tour in his territories in Central Asia, as is known to all. In his new territories there is a town of the name of Baku which has a grand and old temple of Shiva in it. A description of it was given some time ago by one Mr. Oliphant who had gone there. This temple is on the coast of the Caspian or *Kashyap* Sea, and has outhouses. In the central part of the temple two images, one of Ganpati and the other of Devi (goddess), are set one on each side. There are natural gas lamps in it, which are always burning. People of all persuasions in that province make vows to this god and every year millions of pilgrims gather in honour of the temple. One particular thing deserving mention is that the worship of the god is done by Hindus. In view of the next visit of the Czar to this town some of them have been specially taken there for the worship of the god. Their names are Shukargir, Shirgir, Devidas, Devsen, Dayaldas and Bhainokar. Some of these are Bráhmans, some *Gosávis* and some *Bairágis*. They dress like the Persians. They had an interview with the Czar, who was much pleased with their Hindustáni language and gave them dresses of honour and presents. There is no knowing whether these people were taken for the worship of the god or whether there was any political purpose therein. But it is certain that the Russians have a particular liking for our people.

Similarity between the Russians and the people of India and the sympathy of the former for the latter.

4. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes :—"Is India loyal?" is the startling question which Mr. Carr Stephen puts and answers in the pages of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for October last. To most of our readers the question would probably appear to be superfluous. Our people are indeed so entirely unconscious of any feeling of disloyalty to the Government that it may seem preposterous to them that a question should ever be raised about it. But whatever our consciousness may be, there is no blinking the fact that, what with misunderstandings and the misrepresentations of the Anglo-Indian press, there is a suspicion abroad that a lurking feeling of disloyalty does exist amongst us. Such a suspicion can hardly be dissipated by our protestations, however much we may protest. Our only hope of rescue is the testimony of such Anglo-Indians as Sir William Hunter and Mr. Carr Stephen, who have looked deeper into Native character, and who from the high positions they held in India may be accepted by the British public as truthful and authoritative witnesses. The answer which Mr. Carr Stephen gives to the question he starts with is on the whole fairly satisfactory. His estimate of Native feeling is generally unexceptionable, except that in our opinion it falls somewhat short of the pitch we would ourselves assign to it. His observations on the Native press, though slightly one-sided, are entitled to our best consideration. But the most valuable part of the article is his exhortation to his own countrymen to establish such social relations between the Natives and themselves as will win the sympathy and good will of the people towards the Government. Mr. Stephen replies to his question "Is India loyal?" in a decided affirmative. Thus Mr. Stephen admits that our people are loyal, but he calls it the loyalty of obedience and not one of attachment or affection. Our loyalty to the Queen-Empress, he says, is not the same as England's loyalty to the Queen or Russia's loyalty to the Czar. There is not, he contends, the same community of feelings, of ways, manners, religion, and habits of thought; and he therefore thinks it impossible

Remarks in connection with Mr. Carr Stephen's views about the loyalty of the people of India.

that any feeling of personal attachment to the Sovereign should exist. We should humbly join issue with Mr. Stephen here. We are free to admit that our feeling of personal attachment may not perhaps be as intense and as ardent as that of Englishmen, but if we understand the temper of our people rightly, there throbs in them a pulse of the most genuine loyalty to the British Government. Loyalty to a sovereign as the embodiment of all power and as the source of all good is a national sentiment with the Indians, and whether the sovereign be Marátha, Mahomedan or English, obedience and attachment to constituted authority will be found to be the prevailing trait in the Indian character. National memory may be proverbially short, as Mr. Stephen says, but the memory of the Indian nation for the many blessings conferred upon it by Great Britain is as fresh as ever. There may indeed be room and even urgency for measures calculated to strengthen the sentiment of personal loyalty in us, and we are glad that Mr. Stephen dwells with some emphasis upon this aspect of the question.

Lord Salisbury's remark about Mr. Dádábhái Navroji being a "black man" and unfit for being returned to Parliament by Central Finsbury.

5. In alluding to the telegram received by the *Bombay Gazette* stating that Lord Salisbury, in a political speech at Edinburgh, called Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a "black man" not likely to be returned to Parliament by the electors of Central Finsbury, for which he was a candidate, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 4th December, says:—This remark of the Premier is sure to hurt the feelings of the entire Native population of India. The policy of Lord Salisbury and the Conservative party to which he belongs is well known to be opposed to the progress of the people. The Conservatives have opposed the concession of Home rule to Ireland and raised obstructions in the way of the progress of the people of India. The policy of the Tories has been to declare wars with and conquer foreign countries, and it has imposed a heavy public debt upon India. It is no surprise that the party that bestows honours and high offices on Anglo-Indians who hold strong opinions against the natives of India should produce a Premier entertaining such sentiments as have been expressed by Lord Salisbury in regard to Mr. Dádábhái. Mr. Dádábhái is not a "black man," and possesses an intelligence as good as any educated Englishman can boast of. He is well-known in England and the Premier's innuendo is not likely to injure his prospects in his candidature for Central Finsbury. The Premier has also unknowingly offended Eurasians and Englishmen settled in India as their progeny has a dark skin like the Natives, by showing his prejudice against a "black man." [The *Jáme Jamshed* (114), in its issues of the 4th and the 6th idem, expresses similar sentiments. The *Satyavakta* (132), in its issue of the 7th December, also disapproves of Lord Salisbury calling Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a "black man," and remarks that he has thereby insulted the whole Indian nation, with whom Mr. Dádábhái is a favourite.]

Appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India to succeed His Excellency Lord Dufferin and remarks in connection therewith.

6. The *Vidya Vilás* (74), in its issue of the 30th November, refers to the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India and remarks:—Looking to the previous order of things, we think that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will do us much good. We infer this from the order of succession in which Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin were appointed Viceroys of India. Who knows that there is no political object in sending such representatives to this country? No sooner has one pacified the perturbation of the public mind caused by his predecessor than he is succeeded by a Lytton! Then comes a Ripon, who too is succeeded by a Dufferin. One reduces taxation and another enhances it, and so the deficit in the Indian treasury is just as it has been! It is India that has to pay the Burmah and Cabul expenditure, while England reaps the benefit. In short, the condition of a dependent people is very miserable!

Address from the municipality of Bombay to Lord Lansdowne.

7. In noticing the address presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to Lord Lansdowne and His Lordship's reply thereto, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 5th December, says:—The address should have drawn the attention of the new Viceroy to the great fall in

exchange and the loss suffered therefrom in commercial transactions, the steps taken by the local Government for their gradual withdrawal from public education, the agriculture of this presidency which is in a depressed condition on account of the heavy land and other taxes, and to the forest and ábkári arrangements in this presidency. In his reply Lord Lansdowne remarked that he was anxious to know if he could do as His Excellency Lord Dufferin did and complete the work commenced by him. But Lord Lansdowne ought not to aspire to walk in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor in office, for if he did so he would commit a great mistake. His Lordship should give up the course followed by Lord Dufferin, striking out a new path for himself and taking for his guide the policy successfully followed by Lord Ripon.

Statues of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin to be erected at Calcutta.

8. In alluding to the acceptance by His Excellency Lord Dufferin of the proposal made by a deputation of the Dufferin memorial committee for providing a statue of His Excellency and a bust and a portrait of Lady Dufferin, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 8th December, says:—Lord Dufferin has not been popular, having dissatisfied the public by some of his administrative acts, and the public has already condemned the proposal for having his statue. The honour of a marble bust to Lady Dufferin is more than deserving, but considering Her Ladyship's great goodness of heart and the great efforts made by her for collecting funds for providing female medical aid to the women of India, the proposed memorial to her ought not to be grudged.

Departure of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin from India hailed with delight by the *Deshi Mitrá*.

9. Under the heading "Glad tidings! glad tidings!! glad tidings!!!" the *Deshi Mitrá* (105), a comic paper, in its issue of the 6th December, writes:—Men and women, rejoice, eat sweets, sing songs as on a festive occasion, and be merry! Make presents to servants for joy! Have you heard of anything? Listen. The Bombay Government have issued a notification intimating that our Viceroy and his wife will leave our country, bag and baggage, on the 14th instant. The *Deshi Mitrá Sirkár* is therefore very glad and issues the above-given order to you! If any good Viceroy were leaving the country, the people would be sorry; but here an odious Viceroy is going, and we shall of course consider it a festive occasion and shall be glad! Come on, then, and rejoice as on a festive occasion! In another paragraph headed "A tray of presents from the *Deshi Mitrá* to His Excellency Lord Dufferin," the same paper publishes a dialogue alleged to have been held in a dream between itself and His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin, in which it presents a tray containing "regret, reprimand and contempt" to His Excellency out of joy on his departure from India. On the Marquis asking the *Mitrá* whether it is glad at his departure, it says that the people with one voice hate his career as he has done them no good, and that it will be glad at his leaving the country. The Marquis replies by calling all this nonsense.

A suggestion to Government with regard to retrenchment in expenditure.

10. The *Bakul* (23), in its issue of the 2nd December, says that under the former rulers it was customary to give eleven months' pay for twelve months' service, and that instead of applying the scissors of retrenchment to the Educational Department the British Government should adopt the same system as regards Government servants who are in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 50 and upwards.

Praise of Sir Charles Aitchison, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

11. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 28th November, writes:—Sir Charles Aitchison was the first competition-wáláh who became a Lieutenant-Governor, and the Panjáb has seldom known a ruler half so popular as the much-regretted administrator who is on his way home. Kind, zealous, sympathetic and familiar with the ways of the people, Sir Charles Aitchison's personal popularity was as great as his administration was successful. He early made his mark as one of the ablest civilians of his time, and rapidly came to the front as a trusted officer and adviser of Government. The record of his services is as brilliant as could be desired, and in appointing him

to preside over the Public Service Commission His Excellency Lord Dufferin made a very happy choice. Sir Charles Aitchison's personal character is as high as his official record was bright and unblemished, and his devout Christian character is held in great respect everywhere. It would be very beneficial for this country if he could be nominated to the next vacancy in the India Council, but there influence counts for everything, and it would be scarcely any wonder if Sir Charles Aitchison should fail where Sir Ashly Eden succeeded.

Approval of the appointment of three Natives as Judges of the Calcutta High Court and a suggestion to the Bombay Government to do the same with regard to the Bombay High Court.

12. The *Gujaráti* (84), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—If the appointment of Dr. Gurudás Bannerji as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court is due, as remarked by the *Hindu Patriot*, to the initiative of the retiring Viceroy, the Native public cannot but acknowledge its sincere gratitude to the ruler whose foreign policy has justly evoked a certain amount of hostile criticism throughout India. It is with the greatest pleasure possible that we congratulate our Bengali friends on their having three Native Judges in the High Court of Calcutta. Is it not a pity that Bombay, in spite of its vaunted progress in all directions, should not yet be deemed worthy of such honour by its rulers? This is not because eminent Natives are not to be found to fill up the dignified post, but because the Bombay Government has not been pleased so long to appreciate or reward distinguished merit for reasons best known to itself. We have strong hopes, however, that His Excellency Lord Reay's liberal Government will not encourage the policy that has hitherto been followed to the great disappointment of the people of this presidency.

Social and political leaders of Native society and their deficiencies.

13. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—Our educated men are the natural leaders of Native society. Western culture has made them, on the whole, better than their fathers; but it will be some time before the slow process of evolution turns out men of firm character, lofty principles, moral courage and moral earnestness. We want men of such a type to lead the vast mass of their countrymen out of degradation and darkness into light. We want men of the moral elevation of Rája Ram Mohun Roy in social matters, of the earnestness and the stainless character of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji in politics, and of the sturdy independence of the late Mr. Navroji Fardunji,—an independence for which he had gradually come to be respected even by those who were most opposed to his views. As it is, our educated classes are very deficient in character. Time will work the cure; but it is for them to say whether the time should be very much longer in coming than it need be.

Remarks in connection with His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner, Calcutta.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin has at last given out his opinions about the Indian National Congress. His Excellency makes no secret of the fact that he has no good opinion of that institution. The country, he thinks, is not prepared for such changes as the Congress has asked for, and the methods of agitation which it has pursued seem to His Excellency to be of a questionable character. It is now quite clear that Sir Auckland Colvin's manifesto denouncing the Congress meant more than it said. It was officially inspired, and there is reason to believe that in high official quarters there is a determination to put down the Congress. If the Congress is such a little body that it represents none but the men who have joined it, why make so much fuss about it? We do not think Lord Dufferin chose the right place in denouncing the Congress. The gentleman who presided at St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta made observations of a carping and invidious character in alluding to Lord Ripon. And yet these are the men who preach moderation to the Native press and to the Native public. We may blame none for finding fault with the National Congress. That institution has its shortcomings and every criticism that is intelligently directed towards pointing them out must be welcomed. But the methods of some of the critics are as objectionable as the methods pursued by some of those whom the critics in question seek to condemn.

15. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (146), in its issue of the 7th December, writes:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin's speech with regard to the Indian National Congress is very surprising. The Viceroy whom we have hitherto believed to be full of good intentions, however distasteful some of his acts might have been,—the Viceroy whose remarkable Jubilee speech and whose courtesy to the delegates of the Calcutta Congress marked him out as being in sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people and with the organisation by which they commenced to give expression to them,—now comes forward with what looks like an apology for his past conduct, in which his previous utterances are brought under review and subjected to modifications. We are now to conclude that Sir Auckland Colvin's reply, in which his bureaucratic tendencies plainly got the better of his liberal policy, was a reply not from Sir Auckland alone to Mr. Hume and the Congress party, but from the official world, presided over by the Viceroy himself. And yet what is it that has called forth this attack from the Viceroy upon the "intelligent, loyal, patriotic and well-meaning men" who formulate the resolutions of the Congress? Is the demand of the Congress for the reconstitution of the Indian Legislative Councils, with powers of interpellation to the Executive, or their desire to relieve the present financial pressure by being permitted to form volunteer corps, so new or unreasonable that the Viceroy should have made it a peg on which to hang his denunciation of the Congress? The necessity for introducing the annual budget into the Supreme Legislative Council has been pressed upon Government not by the Congress alone, but it has formed the subject of representations to Government from independent bodies like Chambers of Commerce, and the Bombay Chamber has given it due prominence in its address to the in-coming Viceroy. The fact is that the Viceroy has changed his views with regard to the Congress for reasons which can hardly be considered satisfactory. If there was anything impracticable in the resolutions of the Congress, surely the fact could be stated without the elaborate attack upon educated Natives in which His Lordship thought fit to indulge. The Congress itself has not, so far as we can see, claimed its resolutions to be final or faultless, and yet Lord Dufferin has taken it to task as if it had arrogated to itself dangerous powers, and as if all the things said about it by Sir Syed Ahmed were true. We have nothing to say about the sins of omission with which the Congress has been charged, and we dare say that that body will find time for some of the important questions which the Viceroy thinks ought to be considered by it. But what can be more absurd than to visit the sins of a single member upon the whole Congress, and to make it answerable for the extravagant tone which he may have betrayed in his enthusiasm? But criticism from high quarters will not fail to have a salutary influence upon the Congress, which is yet in its infant stage and is apt to commit mistakes. That men like Sir Auckland Colvin and Lord Dufferin should have thrown aside their customary reticence about the Congress shows the importance which that body has acquired and the closeness with which its proceedings are watched. But we none the less regret the harshness of the Viceroy's strictures, addressed as they have been before his departure from India to a body of men, the majority of whom could not have been friendly to Native aspirations. Those who remember the trials of the Sirsi Forest Association from official hostility may well forebode a mischievous effect from the Viceroy's speech upon the officials in the mofussil.

16. In noticing the same speech of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 4th December, says:—The condemnation aims a fatal blow at the expectations of the natives of India as regards political progress. The Natives have been complaining against the administration of Lord Dufferin, and not only have they not shown him the same reverence as was given by them to Lord Ripon, but have protested against the attempt made in some quarters to put the former on a par with the latter. Lord Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner is likely to produce an impression on the Native mind that the disappointment met with by His Lordship in spite of his great effort to represent his own administration as very beneficial to India has induced His Lordship to aim a blow at their genuine representative political association, the Congress. The Congress has been doing its work for the last three years, communicating the decisions arrived at at the annual

gatherings to Lord Dufferin, but His Excellency never uttered a word against it, or protested against any of its decisions except on the occasion in question. On the other hand, His Lordship welcomed the Congress delegates on the occasion of its second annual gathering at Calcutta, and showed that he was inclined to approve of the movement. It cannot be believed that Lord Dufferin has changed his opinion of the Congress since its second gathering, because he has not uttered a syllable against the movement within the last year. The sentiments expressed by His Lordship against the Congress seem to have proceeded more from disappointment than from any other motive. The Congress has been strictly working on the principles on which it was first started and could have given no offence since its second gathering. The only change the Congress has undergone is the increase in the number of people taking a part in it, and this has given offence to most Anglo-Indians, who, being afraid of their privileges being encroached upon, have been trying all means for its destruction; and it is to be regretted that Lord Dufferin should have adopted their opinions. His Lordship's condemnation of the Congress will only strengthen the charge preferred against him by certain vernacular newspapers of Bengal that His Lordship worked with the desire and aim of bringing the Hindu and Mahomedan communities into a conflict with each other that has been actively fomented by several Anglo-Indian newspapers, though the accusation does not deserve to be believed in.

17. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 6th December, says:—From the telegraphic summary of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner it seems that he holds almost the same views as Sir Auckland Colvin about the Indian National Congress. The speech will encourage Sir Syed Ahmed and a lively discussion on the subject will again be carried on. High officers like the Marquis of Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin should be very cautious while declaring their views on such subjects. The sentiments expressed by Lord Dufferin on the above occasion do not become a statesman of his position. It is surprising that His Lordship should not remember that such speeches are likely to increase dissensions among the people. If he disapproved of the methods adopted by the Congress to educate the masses he should have said so in mild language; but the language he has made use of will not only lead people to think that he is quite opposed to the progress of the Congress and the regeneration of the people of this country, but will create dissensions among them and disturb the peace in the country.

18. The *Rájyabhakt* (128), in its issue of the 4th December, writes:—His Excellency Lord Dufferin has not thought it advisable to give satisfaction to the people even while leaving the country. His denunciation of the Indian National Congress at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta means either that he wishes that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne should be opposed to it, or that in his opinion no other man was able to check the increasing strength of the movement. At any rate his denunciation of the Congress is a sign of its success. It is to be regretted that a man of his position should not know public opinion. He has supported Sir Auckland Colvin by declaring that a large portion of the people of India is uneducated, but he should have at the same time taken into consideration the state of things in Great Britain as set forth by Mr. Hume in his reply to Sir Auckland Colvin's protest against the Congress.

The Indian National Congress and the attitude of the Native Princes towards it.

19. The same paper says:—We are surprised to hear that His Highness Mahárája Holkar is opposed to the Indian National Congress. It is not advisable to solicit the opinions of Native Princes on this subject and to publish them. Not even one Native Prince in India has the mettle in him to come forward independently and to declare that the Congress work is excellent, because Government and their officers keep an eye upon the Rájás. If the poor Princes were to say anything they would suffer harm, and hence they cannot but speak against the Congress.

Approval of the two pamphlets on the Indian National Congress which have been condemned by Sir Auckland Colvin.

20. The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes:—Sir George Trevelyan once said that they were true Liberals who stood by the principles of liberalism in its darkest hour, and we might say that they are the true lovers of the country who are, through storm as through sunshine, bearing onward the flag of the Indian National Congress. We see nothing wrong either in the measures or in the methods of these men. We find nothing that is objectionable either in the resolutions of the Congress or in the tracts issued under its auspices. The resolutions are loyal in spirit and moderate in tone, and as for the tracts they are eminently fitted to carry out the chief object of the Congress party, namely, to teach the people their rights and duties as citizens. We have read the tracts very carefully and we are most thoroughly satisfied with them. And had not Sir Auckland Colvin's letter appeared, we should have refused to believe that any man with a modicum of brains in his head and a spark of truthfulness in his heart could consider their spirit or their tone as anything else than loyal. We venture to hope that now that Mr. Hume has spoken so fully and so conclusively on the subject, all groundless fears about the loyalty of the Congressmen will be dissipated, and that the day will not be far distant when Government will, instead of mistrusting the Congress, look to that body for advice and assistance.

Aims and objects of the Indian National Congress and the misunderstanding of some Englishmen about them.

21. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—Our English friends are needlessly alarmed at the working of the Indian National Congress. A more constitutional body of workers could hardly be found than its promoters, to judge from the resolutions of the Congress. It would be equally difficult to find a more harmless programme, as harmless as it is inevitable. What is it, then, that alarms our English friends? Why are they afraid of the Congress? For those who are at a distance—distance lends enchantment to the view—it is probably the high-sounding name and the tall talk of some of the speakers, added to the twaddle of ignorant journalists. As to those Englishmen who are on the spot, we believe that not a few of them are alarmed, because they love to be alarmed—it pays them to be panic-stricken. The shrewd Anglo-Indian laugheth in his sleeves as he pulls a long face over the deliberations of the Congress. He knows it to be a harmless business, but if he can discredit it by exaggerating its power for evil, he will not mind doing it. Every movement for progress is his *bête noir*. Even if it is too small to be crushed down under his giant heel, he will pretend to be alarmed at its size and hit it all the same. It is too soon yet to forget how he excited himself over the little Ilbert Bill and rested not till he had strangled it.

Active preparations in the Bombay Presidency for the forthcoming meeting of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad.

22. The *Poona Vaibhav* (54), in its issue of the 2nd December, says that this year active preparations are going on for the forthcoming Indian National Congress, that the meetings to nominate delegates to it are not held in towns alone but in every táluka, that the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and other public Associations deserve thanks for their work in this connection, that so much activity is owing to the opposition set up by Sir Syed Ahmed, and that therefore all people should unanimously vote an address to him and thus put him to shame. The same paper, in its local columns, says that the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha has performed exceedingly well the work of educating the people about the aims of the Congress by sending its agents to different places.

Meetings at different places in the Bombay Presidency for electing delegates to the Indian National Congress.

23. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—The district towns and some of the táluka towns too are again busy with the work of electing delegates to the Indian National Congress. Meetings have been held at Nagar, Násik, Broach, and other places during the past week and delegates have been elected. In some cases the list of names is terribly long. The probable explanation of this is that many of those elected will not go at all. We think that instead of electing

too many, only such men as are likely to go should be elected; and a fund should be collected for defraying the travelling expenses of such as cannot go at their own expense. On the whole, the aim ought to be to secure, not number, but worth.

Meetings at different places in the Poona District for electing delegates to the Indian National Congress.

24. One V. V. Lele publishes in the *Dnyán Prakásh* (12) of the 6th December an account of the work done by Mr. Vishnu Sakhárám Belve, an agent of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Vaktritvottejak Sabha or Association for encouraging orators, who has been going about in the Poona District holding meetings in different places, educating public opinion about the Indian National Congress and asking the people to send delegates to the forthcoming Congress. He states that crowded meetings were held at Junnar, Náráyangaon and Talegaon Dábháda, in which speeches on the advantages of the Indian National Congress were delivered by the said Belve and others, delegates were elected and letters sent to the Secretary of the National Congress Committee informing him of their names and the towns they represent. The meeting at Náráyangaon was opened by a short speech by Mr. Joshi, the school-master, who delivered a fine speech on the occasion.

Account of a public meeting held at Ahmednagar in connection with the Indian National Congress.

25. A correspondent of the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—A public meeting of the leading citizens of Ahmednagar was held on Sunday last, in the Theatre ground, near Soneri Musjid. The meeting was convened by the local Sárvajanik Sabha, in consultation with the several táluka standing committees recently established for the purpose of encouraging the political education of the public of the Nagar District. The meeting was very largely attended, the number of those present coming to over 7,000 individuals of all castes and communities. The Mahomedan population of Ahmednagar comes to about eight thousand souls, and roughly speaking about a couple of thousand Mahomedans were present on the occasion. The proceedings of the meeting were opened by Mr. Modak on behalf of the Chairman of the local Sárvajanik Sabha, who, in a few appropriate words, thanked the táluka representatives and those assembled for responding to the invitation of the Sabha. Mr. Edalji Rastamji, of the Cursetji family, then proposed and Mr. D. P. DeSouza seconded that Mr. Azimdin Kavijung Bahádur Jághirdár be requested to take the chair on the occasion. Amidst loud cheering the President then called upon Mr. Váman Vishnu Lele, a pleader of Poona, one of the two representatives the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha had deputed for the occasion, to explain to the meeting the aims and objects of the Congress movement. Mr. Lele then commenced by saying that the large gathering around him showed that it would be superfluous for him to say what the Congress movement was and what it aimed at. Mr. Káshináth Bahirav Limaye, the editor and proprietor of the *Jagadádarsh* newspaper and one of the secretaries of the Nagar Sárvajanik Sabha, then proceeded to give to the meeting an account of what the Sabha had done to help the movement which Mr. Lele had so very ably explained to them. He said that an agent of the Sabha had gone over the whole district holding public meetings at which the aims and objects of the Congress were fully explained to the people. There were in all about 33 such meetings in the táluka and other leading towns. The meetings were fairly attended. At each of the tálukas a Congress Sub-committee had been appointed to co-operate with the Sárvajanik Sabha and last Sunday's meeting was got up in consultation with these Sub-committees. Copies of leaflets treating of the Congress had been distributed at the several meetings and amongst the reading public. After Mr. Limaye had finished his account of the work done, Mr. Kisandas Navalmull proposed and Mr. Bhau Kothare seconded that in the opinion of that meeting the work done by the Sabha was creditable; and that inasmuch as that gathering was sufficiently representative, the meeting should proceed to elect delegates for the Allahabad Congress. Mr. Námjoshi, in stating his views about the Congress and the Provincial Conference recently held in Poona, spoke at some length on the subject. He pointed out to the meeting that between the rulers and the ruled there could possibly be no difference of opinion as to the necessity for having for the whole empire a representative body like the Congress. Representative bodies for the provinces and for the empire, for the districts and for

the tálukas, were as great a necessity with the rulers as with the ruled. The historical traditions of the race of the people who ruled over the country were such that their name had only to be mentioned to show that they could be anything but hostilely disposed towards a movement that had for its object the establishment of representative bodies to give expression to popular feelings and intelligent public opinion on the acts and measures of Government. Their rulers wished for progress perhaps more than they themselves did. There thus appeared to be no reason whatever why they should look upon the Congress movement with disfavour. But there was one thing, the speaker observed, which every one must clearly understand and bear in mind. Their rulers believed that the people of India were not prepared for that form of government which they wanted to see established, while the people themselves contended that they were. The Congress movement was intended to practically prove the preparedness of the people, and on the success of that movement therefore depended their future. If the people could show that in spite of the many differences of race and religion, language and manners, they were sufficiently advanced in political matters and could unite as one nation, the problem could be solved once for all. If they failed, the fault would be theirs and not of their rulers. In the establishment of elective municipalities and district and táluka boards Government had already acknowledged the abilities of the people to undertake the responsibilities of governing in a limited area; but the capacity of the people for higher responsibilities had to be proved and provincial conferences and congress gatherings, if they succeeded, would do it. Large questions involving conflicting interests, racial capacities, religious differences and other matters which present knotty points for solution do not generally crop up in the government of a city or táluka. But the case is completely altered when persons come to think of provincial and imperial matters, and it was therefore in such gatherings that the people had to prove what their rulers questioned. The speaker then proceeded to explain what had been done at the first meeting of the Provincial Conference held in Poona during the last Diwáli holidays under the auspices of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha. He explained to the meeting the several propositions that were passed and placed before it the proceedings of the said Conference for ratification. The meeting unanimously ratified the proceedings and proposed to co-operate with the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha in its efforts to make the Provincial Conference a success.

Meetings in Belgaum for sending delegates to the Indian National Congress to be held at Allahabad.

26. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (24), in its issue of the 3rd December, says that the Belgaum District Association held a public meeting in the Native General Library, Belgaum, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Indian National Congress shortly to assemble at Allahabad, that the meeting was attended by people of all castes and creeds, that speeches on the Congress were delivered at the meeting, that Congress meetings under the patronage of the District Association were held at Athni, Chikodi, Khánápur and other places, and that hundreds of copies of a pamphlet on the Congress have been circulated throughout the district.

Meeting at Bassein in connection with the Indian National Congress.

27. The Bassein correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes to say that a crowded meeting of the people of the Bassein, Máhim and Dáhánu Tálukas was held at Bassein on Sunday the 25th November under the presidency of Bháusáheb Dándekar, that speeches were delivered regarding the Indian National Congress, and that it was unanimously resolved to send Messrs. Joglekar, Jinsiwále, Chitale, Deshmukh, Vartak, Kazi Inámdár, Khare, Dándekar and Shende as delegates to the forthcoming Congress.

Judgment of the *Pratod* newspaper in the Crawford case.

28. The *Pratod* (57), in its issue of the 3rd December, publishes its judgment in the Crawford case as follows:—

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

In this case Mr. Arthur Crawford is charged with having taken bribes from his subordinates and from the *rayats*, and the question before the *Pratod* Court is whether he is guilty or not guilty.

A Commission of three select Justices has already been appointed to take and sift evidence with a view that the Court may be saved the trouble and the worry of that work, and the Court sees no difficulty in having the tremendous mass of the evidence in an abridged form when the statement of that Commission is taken.

Hitherto the Justices have made four statements and copies of them have been published in four issues of the *Dnyán Prakásh* newspaper. These issues have been admitted as evidence (issues Nos. 90, 91, 92 and 93). In all these statements Mr. Justice Wilson has publicly acknowledged in open Court that from the evidence hitherto adduced by the prosecution in support of the charge no blame seems to attach to Mr. Crawford directly, and the Court has received no help from such incredible evidence in deciding whether Mr. Crawford is guilty or not guilty. These four statements being minutely examined appear to be consistent and credible, and the Court sees no objection in acquitting Mr. Crawford. It now only remains to consider the evidence which has not yet been brought before the Commission.

Thirty-two charges have been brought against Mr. Crawford and they have been published in issue No. 84 of the *Dnyán Prakásh,* already admitted as evidence. Eleven of them have been gone through and twenty-one yet remain to be heard. In judging of the evidence that will be brought forward hereafter, the learning, experience and dexterity of Mr. Latham, Barrister for the Government, must be taken into consideration, and if they are taken into account they lead to the infallible inference that Mr. Latham cannot have commenced to open proceedings without having previously arranged all the cases according to their strength, and that he must have brought the strongest case first before the Commission. This is an inference which not only the Court but any sensible man must entertain, and such inferences are admissible as evidence under sections 16 and 114 of the Indian Evidence Act. The cases which have been heard being thus disposed of, the remaining cases are altogether insignificant, as is evident from the implied admission of Mr. Latham. The Court therefore directs that Mr. Crawford, being found not guilty in this world and within the local jurisdiction of the *Pratod* Court, may be acquitted and discharged, and that this order may be considered final till the period of appeal in the Court of the Father in Heaven expires.

November 1st, 1888, Pratod Court, Islámpur.

HUMOROUS,
Chief Justice, *Pratod* Court.

Supplementary Judgment.

Considering it desirable and necessary to express its opinion on matters of lesser importance which have come before the Court in connection with the main case, this Court is ready to give its judgment in short on the questions noted below:—

(1) Is Hanmantráo's conviction such as to be confirmed on appeal?

(2) Are those witnesses guilty in the sight of law who have deposed on solemn affirmation in open Court that they have given bribes either to Hanmantráo or to Mr. Crawford?

(3) Should or should not these Government servants be allowed to continue in the service hereafter.

Neither party to the proceedings calls for any more issues.

This Court is bound to decide these issues in accordance with British laws and British policy, and our finding, therefore, on the first point is in the affirmative. On the second point also the Court finds in the affirmative and is ready to sanction the prosecution of these witnesses, if anybody applies for sanction. The second point having thus been decided, the third point calls for no expression of opinion.

Anybody will acknowledge our judgment to be reasonable and right according to law, and under those principles of justice and that system of adjudication under which Hanmantrão has been convicted and Mr. Crawford is about to be acquitted, and it is unnecessary to give reasons at any length for our finding on each point.

November 1st, 1888, Pratod Court, Islámpur.

HUMOROUS,
Chief Justice, *Pratod* Court.

The probable outcome of the Crawford case.

29. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (47), in its issue of the 6th December, publishes an imaginary conversation between a Hindu and a European on the subject of the Crawford case, in the course of which the Hindu expresses his suspicion about the Commission appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Crawford being inclined to acquit the accused for want of direct evidence, and says that Government have not acted wisely in instituting an inquiry into the Crawford case, in setting Europeans against Europeans and bringing Native officers into trouble, that they should have better disposed of the matter departmentally, that the Natives think that the Secretary of State for India will acquit Mr. Crawford and send him as Commissioner to Burmah, and that according to a rumour the gentleman who is the principal adviser of Government in this case is a brother of Mrs. Crawford, who is a quarrelsome woman.

Alleged public impression about the Crawford case.

30. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—The impression, rightly or wrongly, is gaining ground that Government have very few cases against Mr. Crawford, and that evidence weighty in character and directly bearing upon him in the various matters brought forward is not likely to be forthcoming. The Lahore paper observes that upon the cases that have been already heard the Commission has already stated its opinion that nothing had been proved directly affecting Mr. Crawford; and it asked Mr. Latham to go on with such cases only as contained evidence from an untainted source and directly affecting Mr. Crawford. In obedience to the Court Mr. Latham has made his selection; but, when asked whether the selected cases directly affect Mr. Crawford, he only replied that it was difficult to say. Lawyers, as a rule, are not given to discounting the value of evidence which they are about to produce; and if the Commission find that the cases now being brought forward do not differ essentially in character from those with which it has already expressed dissatisfaction, it will probably, in Mr. Crawford's interests, which it has announced its intention to safeguard during Mr. Inverarity's absence, make short work of them.

Criticism on the conduct of the Bombay Government with regard to the Crawford case while it is *sub-judice* considered most unreasonable.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes:—We do not think that the Government of Bombay is being fairly treated in certain quarters as regards the very difficult duty it has undertaken to discharge in ascertaining the truth or otherwise of matters now under enquiry in Poona. It is not fair either to that Government, or to the Commission, or to Mr. Crawford, that any one should do anything calculated to obstruct the enquiry directly or indirectly. In England just now a Commission is sitting to enquire into certain charges against Mr. Parnell and some other Irish members of Parliament, and this is what Sir James Hannen, the President of the Commission, said at its sitting on the 6th of November last:—"Let me express now, on our part, as the matter has been brought to our attention, our most earnest hope that those who seek to guide public opinion will abstain during the period of this enquiry, which imposes upon me a burden which I feel very doubtful whether I can sustain; I do most earnestly entreat all to abstain from any comments on the case at all, and to leave us undisturbed in the performance of the very painful duty we have undertaken." Now, this duty is equally imposed upon

"those who seek to guide public opinion" in India, with reference to the Crawford Commission. The Government of Bombay has submitted the charges against Mr. Crawford to the Commission, which is daily holding the enquiry. Now, so long as that enquiry has not ended and the Commission has not given its verdict, it is unfair to say or do anything which is calculated to fetter the hands of the Commission. The cry which certain critics are raising against the retention in office of men who have given certain evidence against Hanmantráo and against Mr. Crawford before the Commission is highly unreasonable, because, in the first place, it is calculated to prevent people hereafter from giving any evidence before the Commission, and, in the second place, as long as it is sitting, neither the conduct of the prosecution nor the defence can be fairly and fully criticised. When the Commission has pronounced its opinion, then, we think, will be the proper time for asking the Government questions which the impatience of certain persons is leading them to ask at this moment when they know, or if they do not know they ought to know, that Government cannot give a full explanation of its conduct and its intentions. In the case of Sai Narsappa, which made quite a sensation in the year 1871, Sir Michael Westropp, the then Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, distinctly and deliberately ruled that so long as the case was under enquiry it was unjudicial to enquire into the conduct of witnesses who were alleged to have perjured themselves. The same principle holds good in the present cases against Mr. Crawford, and yet we have now the strange spectacle presented to us of certain persons, with very good intentions no doubt but with a melancholy want of discretion and sense of fair-play, pestering the Government with questions and suggestions which that Government cannot fully answer as long as the Commission is enquiring into the charges against Mr. Crawford. To tell Government that it should not retain in office men who on their own admission have bought their offices by illegal means is no doubt a very good thing to do. But the time has not arrived for Government to say why it has retained them in office. The question cannot be answered satisfactorily unless Government is able to ascertain clearly under what circumstances the men bought the offices. Now, this last is a question the answer to which must depend greatly on the decision by the Commission of matters now under enquiry. If the men were in a way compelled to buy the offices which they are yet allowed to retain, then the fault was not theirs. All this has to be determined and at present it is extremely unfair to ask Government to dismiss from office the men who have confessed to having obtained their posts by paying illegal gratification, as long as the Commission has not given its verdict and said whether these men paid the bribes under compulsion or not. We should have expected all sensible and reasonable men, be they Europeans or Natives, to sympathise with the Government which is trying to vindicate the honour, the integrity and the reputation of the British rule in India by showing its readiness to ascertain if corruption has been rife in the administration. The right of England to govern India is founded not upon its physical powers, its bayonets or its spirit of bravado—poor tinsel, as Carlyle would have called them—but upon its *moral sense*. The English were able to displace Native governments because corruption and want of public morality had disorganised and demoralised the latter. And to all Englishmen we say, "Be jealous of that which has, above everything else, enabled you to regenerate the India of the Queen, of which you and we are so proud. If you try, without perhaps meaning, to burke, directly or indirectly, an enquiry into alleged corruption, which has grown into a scandal, then you are tarnishing the fair name of British morality. You Englishmen ought to be jealous of it, for it is that which gives you the right to rule over us. That gone, what remains to distinguish you from the corrupt governments whom you displaced? The Government of Bombay is now trying to ascertain whether corruption has been making its way into your administration. Let the enquiry be allowed fair-play and do not in the remotest manner do anything likely to stifle it. Wait till the Commission has given its verdict. Then will be the time for you to tell the Government what it should do and what it should not do."

Suggestion to bring forward European witnesses in the Crawford case and the disregard shown to it by Government.

32. In an article headed "Who cares to listen to the cry of Native newspapers?" the *Nyáyă Sindhu* (52), in its issue of the 3rd December, says:—It is now more than a month since the Commission commenced enquiry into the Crawford case, and about fourteen cases have been gone into. The President of the Commission has suggested to the prosecution to bring forward strong cases as it is impossible to prove the charges in such weak ones. The President is pressing the suggestion and the counsel for the prosecution is hurrying over the cases somehow or other. Although nothing can at present be said about the result of the Crawford case, still the people have begun to say very strange things about it. Properly speaking the Natives have not as much connection with this case as Europeans; still the Government have thrown upon the former the whole burden of proving the mismanagement in the administration of Mr. Crawford. That this is neither right nor in accordance with justice has been said from the very beginning. Suggestions have been made to call European witnesses in this case and thereby to assist the cause of justice, but as no European has yet been called to give evidence the people have begun to call this Commission a political one. In order that there may not be any ground for complaint and that solid justice may be done, all have suggested the necessity for bringing forward European witnesses, but the suggestion does not appear to have reached the ears of Government.

Disapproval of the treatment accorded to Government servants who are suspected of, but have not admitted, having given bribes to Mr. Crawford.

33. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (29), in its issue of the 6th December, says:—We propose to institute a comparison between a witness before the Crawford Commission and another person in order to show to the world how justice is miscarried in these days. In his evidence in Yashvant Ballál Támbe's case (case No. 8) Vináyak Govind Limaye, Treasurer at Ahmednagar, has stated that he used to visit Poona at leisure to see Hanmantráo and that he did his best to secure Mámlats for others. Not only this; he has even admitted having given a bribe for his own benefit. In spite of all this he is kept in Government service, while poor Mr. Náráyanráo Battepáti, Treasurer at Belgaum, has been suspended. Nobody says when Mr. Náráyanráo gave bribe. Not only this, but nothing is known as to anyone possessing written proofs of his guilt Nobody knows what Government intend to do with these men hereafter, but for the present people see a strange kind of justice. Government should soon consider this matter.

Variety of forms the goddess of Justice is alleged to assume under the British Indian Government.

34. The *Pratod* (57), in its issue of the 3rd December, says:—Under British Government the goddess of Justice assumes different forms at different times. Towards the black skin she is crooked, but straight towards the white skin. She is cruel to the Native subject-people, but kind to European criminals. This variety in her forms is apparent not only to us, but even to the Father in Heaven. What wonder is there, then, if for the same offence she awards severe punishment to low black creatures like the Subordinate Judge Kunjen Menon and the Deputy Collector Kunhi Kunnan, both of Madras, and gives shelter to white children like Wilson and Crawford? When the charge of bribery is to be proved against Natives, evidence stands before the Judge of its own accord, while in cases of high European officers like Mr. Crawford it does not venture to come forward, though pushed on. We therefore advise the above-named two unfortunate Natives of Madras, who have been convicted and awarded punishment, to publish full accounts of their respective cases and to bring them before Mr. Justice Wilson and his colleagues in the Council Hall at Poona in order that they may be accurately weighed in the new scales of justice. There will thus be an opportunity for the world to know whether the said Judges have one set of weights for buying and another for selling.

Praise of the Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor, temporary member of the Bombay Executive Council.

35. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—Mr. J. R. Naylor, Legal Remembrancer to Government, went home by the last English mail-steamer on eighteen months' leave. As it is considered probable that he will retire at the end of that time, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without testifying to the universal esteem in which he is held by Europeans and Natives alike. The public would be sorry to lose the services of an able and conscientious officer like him. The *Bombay Gazette* does no more than justice to Mr. Naylor when it speaks of his high reputation as a lawyer and a legal draftsman, and it is admitted on all hands that if no technical difficulty had stood in the way of his appointment as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, he would have certainly proved a very valuable acquisition to the bench. His devotion to duty and capacity for hard and continuous work were particularly noticeable during the Cambay Scandal Commission which sat two years ago at Ahmedabad for some weeks; and although its verdict, entirely concurred in as it was by the Bombay Government, was reversed by the Secretary of State for India, we believe with the majority of the public that the opinion formed by the Commissioners after a most patient and exhaustive inquiry was at once sound and impartial. An officer of Mr. Naylor's experience and rare merit can yet do much useful service as a member of Government, and we hope to see him some day occupying that exalted position. He was acting as legal member of Council during the absence of Sir Raymond West, whose return we welcome with as much heartiness as we regret the departure of Mr. Naylor.

Praise of Dr. Pollen, Acting Collector, Broach.

36. The *Broach Mitră* (99) of the 5th December and other Broach papers express regret at the departure of Dr. Pollen, Acting Collector, on the return of Mr. Mackenzie from leave, say that he has won the affection of the people of Broach during his stay of three months in that town as Acting Collector, that the esteem in which he has been held has been testified to by a new road in Vejalpor in that town being named after him, and that the people of Broach are sorry to lose him.

Alleged insult to a Boráh plaintiff by Captain M. T. Lyde, Judge, Small Cause Court, Aden, and a request to the Bombay Government to enquire into the matter.

37. A correspondent, who has given his name to the editor, writes from Aden to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (117) of the 2nd December to complain of the unbecoming conduct of Captain M. T. Lyde, a Judge in the Small Cause Court there, in abusing a Boráh plaintiff on the 19th November last. When the case *re* Boráh Abdul Kádar Nurmahamad *vs.* Memon Mahamad Háji Isa was being heard, the Boráh was unable to make out a question asked him by the Judge and the latter said in Hindustáni "Tum bewakuf hai" (you are foolish). In answer to another question from the Court the Boráh's account-books were pronounced "false" by the Judge, and when he was unable to make out a third question put to him by the Court, the Judge got enraged and called him a *soor* (pig) "Tum *so*— hai." The correspondent remarks that all the persons employed in the Court are sorry at this treatment of the Boráh, who is a well-known merchant in Aden, that the Boráh has been advised by his friends to petition Colonel Stace in the matter, that such conduct on the part of a Judge is unbecoming in a British Court of justice, and that it is necessary that the Bombay Government should enquire into the subject and do justice to the aggrieved Boráh gentleman. The editor also requests Government to enquire into the Boráh's complaint and adds that frequent instances of Europeans of an easily excitable temper using unbecoming expressions to suitors in Court have occurred, and that about two years ago Lieutenant-Colonel Salmon behaved in a similar manner when he was employed in Káthiáwár.

Distress in Káthiáwár and Gujarát and the necessity for affording relief to the distressed poor.

38. The *Káthiáwádi* (87), in its issue of the 4th December, writes:—While a Bombay contemporary is in ecstasies over the last rainfall, the poor husbandmen and shepherds of Káthiáwár are mourning over the loss they have thereby sustained. Reports from different places in Káthiáwár tell us that as a consequence whole flocks of sheep and herds of cows have perished, leaving the ill-fated owners

penniless and without subsistence, while the mischief done to crops has been simply incalculable. Consequently the people feel the pinch of poverty with all the greater intensity, and they have to struggle all the harder to keep the wolf of hunger from the door. Relief works should be opened as soon as possible to avert the evils which an impending famine will otherwise entail. It is a good omen, however, that one or two Native States have already done something to that end and set an example, and we believe that others will not be slow to take time by the forelock and to meet the emergency half-way. What with the ravages of cholera, fever and kindred diseases, and the killing suspense of an impending famine, Káthiáwár and Gujarát have suffered much this year, and it will tax the energy of the rulers to the utmost to satisfy the cravings of those disconsolate and woe-begone people who find themselves now placed on the verge of penury. [A few other papers also say that the recent rainfall in Gujarát and Káthiáwár has not done much good, that measures for affording relief to the distressed persons should be taken, and that a portion of the land revenue should be remitted.]

Scarcity in Ratnágiri and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to visit the district and to see things for himself.

39. In referring to the approaching cold weather tour of His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, the *Satyă Shodhak* (63), in its issue of the 2nd December, earnestly requests His Excellency to visit Ratnágiri and to personally see the miserable condition of the people there, particularly because from the information which has reached the British Parliament the Bombay Government seem to be misinformed about the real state of things in that district.

Failure of crops in many parts of the Bombay Presidency and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

40. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 2nd December, earnestly requests Government to comply with the request of some villagers in the Thána and Ratnágiri Districts regarding some remission in this year's land revenue assessment, and says that either owing to want of rain or its untimely fall in many places in this presidency the crops have been very bad, that the agriculturists are actually in the jaws of famine, that Government should not rely upon the reports about the condition of crops made by selfish Mámlatdárs and other subordinate officers who do not in the least sympathize with the agriculturists in their miserable condition, and that it will be better for Government if these men are soon dismissed from the service, for, by misrepresenting facts they prejudice the minds of the *rayats* against Government.

Loss of the s. s. *Vaitarna* and suggestions to Government in connection with the coasting steamers.

41. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—It is generally believed that vessels like the s. s. *Vaitarna*, recently lost, often take a much larger number of passengers than they are licensed to carry, and the belief is supported by the fact that their owners were on one or two occasions fined by the Magistrate for the offence. The public would also like to know whether the captains and officers of these vessels are competent men, equal to any emergency that may arise during the voyage, and whether the boats are sufficiently manned and properly equipped. The Court should also be able to say whether, in view of the annually recurring storms and cyclones in the Arabian Sea, it is wise economy on the part of the Bombay Government to no longer keep at the head of the Meteorological Department a thoroughly competent man like Mr. Chambers, who can prognosticate the occurrence of storms and give timely warning to vessels in the harbour and along the coast.

The removal of two small children by a wolf from two villages of the A'mod Táluka of the Broach District and the táluka police.

42. The *Broach Samáchár* (100), in its issue of the 6th December, says:—In the previous week a wolf carried away a small child from each of the two villages of Buva and Achhod in the A'mod Táluka of the Broach District. It is to be regretted that the táluka police should have failed to take proper steps in connection with these sad occurrences.

A postal complaint in Poona.

43. The *Shri Shivâji* (66), in its issue of the 30th November, says:—There is much room for reform in the postal arrangements in the city of Poona. Letters posted after 6 P.M. are not removed from the letter-box until 9 A.M. the next day. We do not know why they should remain there so long. Why are not arrangements made to despatch them by the mail train which leaves Poona for Bombay early in the morning? For this purpose the letter-boxes in the city will have to be cleared at about 3 A.M. and this will not cost much. We therefore request the postal authorities to carry out this suggestion. [The *Dnyân Prakâsh* (12), in its issue of the 4th December, makes the same complaint, supports the suggestion made by the *Shivâji* in the matter, and requests the postal authorities to remove the cause of complaint without delay.]

A postal complaint in Surat.

44. The *Suryă Prakâsh* (91) of Surat, in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—We recommend, in the interests of the trade and commerce of this city, that the Post Master General will be pleased to consider the inconvenience caused by the present arrangement and fix the time for closing mails at the city post offices in Surat at 8 P.M., and that for closing mails at the railway post office at 10 P.M.; for both these hours would be quite convenient to the postal department and to merchants and traders.

PART II.—*Legislation*.

Want of latrines in third-class carriages on Indian railways and the consequent hardships suffered by passengers.

45. The *Gujarâti* (84), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—When the first Indian Railway Act was passed in 1854, only 20 miles of railway had been opened in this country. Twenty-five years later, when the consolidating Act of 1879 was passed, there were 8,216 miles of open line and 48 junctions. There are now 14,191 miles of open line and 118 junction stations. This remarkable development of railway communication in India has necessitated the introduction of a new Railway Bill in the Viceroy's Council which will shortly form part of our statutory law. On a careful perusal of the speech of the honourable mover, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the Bill does absolutely nothing to remove one of the greatest hardships which the lower class passengers, both male and female, have to suffer. The Native press has times without number appealed to the railway authorities to provide latrine accommodation in third-class carriages. But the honourable mover seems to entertain strange notions about the necessities of human life in India. We think that he has unconsciously strengthened his argument against some such provision by placing latrines and bath-rooms on an equal footing; but it is not, we think, necessary for us to remind him that certain necessities of human life are of a peremptory character and have of course to be provided for, and therefore much of the objection founded on considerations of economy and cheapness falls to the ground. If the demands of the Native press cannot be complied with in their entirety, the honourable mover will take compassion at least on the female passengers, and also on those male passengers suffering from the ills flesh is heir to, by providing one or two carriages with the much-needed latrine accommodation.

PART III.—*Education*.

Disapproval of the present educational policy of Government.

46. The *Dnyân Prakâsh* (12), in its issue of the 2nd December, refers to His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's speech at Aligarh on the subject of high education, and says that the time when the people can take upon their shoulders the burden of high education has not yet come, that there is no wisdom in being in a state of bankruptcy and always bringing on more and more difficulties, that education is the chief cause of the happiness of the people under the foreign British rule, and that therefore it is undesirable that Government should dissatisfy the people in this matter. It is not becoming, says the paper, to any statesman to forget how useful the spread of education among the subject-people is for the safety and proper administration of the country.

Pleadings in favour of high schools being retained as Government institutions.

47. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (7) and the *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (47), in their respective issues of the 5th and 6th December, state that they have heard of the Sátára municipality having been asked what contribution they are willing to give towards the maintenance of the local high school, disapprove of the policy of throwing the burden of secondary as well as primary education upon the municipalities, and say that the Sátára municipality being much in debt and short of funds is unable to meet the new demand for money made upon it by Government. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* adds that the vernacular schools have much deteriorated by their transfer to municipalities and that the same fate is in store for the high schools. The *Bakul* (23) of the 2nd idem also hears that the Ratnágiri High School is in danger, pleads in favour of the Government retaining the high schools in their charge, saying that there are no private bodies or municipalities competent, intellectually or financially, to take them over from them, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay, who is an educationist and a learned man himself, to coolly consider whether it is real retrenchment and economy to withdraw money from public instruction and to keep the people in ignorance, and adds that he will perpetuate his name by issuing a resolution promising safety to the cause of public instruction during his career.

The recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and praise of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

48. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 6th December, says:—The different arrangements made in connection with this year's Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University were most satisfactory, removing the sources of the various complaints that appeared in previous years in regard to the same examination. The assignment of appropriate buildings for the examination, the question-papers set on the different subjects of the examination, the supervision over the candidates, the arrangements for the oral examination, and the printing of question-papers avoiding all chance of their being divulged before the hour of examination, were most satisfactory, and the public is highly obliged to the Syndicate and the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. [The *Yajdán Parast* (144), in its issue of the 2nd December, says that the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, chiefly deserves the credit for the general satisfaction given by the Matriculation Examination papers this year, and that if he continues to exercise the same supervision over the drawing up of question-papers for other University examinations the complaints made against them every year will disappear.]

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Mr. Charles as Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

49. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—It may be that Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, though a man of undoubted ability, was not so able as Mr. Ollivant. Certain it is that he had not the tact or the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Ollivant. But he was a most painstaking officer, who, in spite of the enormous demands upon his time, endeavoured to get at the heart of great questions affecting the sanitary welfare of the city; and in the conscientious discharge of his onerous and oftentimes trying duties he was not inferior to Mr. Ollivant. During Mr. Charles' incumbency several large loans were negotiated for, and we cannot forget the zeal with which he, with the hearty co-operation of the Government of Bombay, fought, though unsuccessfully, with the Government of India for permission to extend the period of repayment, so as to throw a fair proportion of the financial burden on future, though by no means remote, generations.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Government resolution about the utilization of the armies of Native Princes by Government and reflections against the loyalty of the Natives.

50. The *Pratod* (57), in its issue of the 3rd December, says:—The saying that the policy of shrewd sovereigns assumes different costumes like a courtezan, which is met with in the works of our old poets and authors, is nicely illustrated from time to time by the tactics of the designing British Government. When we were deprived of our arms Government stained our

character by saying that we were not so loyal as we ought to be. The secret (Police) circular was also issued and want of confidence in us was thereby evinced. In short, Government records will show that the Native subjects have not been loyal. But as soon as intelligence was received that Russia has an eye upon India, Government seems to have approved of the plan of wiping off the stain of disloyalty on our face for a moment; for a resolution has now been issued to the effect that the paramount power will give permission to some of the titular and checkmated Native Princes to keep infantry. Those of the Princes who will fortunately get this permission will consider it an honour and will be known from the Ganges to the Thames to have unfurled the flags of loyalty. But we hope that as in the Hindu mythological parable, according to which Satyabháma, one of the co-wives of the crafty Krishna, had the tree, but Rukmini, her rival, had the flowers, the expenditure in connection with the army will not fall upon the Princes, while its use will be made by the paramount power. If the loyalty of the Native people and Princes was not to be frankly admitted, why was it that Government imposed the condition that the principal officer over the army to be utilized should be a European? Let any credulous man say from this guarded resolution that Government are impressed with our loyalty, but we on our part think that this is a kind of punitive police force.

The scheme for the utilization of the armies of Native States by Government and the advisability of allowing the Natives to enlist as volunteers.

51. The *Anonymous* (95), in its issue of the 2nd December, approves of the scheme for the utilization of the armies of Native Princes by Government, and says that the latter will thereby derive much aid and that the loyalty of the Native Princes will be increased. It is, however, afraid lest the Princes should be deprived of control over their armies by this scheme in the same way as His Excellency Lord Dufferin had Europeans pushed in as ministers in Native States. The paper hopes that such may not be the case, asks why the stringency of the Arms Act should not be relaxed and why the Natives should not be allowed to enlist as volunteers when the Native Princes have so much trust reposed in them by Government, and remarks that if this privilege is not granted to the Native population it will be dissatisfied and will think that it is not as much trusted as the Rájás. It adds that when Native volunteer corps, well-armed and well-equipped, will be formed throughout the country, the world will know that the British Government have secured the strong and genuine love of the subject-people, and that no British subjects are so loyal as the natives of India, and that their enemies will then be powerless.

Steps taken by Mr Lely, Joint Administrator of the Porbandar State, for mitigating the sufferings of the distressed people.

52. The Barda correspondent of the *Káthiáwár Times* (88), in its issue of the 2nd December, writes:—Mr. Lely, the Joint Administrator of Porbandar, has been visiting the distressed districts and minutely inquiring into the condition of the people. He is doing his best to mitigate the misery of the scarcity-stricken people by the adoption of sound relief measures. Among other relief works the project of building a bridge over the Vartu river is under consideration. He has ordered grass to be provided to the cultivators at moderate stipulated rates, and, in short, has been doing his best to alleviate the sufferings of the poor.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th December 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 8th December 1888.)

---

age

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Advance of Russia towards India:
  Similarity between the Russians and the people of India and the sympathy of the former for the latter 6
  The — and suggestions to the British Government in connection therewith:
    The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* 5
    The *Poona Vaibhav* 5
Appointments: Approval of the appointment of three Natives as Judges of the Calcutta High Court and a suggestion to the Bombay Government to do the same with regard to the Bombay High Court ... 9
Coasting steamers: Loss of the s. s. *Vaitarna* and suggestions to the Bombay Government in connection with the — 20
Indian National Congress:
  Account of a public meeting held at Ahmednagar in connection with the — 13
  Active preparations in the Bombay Presidency for the forthcoming meeting of the — at Allahabad 12
  Aims and objects of the — and the misunderstanding of some Englishmen about them 12
  Approval of the two pamphlets on the — which have been condemned by Sir Auckland Colvin 12
  Attitude of the Native Princes towards the — 11
  Meeting at Bassein in connection with the — 14
  Meetings at different places in the Bombay Presidency for electing delegates to the — 12
  Meetings at different places in the Poona District for electing delegates to the — 13
  Meetings in Belgaum for sending delegates to the — to be held at Allahabad 14
  Remarks in connection with His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's speech about the — at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta:
    The *Bombay Samáchár* 10
    The *Dnyán Prakásh* 11
    The *Indu Prakásh* 9
    The *Kannadá Suvarte* 10
    The *Rájyabhakt* 11
Leaders of Native society: The social and political — and their deficiencies 9
Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb: Praise of Sir Charles Aitchison, late — 8
Loyalty of the people of India: Remarks in connection with Mr. Carr Stephen's views about the — 6
Police: The removal of two small children by a wolf from two villages of the A'mod Táluka of the Broach District and the táluka— ... 20
Postal matters:
  A postal complaint in Poona 21
  A postal complaint in Surat 21
Public service:
  Alleged insult to a Boráh plaintiff by Captain M. T. Lyde, Judge, Small Cause Court, Aden, and a request to the Bombay Government to enquire into the matter 19
  Praise of Dr. Pollen, Acting Collector, Broach 19
  Praise of the Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor, temporary member of the Bombay Executive Council 19
Public utterances: Lord Salisbury's remark about Mr. Dádábhái Navroji being a "black man" and unfit for being returned to Parliament by Central Finsbury 7
Retrenchment in expenditure: A suggestion to Government with regard to — 8

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

- Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Crawford, C.S.:
  - Alleged public impression about the Crawford case 16
  - Criticism on the conduct of the Bombay Government with regard to the Crawford case while it is *sub-judice* considered most unreasonable 16
  - Disapproval of the treatment accorded to Government servants who are suspected of, but have not admitted, having given bribe to Mr. Crawford 18
  - Judgment of the *Pratod* newspaper in the Crawford case ... 14
  - Suggestion to bring forward European witnesses in the Crawford case and the disregard shown to it by Government 18
  - The probable outcome of the Crawford case 16
  - Variety of forms the goddess of Justice is alleged to assume under the British Indian Government 18
- Viceroy of India:
  - Address from the municipality of Bombay to Lord Lansdowne ... 7
  - Appointment of Lord Lansdowne as — to succeed His Excellency Lord Dufferin and remarks in connection therewith ... 7
  - Departure of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin hailed with delight by the *Deshi Mitră* 8
  - Statues of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin to be erected at Calcutta 8
- Want of rain:
  - Distress in Káthiáwár and Gujarát and the necessity for affording relief to the distressed poor 19
  - Failure of crops in many parts of the Bombay Presidency and a suggestion to Government in the matter 20
  - Scarcity in Ratnágiri and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to visit the district and to see things for himself 20

Part II.—*Legislation*—

- Indian Railways Bill: Want of latrines in third-class carriages and the consequent hardships suffered by passengers 21

Part III.—*Education*—

- Bombay University: The recent Matriculation Examination of the — and praise of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan... ... 22
- Retrenchment in the educational expenditure:
  - Disapproval of the present educational policy of Government ... 21
  - Pleadings in favour of high schools being retained as Government institutions 22

Part IV.—*Municipalities*—

- Bombay: Mr. Charles as Acting Municipal Commissioner, — ... 22

Part V.—*Native States*—

- Armies of Native States:
  - Government resolution about the — and reflections against the loyalty of the Natives 22
  - The scheme for the utilization of the — by Government and the advisability of allowing the Natives to enlist as volunteers ... 23
- Porbandar: Steps taken by Mr. Lely, Joint Administrator of the — State, for mitigating the sufferings of the distressed people 23

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH DECEMBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ..	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ..	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Appointment of Colonel Mackenzie as Judicial Commissioner, Berár, in supersession of Colonel Szezepanski disapproved.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—The appointment of Colonel Mackenzie as Judicial Commissioner of this province has taken almost every one by surprise. The post has long been vacant and it was said that it was kept vacant because Government wanted to nominate a Judicial Commissioner who had received legal training. But if the claims of officers in the province were to be recognized, it passes comprehension why Colonel Szezepanski should have been set aside. He has acted as Judicial Commissioner for nearly two years and since Mr. Saunder's death he has been officiating as Commissioner. All those who have had any occasion to go to his Court state that he is a most conscientious officer. He is kind and courteous; in one word, a gentleman. Those who are not initiated into the inscrutable mysteries of the art of government are at a loss to understand why he has been thus passed over. It is believed in some quarters that his supersession is due to some mistake. We are not sorry at Colonel Mackenzie's elevation; knowing him as we do to be a friend of our people, we should be the last to be sorry for his promotion. He is certainly one of the very best officers in the Commission, and in a previous issue we have deprecated the policy of Government which ignored the merits of officers like him. But we know that he himself would have been glad if, along with the recognition of his claims, Government had done justice to Colonel Szezepanski.

Approval of the decision arrived at by the Government of India with regard to the pecuniary offers of Native Princes for frontier defences and the utilization of their armies.

2. The same newspaper writes:—Whatever view one may take of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's military policy as regards foreign States, there can be no question as to the wisdom and generosity of the policy of confidence with which he has turned to account the loyal offers of Native States to share in the defences of India. The cry of half a century has at last been heard and the reward of past services and present readiness has gracefully been given, though late in the day. Government have wisely determined to turn the rabble, miscalled forces, of Native States into well-trained and well-armed soldiers. The scheme is a judicious one, and if properly worked, is sure to increase the *prestige* and importance of Native States and strengthen their loyalty. Mutual confidence must beget mutual attachment. Allowed to share the perils and glories of war with British soldiers, the rulers of these States are sure to glory in the glorification of Her Imperial Majesty's Government and

so to cement a union before which foreigners might well tremble. The scheme will revive the martial spirit of the now hand-cuffed descendants of the Rájput, Marátha and Sikh as well as Mahomedan Sirdárs who knew of no other profession than that of war. For such as these, there is unhappily no place in the British army of India, which brings its officers from England or selects them from ranks into which these scions of worthy families do not and cannot deign to enter. Now, however, they might well find a place as officers in the armies of Native States. This will be no heavy task, if the autonomy of these forces is preserved and if no attempt is made to turn them into so many battalions in the British service. It was of course very wise on Lord Dufferin's part to have rejected the offers of money for frontier defences made by Native Princes. To have accepted them would have been prejudicial to the *prestige* and dignity of the British Empire. But this money can well be utilized in founding a military college where Native officers for these armies can be trained up. If not the British Government, let the Native Princes themselves collect these funds and found such a college. It would be a useful and glorious work for them. It would also secure the success of the whole scheme, and, above all, it would supply a want which alone can give occasion to the British officers to interfere in the autonomy and the direct control of the Princes over their forces.

Sir Auckland Colvin and the Indian National Congress.

3. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 3rd December, says:—It is surprising to see Sir Auckland Colvin calling the Indian National Congress, like Sir Syed Ahmed, a disloyal body, because in the two Congress pamphlets recently issued no mention is made of the benefits derived by India from the British rule, while they contain matter which is likely to prejudice the minds of the people against the latter. The pamphlets in question were intended to educate the people about their rights and the way to secure them, and not to describe the benefits that have accrued from the British rule. Moreover, it is well-known that the people of India are not unmindful of its benefits. Has Sir Auckland Colvin forgotten the loyalty displayed by the people at the time of the Queen's Jubilee and on other occasions? He also seems not to have seen the speeches made by Sir T. Mádhav Ráo and the Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tyebji at the Madras meeting of the Indian National Congress. It is really surprising that the people of India should be charged with disloyal motives when they have surpassed England in showing their loyalty on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

Disapproval of the attempt made by certain persons to intimidate witnesses in the Crawford case and of the suggestion of Anglo-Indian newspapers to make a clean sweep of the Mámlatdárs and others concerned in it.

4. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—The attempt which is made in certain quarters to intimidate witnesses in the Crawford case by spreading all sorts of rumours calculated to cause uneasiness is most disreputable. It is more harmful to Mr. Crawford than to anybody else. We are surprised to see that this sort of thing is done by journals which are never tired of reading out homilies to the Native press. The Crawford case seems to have overturned all the fundamental notions of justice and fair-play in certain quarters. We are still in the midst of the case. The Commission is hearing evidence, and still we find leading Anglo-Indian newspapers gravely discussing the demoralization of the subordinate Native officials of the Central Division and suggesting that they should be swept clean. It is urged that on the statements of the witnesses themselves they are unfit to be retained for a moment in the public service. But it is not seen that these statements disclose a state of things most disgraceful to the Anglo-Indians themselves and to Government. The statements show that most of the men paid bribes because they were in a manner compelled to do so owing to *extortion*. They further show that the corrupt practices of Mr. Crawford were well-known. Why should not a clean sweep be then made of the European officials, who, knowing how matters stood, remained passive? What is to be said of the Government which for years together looked on listlessly? It is really sickening to see the so-called advocates of justice descending to low tricks.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th December 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 50 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 15th December 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Do.	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
29	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
42	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
44	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
45	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
46	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
47	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
48	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
50	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
51	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
52	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
53	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
56	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
57	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
58	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
59	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
60	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
61	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
63	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
64	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
70	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
71	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
84	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
85	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
86	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
87	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
88	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
89	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
91	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	...
96	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
97	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
98	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
99	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
100	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
101	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
102	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
103	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
104	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
105	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
106	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
107	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
108	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
109	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
110	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
111	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
112	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
113	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
114	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
115	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
116	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
117	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,429
118	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
119	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
120	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
121	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
124	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
125	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspaper	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued*.			
126	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
127	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
128	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
129	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
130	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
131	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
132	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
133	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
134	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
135	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
136	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
137	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
138	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
139	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
140	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
141	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
142	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
144	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
145	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
146	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
147	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
148	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
149	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
150	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
151	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
152	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
153	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Do.	400
155	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
157	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
158	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
159	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
160	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
161	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
163	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
164	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
165	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
166	The Khayir Ḵháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
167	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
168	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
169	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it s printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Censure of the conduct of Lord Salisbury for calling Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a "black man."

1. The *Rájyabhakt* (128), in its issue of the 11th December, censures Lord Salisbury for calling Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a "black man," and says:—We are black, as Lord Salisbury says. But we are black only in colour and not in deeds. We are not grieved at such an eminent personage asking his countrymen not to side with us on account of our colour; but we are grieved to find that those who call us black men should hinder us in our attempts to protect ourselves from the oppression of persons who are black in conduct and mind. If we were to say that the behaviour of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings was of this kind, that the Indian Mutiny of 1857 was the fruit of black deeds and that India has been acquired by such conduct, we would be considered most disloyal. Why do those white men who are annoyed at the Indian National Congress, which has been started with a view to secure the fulfilment of the noble promises made by Her Majesty the Queen, try to blacken themselves before the world? Why are Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin instigating Sir Syed Ahmed to petition Government to curb the Native press which is exposing the black deeds of white men? Those who are anxious to speak the truth must also be anxious to hear the truth. From the unbecoming epithet applied by Lord Salisbury to Mr. Dádábhái will not the black men think it their duty to expose the black deeds of those who are white in colour, but black in thought, speech and action? We should not have been surprised if Lord Salisbury had even said that Englishmen should not talk to black men, should not sit in the same carriage with them and should kick them. We are black, we are conquered, we are divided amongst ourselves, and are feeble and foolish. Why should we not then be ruled over with the sword? But how thankful would the Indians have been to Lord Salisbury if he had considered that India, the country of black men, is Great Britain's mainstay and wealth, that the former's life-blood has been sucked up by the latter, that the people thereof have been reduced to great poverty, that great injustice has been done to India, and that it is now England's duty to free it from distress?

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 10th December, writes:—Sir Auckland Colvin has rebuked Mr. Hume for using strong language in writing about the shortcomings of the British Government. Lord Dufferin has blamed Mr. Hume because he had said that he and other members of the Indian National Congress held "in their hands the keys of a good many magazines of physical force." It seems to us that Mr. Hume's language is not so much calculated to breed discontent in the minds of the people of India as the circulation of Lord Salisbury's contemptuous expression. Who will take the present Prime Minister of England to task for so disregarding the high responsibilities of his office? Will Sir Auckland Colvin have the moral courage to read a lesson to Lord Salisbury, and tell him that he does not know how, politically speaking, it is dangerous for the responsible Prime Minister of England to speak with so gross a contempt of his Indian fellow-subjects? We ask the question seriously, for it seems to us that just as the members of the Indian National Congress party owe a duty of gratitude and justice to the British rule and ought to be careful lest they say or do anything calculated to create a misunderstanding in the minds of the people of India about the Government, the responsible officials of the Crown, and most of all, the person who serves the Sovereign as Prime Minister, have an equally onerous obligation imposed upon them—the obligation at least to say nothing which may be interpreted to mean that the officials in question look down on the people of this country as so many black men, who must be content to be treated as so many millions of hewers of wood and drawers of water. At this time when Lord Salisbury has insulted the people of India by speaking of one of them as "a black man," it is refreshing to remember that during the days of the Indian Mutiny when Englishmen in India were indignant at Lord Canning because the latter would not suspect every Native to be a mutineer and send him to the gallows, no less a person than Her Majesty the Queen wrote to His Lordship as follows:—"They" (*i.e.* the people of India) "should know that there is no hatred to a brown skin, none; but the greatest wish on the Queen's part is to see them happy, contented and flourishing."

Much as we regret that Lord Salisbury should have been guilty of a grave political indiscretion and should have shown that neither his age nor his experience has matured his wisdom and broadened his sympathies, we are really glad to find that Englishmen in India do not approve of the manner in which he spoke of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji. When a Native criticises the British Government, it is his bounden duty to be just and fair in his criticism. Our rulers are foreigners and the difficulties of our understanding them and of their understanding us are many. Hence it is that the best way of promoting a good understanding between the two races that have been brought in contact with each other lies in giving our rulers every credit that they have justly deserved by admitting the good they have done us. Likewise, when Englishmen criticise the people of this country, it is their duty to remember that their criticism should be just and proper. Race pride should never blot it.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 9th December, writes:—We do not think that Mr. Dádábhái Navroji will feel sore at the epithet applied to him by Lord Salisbury, nor do we think that the Native public should resent it too seriously on behalf of a gentleman who is held in the highest esteem by the whole country. An exchange of unparliamentary language from the platform is among the incidents of party-politics in England, to which, as the *Bombay Gazette* truly observes, any native of India who chooses to enter the fray ought to be prepared to submit. But we are surprised that "a master of flouts, and gibes, and jeers," as Lord Salisbury was once described by the late Earl of Beaconsfield, should have found no better words than "black man" to demolish his opponent. Even the *Pioneer* condemns the term as being in execrably bad taste, worthy of Dr. Tanner. Mr. Dádábhái Navroji is no more a black man than a Hottentot is a white man. But Mr. Dádábhái may congratulate himself on the fact that, in an attack upon him by the Prime Minister of England, all that he could say against him was that he was a black man. Mr. Dádábhái must by this time be too well versed in the art of party warfare not to make some political capital out of that singularly injudicious remark. He has only to show himself to his constituents, and the unhappy taunt of Lord Salisbury is completely answered. He may tell them how the accident of his birth has been made the subject of reproach, and how an attempt has been made to stir up the prejudices of the ignorant and unthinking in England against his nationality. He would no doubt carry his supporters at Finsbury with him, if he were to tell them that they are intelligent and enlightened enough to be above such unworthy prejudices, and high-minded enough not to deny justice to one who has come across the waters to speak in the name of voiceless millions. Who knows but that the unfortunate attack by Lord Salisbury may gain Mr. Dádábhái a few more votes? If that be the case, we shall be deeply grateful to His Lordship; for if a *plebiscite* were taken throughout India, we have little doubt but that the people would select Mr. Dádábhái as their representative in Parliament. [Several other newspapers resent the use of the term "black man" with reference to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji by Lord Salisbury, and say that such language is most unbecoming and injudicious in the mouth of a great statesman.]

4. The *Gujarát Gazette* (83), in its issue of the 13th December, writes:—British statesmen seem to be in a hurry to offer unprovoked insults to the Natives of the mighty empire to which they owe a vast deal of their prosperity. The out-going Viceroy of India has been supported by no less a personage than the Prime Minister of England. The very possibility of a native of India becoming a member of the British Parliament has disquieted the mind of Lord Salisbury. Not content with the opposition his party is offering to the candidature of our revered Dádábhái Navroji, the Conservative leader has thought it necessary to add the weight of his own personal antipathy, expressed not in the usual well-bred terms of refined society, not even in the disguised sneers of civilised opponents, but in rude and insulting language.

Mr. Maclean's attempt to put down the Indian National Congress.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th December, says:—Were Mr. Maclean, M. P., half so wise as he is bold, he would see the futility of attempting to destroy the Indian National Congress by a series of questions in the House of Commons. The Congress is becoming an

institution, thanks partly to the efforts of its opponents; and an institution cannot be destroyed even by a vote of Parliament, supposing such a vote could ever be secured. If the Congress collapses, it will be through its own faults. If it lives to be useful, we shall gladly give part of the credit to its enemies. It rests pretty much with the authorities in India and in England to utilize the movement for the best purposes of Government. [A few other papers also disapprove of Mr. Maclean's attempt to suppress the Congress movement.]

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's reply to the address presented to him by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce commented upon.

6. The *Gujaráti* (84), in its issue of the 19th December, refers to the reply given by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to the address presented to him by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and says that the suggestions made by the Chamber about making the Indian Legislative Councils really representative and about the submission of the annual Indian Budget to a discussion in the Viceregal Legislative Council before passing it are most important, and that it is to be regretted that His Excellency should have said that he could not give any reply on such subjects without consulting Government officers. It appears from this reply that His Excellency is, observes the paper, either ignorant of Indian matters or has used political tact. If the first inference be correct, the reply is very objectionable, for a Viceroy ought to be acquainted with all Indian matters. If he thinks that he should in such matters take the advice of his subordinates, he will not achieve success. It is improbable that officials who have resided for a long time in the country and grown careless about the complaints of the people will give him such good advice as would secure a good name for his administration. They will not give up the arbitrary power they enjoy in several matters. Several Viceroys have incurred odium, simply because they were guided by the advice of others. Lords Lytton and Dufferin have suffered thereby, and it is to be feared that if Lord Lansdowne follows this principle he will also suffer. The new Viceroy's reply strongly supports the outcry raised in India and in England that the persons sent out to India as Viceroys are ignorant of the state of affairs and the management there and that this is a cause of much harm. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (83) of the 13th December takes the same view, and expresses the hope that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, who has inspired confidence among the people of India, will show that it has not been misplaced.]

Approval of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

7. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th December, writes:—A speech like that delivered by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne in reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the very threshold of his career ensures His Excellency the loyal support of that body, and his sympathetic words with regard to local self-government are sure to make the subject-people look upon him with gratefulness. On the whole, his very first words, to which generally great importance is attached, are such as to impress all with an idea of His Lordship's prudence and good will.

8. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 9th December, writes:—His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was admirable. It was sympathetic, and at the same time it indicated a cautious reserve. We perceive in all his utterances a genuine earnestness and a solemn determination to fulfil his great trust to the very best of his powers. It will be noticed from the speeches His Excellency has made up to now that he is deeply impressed with the truth that India is a continent. He more often speaks of India as a continent than as a country; and we are glad to notice in him a clear and intelligent perception of this great truth which is essential to the right understanding of several large political problems which will occupy his mind. His Lordship has wisely abstained from making any promises. But his words, nevertheless, inspire us with hopes. We shall, however, wait to see how far his performances will justify the great expectations which the public has formed of him, and in the exercise of this reserve we shall only follow the wishes of Lord Lansdowne himself, as expressed in his reply to the address presented to him by the Indians residing in England. In the meanwhile, the country will echo with one voice the prayer of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that His

Lordship may be preserved in health and strength to enable him to support the heavy responsibilities of the high office which he has been called upon to fill.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration and benefits derived from it.

9. In a review of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94), in its issue of the 15th December, says:—In a comparison with the highly beneficent rule of Lord Ripon the administration of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin may seem not so very beneficial, but for all that it would be quite unjust to pronounce it a failure. Several important and advantageous measures have been passed by Lord Dufferin's Government. The Bengal Rent Act was passed and more than twenty millions of farmers were thereby protected from the oppression of the wealthy *zamindárs* or landed proprietors; new railways have been constructed and old lines have been extended, contributing vastly to the material prosperity of the country; the construction of canals materially contributing to the extension of agriculture received particular attention from His Lordship's Government; the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission were appointed, the former of which has produced several good results; salutary legal enactments were passed for the encouragement of emigration, abolition of imprisonment of female debtors and for the removal of the hardships suffered by the Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca; unavoidable difficulties forced upon the Indian administration the Burmese war and the deposition of King Theebaw, but it is questionable if the annexation of the Burmese kingdom to the British Empire would be more advantageous than if the kingdom had been entrusted to the heir of the deposed king; strong ties of friendship with the Amir of Afghanistan have been formed; and arrangements have been made for the utilization of the armies of Native States. All these measures are undoubtedly highly creditable to the Marquis of Dufferin's administration. The increase of thirty thousand soldiers in the standing army of the country, the imposition of the income-tax and the enhancement of the salt duty are rather distasteful measures, but they were forced upon the Government by the necessities of the situation of the country.

Remarks on the career of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin as Viceroy of India.

10. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 9th December, writes:—We agree with His Excellency Lord Dufferin in the view he takes of some of the lofty pretensions of the Indian National Congress and of the questionable literature which has lately undergone a searching and rigorous scrutiny by another high official of Government, who was once known for his sympathy with the reasonable aspirations of the people of India, and who may still claim to be inspired, in spite of his letter to Mr. Hume, by the same sympathy. We agree with Lord Dufferin in questioning the right of a microscopic minority to speak in the name of all the 200 millions of people inhabiting this vast continent, and we also agree with him in his taunt that educated Natives are indifferent to the great social evils which hinder the free growth of their several communities. We cannot, however, go further in our agreement than this, and say what His Lordship distinctly insinuates that it is no business of the Natives to meddle in the politics of their country, that it is impertinence on their part to presume to teach their betters the art of government, and that they may be best employed in keeping their own house in order. It cannot for a moment be denied that our rulers are our betters. But it does not necessarily follow that because they are ever so many degrees our superiors, they do not need to know the opinions and feelings of the people regarding the public administration, as expressed by the only classes who can give an articulate utterance to them. With all the shortcomings of his administration, we feel sincere regret at the departure of Lord Dufferin. He was a statesman inspired by noble intentions and kindly sympathies with the people over whom he was called to rule, But some uncontrollable events, more than his own mistakes, came between him and success, such as he might himself have wished for, Many adverse circumstances, and some complications, which were not wholly of his own seeking, overmastered even his splendid abilities. "A pale and attenuated shade" is, we are told, now all that remains of his former self—the fortunate diplomatist and ambassador before whose tact and discretion and winning smiles all difficulties had melted away. Such a man is liable to be easily

mortified by obstacles which came upon him, perhaps, as a rude shock and surprise. He goes away with the respect of all sensible men. He meant well and he did well, though he might, perhaps, have done better.

The people of India alleged to be glad at the departure of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin from their country.

11. The *Pársi Punch* (125), in its issue of the 9th December, says that the entire population of India is very glad at the near approach of the departure of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin from this country and that they burn lamps fed with *ghee* (clarified butter) out of joy. [The *Deshi Mitră* (105), in its issue of the 13th December, publishes a song, the burden of which is "Be glad, be glad, troublesome Dufferin will go." In it the paper says that His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin will leave behind a name as a hated Viceroy, that the people are glad at his departure from this country, that flatterers, who are on the increase, will honour him on the occasion, but that the entire population wishes that he would kindly never return to India.]

An ironical address to His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin.

12. The *Gujaráti* (84), in its issue of the 9th December, publishes the draft of a "loyal" address to be presented to His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava at the Apollo Bandar, Bombay, at the time of his leaving these shores by the Rája of Benares, the Rája of Bhinga, Munshi Nawal Kisor, Sir Syed Ahmed and Rája Shiv Prasád, who are, it is stated, having it signed by the people throughout the country. In this ironical address the signatories express approval of and thank His Excellency for those acts of his which the Native public is said to disapprove, such as his denunciation of the Indian National Congress, the conquest and annexation of Upper Burmah with India, the imposition of the income-tax, &c., while they disapprove of those acts of his which are stated to be approved of by the Native public, such as the appointment of the Public Service Commission, the non-revival of the Vernacular Press Act, &c. The address concludes with saying that the people have been very much satisfied during his *régime*, that his administration has been much praised and that the people love him very much.

Comments, both favourable and unfavourable, on the speech of His Excellency Lord Dufferin at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta.

13. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 10th December, writes:—The Indian National Congress has now reached its most critical stage. This is a time when it has to fear most from its friends and foes. It is now perfectly clear that the acts and utterances of some of its supporters, however well-meant, have given offence and caused alienation of sympathies in quarters hitherto deemed by us safe and friendly. It is no use blinking the fact that the opposition to the Congress is lively and widespread, that it is not now confined to a section of a single community as before, that a feeling of disappointment and distrust has taken possession of minds sober and sympathetic, and that unless an assurance is given that the aims of the Congress are thoroughly moderate the cause will seriously suffer before long. We do not indeed think that there is just cause for all this apprehension and alarm. Much of it is due to wrong assumptions and misapprehensions of the real objects of the Congress. But the existence of the apprehension and alarm is a fact which we must recognize and accept, and the endeavour of all true friends of the Congress must be to clear up all misunderstandings, expose all fallacies, and reassure the public and the Government that it does not aim at anything disloyal, extravagant, or unpractical. We must welcome every criticism well-meant or otherwise, receive it in the spirit of learners, profit by it so far as it shows our true defects, and answer it without resentment where we think it is wrong. In any case it deserves our respectful consideration, and we need never regret it, since we can never be the worse for it. Such criticism has recently appeared from two distinguished Anglo-Indians, whose eminent position and past sympathy make their utterances peculiarly valuable. The one from Sir Auckland Colvin we have already noticed. The other, which is more important, is from Lord Dufferin. These criticisms ought to awaken us from our fancied security. They show how, instead of the confidence and approval with which we have been fancying the heads of the Government view the Congress, there is distrust and disapproval. It is evi-

dent that if ever the Congress is to succeed, we must overcome this distrust and disapproval. We value the speech of Lord Dufferin as disclosing to us the attitude of Government and giving us an opportunity of setting it right. We do not indeed read in it anything like a condemnation of the Congress itself; on the contrary, there is abundant testimony that Lord Dufferin looks upon our efforts at progress and regeneration with sympathy, thinks our desire to be associated with the Government thoroughly legitimate, and is willing to help forward our aspirations to a moderate extent. He adheres to his sentiments expressed in the Queen's Jubilee speech, and has even written to the authorities in England recommending, if we mistake not, an improvement of the Legislative Councils, not unlike that prayed for by the Congress. Thus, on the whole, we are not disposed to quarrel with Lord Dufferin's speech. There is indeed not a little in it which is unpleasant and disheartening. But all that portion of the speech which appears hostile is, we think, founded on error. That error it will not be difficult to expose, and once that is done, the whole superstructure will fall down. But taking it at the worst, the real gist of the speech appears to us to express disapproval of some of the measures and methods proposed and adopted by some promoters of the Congress, and not to condemn the movement itself. The speech is meant to be one of "warning and advice," as Lord Dufferin himself puts it, and the friends of the Congress ought to take the warning and advice in good part, and as far as possible profit by it. As we have said above, this free unbosoming of Government views is greatly to be welcomed, since it shows us precisely how far Government agree with us and where they think us wrong. With this knowledge we could shape our course so as either to correct our errors or to convince Government of the correctness of our position. Under a Government like ours we must never lose sight of the fact that any privilege we may wish to obtain has to be obtained from Government; and we could never do it unless we convince them of the righteousness of our demand. The error which pervades Lord Dufferin's denunciation of the Congress is that His Lordship thinks that it demands representative parliaments to be introduced into this country like the Parliament of England, with a non-official majority, the right of granting supplies and thus controlling the whole administration. Now a grosser calumny was not spoken of the Congress. This perverse statement is the stock objection of the opponents of the Congress, and we are grieved to see Lord Dufferin lending the weight of his authority to it. If such were really the object of the Congress, then it would surely have deserved all the hard things said of it; but it not only does not ask any such thing, but would probably refuse it if it were offered it. All that the Congress desires, as we have pointed out times without number, is that the present Legislative Councils should be a little improved by introducing a representative element into them, by requiring the annual budget to be discussed therein, and by giving the right of interpellation to the members.

14. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th December, writes:—If we have gauged public opinion aright, we can safely say that the nation is prepared to forget and forgive the faults of the Dufferin administration and to cheerfully accept the out-going Viceroy as a sincere well-wisher of our people. His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin establishes his best claims to our gratitude and admiration when he says that the ambition of the educated classes to share with their rulers the responsibilities of the administration of this country is not only very natural but very worthy. His Excellency at once concedes to us everything that we want, and whatever differences there may be between the Government of India presided over by the Marquis and the public as represented by the Indian National Congress, they are about the details and can be settled at convenience. By the recognition which he has given to the claims of the educated classes he gives them a status which it would have taken years to attain to. By his admission of the necessity for separating the judicial from the executive service he inspires confidence into the Congress movement, which it would have been difficult to secure for the next five years at least. By drawing most prominently the attention of the nation to the population question, the Viceroy suggested a line by working in which the Congress movement will make itself felt by the masses, who above all are most in want and poverty and require immediate relief. His Excellency does not stop here;

he proceeds to mention a few more subjects in the discussion and ventilation of which the Congress people will be slowly but surely finding for themselves a position from which a civilizing Government can never dislodge them. It might be within the recollection of many that even amongst the best well-wishers of the Congress movement there are many who honestly believe that Sabhás and Congresses indulge rather too much in transcendental politics. It is this tendency in them that goes to create a chasm and to widen it where it exists between the topmost and the lowest strata of Indian society. The tendency is not the less likely to be misunderstood in official quarters. It is resolutions treating of such questions wherein lies our weakness. Our enemies point to these resolutions and appeal to the good sense of the English people and ask them if the masses could want such reforms,—masses who are steeped in ignorance, superstition and poverty. If we, however, take the advice so honestly tendered in a kindly and practical spirit, we are sure to improve the state of things and make the movement not only popular but one in the success of which Government will be interested. There is one more point on which the retiring Viceroy has done invaluable service to our cause. He has strengthened our hands by authoritatively stating to us for our information and guidance that he has officially submitted to the authorities at home certain proposals about the re-constitution of our Legislative Councils. Throughout the speech there is one idea which we ought not to lose sight of. The Viceroy tells us, or rather hints, that for many years to come at least this country cannot and ought not to expect to have anything like an Indian Parliament. And indeed no one with the slightest grain of common sense denies this. What the Congress wants is a consultative voice, and when that is given there will very likely remain no serious grievance. The new Viceroy may give us that. He has told us that public opinion would not be unacceptable to him in the settlement of questions of public interest and importance. Let us take the hint so gently thrown out by the Viceroy and at the next Congress adopt the resolution proposed by some of the Bombay delegates at Madras. The suggestion was that in all questions in which the Government of India consulted the local Governments, the Congress should also be consulted through its standing committees. We may amplify this a little and suggest that Provincial and Supreme Governments should consult the Provincial Conferences and the National Congress through their district and standing committees in all questions in which district officers and local Governments are consulted by them. A review of the Viceroy's speech cannot, however, be complete, nor can it be impartial, if we do not say anything about its demerits as we have spoken about its merits. The first defect in his speech is that it is rather outspoken to a fault. Many of his observations, though true, could well have been omitted, especially as the speech was delivered on the eve of his departure. On any other occasion the speech would have been received in a light much different from the one in which it will be read now. From a statesman of such a high reputation—from a statesman who claims to himself the rare merits of a successful peace-maker,—a statesman who is credited with the best intentions towards the subjects under him,—it is only natural to expect more sympathetic expressions, more generous treatment of those whom he wishes to be respected by the public, and more charitable interpretation of the motives of the leaders of Native society. But here it is especially that the Viceroy has failed. We hoped that his parting words would be full of generous sympathy and kind advice. We have not found these. In their place he has spoken with vehemence, with passion, and with bitter sarcasm unworthy of his high character, his broad sympathies, and his kindly nature. But we forgive him for that little golden secret of his recommendation to the Secretary of State for India. We at least shall not part from such a statesman with anger in our heart. If he leaves us with the least touch of anger in his heart, we are simply sorry for him.

15. The *Gujarát Gazette* (83), in its issue of the 13th December, writes:—The only purpose this gratuitous expression of animosity on the part of His Excellency Lord Dufferin to a movement which is fast becoming truly representative, beyond encouraging the anti-Native Anglo-Indians, will serve is to give it a greater prominence than it has hitherto obtained in Europe. The opposition might now be said to have reached the climax; the reaction must soon set in.

A vast deal must, of course, depend upon the policy of the in-coming Viceroy. All accounts of him, like the accounts of all newly-appointed Viceroys, are as favourable as could be desired, but we have seen in too many cases that they have not been verified by experience. [The *Gujaráti* (84), in its issue of the 9th December, strongly disapproves of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin denouncing the Indian National Congress, and says that he has now been seen in his true colours, that no other Viceroy has been such a bitter enemy of the Natives, that he has even surpassed the evil and hated Viceroy Lord Lytton, that the prophecy made by the *Indian Mirror* newspaper in the beginning of the current year has proved true, and that he has undoubtedly turned out the worst Viceroy of India. Many other papers are similarly displeased with Lord Dufferin for his remarks with reference to the Indian National Congress. - The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (52), in its issue of the 10th December, considers that the utterances of the ex-Viceroy against the Indian National Congress must have been caused by the expressed intention of the Congress to review his Indian career, and that it is possible that these utterances may jeopardize the Congress and its prosperity.]

Agriculturists in India and the Indian National Congress.

16. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 9th December, says:—Our impatient people should carefully read His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta. We are afraid that Government officers, thinking that the object of the Indian National Congress is similar to that of the Mutiny of 1857, might do us harm along with the educated people. But we distinctly tell Government that the agriculturists have no hand in the Congress, for they do not yet understand what the Congress is. Government should therefore consider the innocence of the agriculturists while taking measures to control talkative people. There is no doubt that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will entertain the same opinion about the Congress as that recently expressed by the Marquis of Dufferin. The promoters of the Indian National Congress should now either change their programme of work, or should abolish the institution. Persons belonging to high classes will never be fit to be leaders of the Congress, and an association conducted by a handful of such men will not do any good to the country.

The Provincial Finance Conference at Calcutta and the Bombay Government.

17. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th December, writes:—At one time it was feared that the Provincial Finance Conference would be postponed *sine die*. But we are glad to learn that it is timed to meet about the middle of this month. The Honourable Mr. Richey represents this presidency. We should have liked to see a strong man like Mr. Lee-Warner taking up the cudgels on behalf of this presidency. He would have made a sturdy fight. We, however, hope that the Honourable Mr. Richey, who has had such a large experience of revenue matters, will not yield more than is absolutely necessary for the requirements of imperial expenditure. At any rate, Bombay ought not to be more cruelly fleeced than her sister-presidencies.

The poverty of India and a suggestion to the people for remedying it.

18. One Keshav Rámchandra Kelkar writes from Korle to the *Shri Shiváji* (66) of the 7th December to say that national poverty cannot be remedied without starting industries supported by the whole nation, that he has therefore determined to spend his life in collecting money for the purpose, and that those who have the least patriotism in them should assist him in this attempt by contributing their one day's income. He requests the proprietors of newspapers and magazines to send him a copy of their publications instead of one day's income, and promises artisans that if each of them sent him a specimen of his workmanship he would encourage their industries by exhibiting those specimens in his tour. He intends, says he, to engage the services of many men for this purpose and their services will be pensionable.

Approval of the way adopted by the Bombay Government in the Crawford case.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th December, writes:—We have from the beginning tried to avoid the side issues of the Hanmantráo and the Crawford cases, but are not surprised to see that the persistent efforts of partisans to throw dust in the eyes of the public

are strengthening public opinion on the right side. In no case of the kind that we know of have Government shown themselves to better advantage, their own object being to see the reputation of the service vindicated.

Remarks on the action of some of the Bombay High Court Judges in connection with the Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case and a suggestion to the Bombay Government in the matter.

20. The *Pratod* (57), in its issue of the 10th December, refers to the remonstrances of some of the Bombay High Court Judges against retaining in Government service the Mámlatdárs and other judicial officers who have deposed to having given illegal gratifications to a Government officer, and says:—If in the present (Crawford) case there had been European witnesses to give evidence on the points on which the Mámlatdárs have made their statements, it is clear that the High Court Judges would not have even looked to it, much less intimidated the witnesses by such remonstrances. It is worth remembering for His Excellency Lord Reay that the action of the High-Court Judges has discouraged every witness in the Crawford case and that it has made it difficult to bring forward proper evidence. The evidence which has been adduced in the Crawford case is very little and much proof can still be procured. If the prosecution will bring this forward after carefully examining it, the persons who are at present dissatisfied with the weak evidence which is being brought before the Commission will be struck at the deeds of Mr. Crawford on seeing the strong evidence and will sympathise with the *rayats*. But the action of the High Court Judges has put an obstacle in the way of bringing forward such untainted evidence. Not only this. Would it be wrong to say that they have administered a sort of strong rebuke to the witnesses? Now it is with Government to properly consider the remonstrances of the High Court Judges. For, the Mámlatdárs who performed this hazardous task, performed it simply through their respect for the good motive of Government and their desire to see justice done in the matter. They were not ignorant of the fact that they were incriminating themselves by saying that they had given bribes to Mr. Crawford, but they wanted to save themselves and the *rayats* from the oppression which was practised upon them and to obey Government. There are many who suppose that the Mámlatdárs who have admitted giving bribes to Mr. Crawford must have themselves received bribes, and wish that they should therefore be punished. But of what use are mere suppositions like these? If suppositions are to be made, why should they not be made with regard to Mr. Crawford? The enemies of the Mámlatdárs think that they are legally guilty, but is it not surprising that no one should consider how oppression was practised upon them? If not the partisans of Mr. Crawford, the Bombay Government at least, we hope, will consider the matter.

21. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 5th December, writes:—The result of the rule issued by the Bombay High Court and the disinterested application of Mr. Ganesh Náráyan has been that the witnesses who now appear before the Commission safeguard themselves against later consequences by objecting to give self-incriminating evidence. Their objections are noted and the President then overrules them. So the law now safeguards these men against any legal penalty. One of the latest rumours is that some Judges of the High Court have advised the Bombay Government to dismiss the implicated officers even if they are not to be prosecuted. The learned Judges are of opinion that men who offer bribes must be taking bribes themselves in order to recoup the loss. It does not require any proficiency in law to admit the soundness of this theory. We are not over-anxious that these bribe-giving public officers should be quietly allowed to continue in office, but we do not believe that the Judges of the High Court have been giving advice *gratis* to the executive. The Bombay Government know their duty quite as well as the Honourable Judges themselves, and will no doubt do whatever may be best for the suppression of corruption, since they have been unflinching in their courage so far. But nothing whatever can be done until the present inquiry is closed.

Appointment of Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar to the Shrievalty of Bombay approved.

22. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (114), in their respective issues of the 11th, and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94), in its issue of the 12th December, say:—The appointment of Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik as the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year is very satisfactory. Mr. Yájnik is well known for his high

abilities and for his services to the public, and his appointment to the shrievalty is an appropriate recognition thereof. His nomination is creditable to the present administration that has undoubtedly exercised commendable discretion in the nominations to the shrievalty and to the additional memberships of the local Legislative Council. [The *Káside Mumbai* (118) of the 12th and the *Gujarát Darpan* (82) of the 13th December also express satisfaction with the appointment in question, the *Kásid* adding that it will give satisfaction to the entire Native public.]

An Assistant Judge required at Shikárpur.

23. A correspondent from Shikárpur, writing to the *Phœnix* (3) of the 5th December, says :—The air is thick with rumours that the Collector's office is going to be removed from Sukkur and located here. This would of course be an inestimable boon to the establishment, the majority of whom are residents of this place. The whole scheme under contemplation is to attach Thar and Párkar to the Hyderabad Collectorate, which is to be relieved of the charge of Navsháhro and Moro. The latter, along with a portion of the Shikárpur District, is to form a new and a fourth Collectorate, and Lárkhána is to be its head-quarters. The Collector of the Shikárpur District is to reside at Shikárpur, with Jacobabad and frontier under his control. The extra expenditure involved in this change is calculated to be a small item, the two Deputy Commissionerships at Thar and Jacobabad being done away with. This is all very well. But is any new and a fourth District Judgeship to be created to give relief to the quite over-worked Shikárpur Judge? The work here is growing so heavy day by day that it is literally impossible for a single man to cope with it. Mr. Thákur has been of late sitting to work at 8 in the morning and rising at 8 and sometimes at 9 in the evening; yet the work is, and will ever be, in hopeless arrears and shows no signs of flagging. Fancy the Judge working 12 or 13 hours a day with a short recess in the afternoon. How much longer must the establishment work! A permanent Assistant Judge is urgently wanted, and the sooner the place is created the better for the interests of justice. There is, I learn, actually a resolution passed sanctioning the place, *provided there is an Assistant Judge available.* This is indeed no novel feature of our administrative system. We must have an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in addition to the Superintendent, because there is a hand available even though there be no work for him. We pull on capitally with an Assistant Surgeon, but because there is a Civil Surgeon lying idle, we must entertain his services with what grace we may command. What matters it if there be no necessity for his services?

Grievances of passengers by the coasting steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter.

24. The *Bakul* (23), in its issue of the 9th December, referring to the loss of the s. s. *Vaitarna*, bitterly complains of the mismanagement prevailing on board the coasting steamers plying between Bombay, Goa and intermediate ports and of the want of fixed fares for different ports, and requests the Bombay Government to reduce the number of passengers each coasting steamer is allowed to carry and to force the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to take proper measures for the safety of life and luggage of passengers travelling by their steamers and for avoiding collisions and accidents which have been frequent during a few years past.

Part II.—*Education.*

Illiberal policy of Government in the reduction of high schools and comments thereon.

25. The *Sudhárak* (18), in its issue of the 10th December, writes:—Till this time it has been the just pride of Englishmen that no other rulers of India have done so much to educate and to enlighten its people as themselves, and the natives of this country, too, have always looked upon Western education as the greatest blessing brought to them by British rule. But from current rumours about reductions, it would appear that this source of the legitimate pride of the one and the genuine gratitude of the other is to be considerably crippled, and that the education of the people of India, for a very great part of it, is to be entirely left to themselves. Whoever are the advisers of Government in the reduction

of expenditure on education, they are, in our humble opinion, doing the greatest harm possible, not only to the interests of the people of India, but also to those of the people of Great Britain. While in other civilized countries, England not excluded, the number of the advocates of free education by the State is daily increasing and making its voice felt, in their despotically governed country that has only a "microscopic minority" of educated men, educational funds are being imprudently withdrawn to meet the increased expenditure on wars undertaken for an extension of the empire—a job in which the people of India are in no way interested. The leaders of the people must emphatically protest against this retrograde and disastrous policy, and move the august British Parliament to take to task the authorities in India for the blunder they are committing with their eyes wide open. It is necessary to bring to bear upon the conduct of the Government of India the influence of some Parliamentary Act by which they shall hereafter be always bound to annually spend nothing less than a certain definite portion of the Indian revenue upon the education of the Indian people.

26. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 10th December, says:—I in Switzerland and Germany about 30 per cent. of the total revenue is spent on public instruction, why should not the same amount be allowed in India? Only about two and a quarter out of the total revenue of India of 72 krors of rupees are spent on education. What a low percentage it is when compared to Germany and other countries! When the British Government took possession of the territories belonging to the Peshwas, they created high hopes in the minds of the people about public education by the promises given in the notifications then issued and offered inducements for sending boys to schools. But now the school-masters refuse to admit boys in their schools even when they are ready to pay 3 or 4 rupees as school-fee every month. This change in the educational policy of Government has given rise to suspicions in the minds of educated people, who cannot believe in the plea of financial difficulty, for, in spite of the cry of financial pressure and the application of the scissors of retrenchment to all departments, the entertainments at Government House at Government expense are going on just as before. Money spent on education will not be wasted, but Government will thereby gain their chief object of winning over the minds of the people of India. If Government are withdrawing themselves from public instruction because they suppose that education has made the people of India disloyal, they will have some day or other to repent for so doing. They should not allow themselves to be influenced by the obstinacy and unfounded representations of one or two of their officers and think of curtailing the expenditure on education.

Abolition of posts like that of the Director of Public Instruction instead of that of high schools in the Bombay Presidency recommended.

27. The *Poona Vaibhav* (54), in its issue of the 9th December, says:—The high schools seem to be under the influence of evil stars this year. At first we thought that the Poona High School alone was to be abolished, but now we learn that the high schools at Ratnágiri, Sátára, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and other places are also to meet with the same fate and console ourselves on seeing that there are others to share our grief! If Government wish to curtail their expenditure they should do it by all means; but it is not desirable that they should do it in a way which would be disadvantageous to the people. Instead of abolishing high schools it would be better to abolish posts like that of the Director of Public Instruction, because, while the Government will be benefited by this course, the people will lose nothing. But the wonder is that Government do not consider this, because it would throw a European out of employment. [The *Khándesh Chitraguptă* (44), in its issue of the 2nd December, refers to the contemplated abolition of several high schools in the Bombay Presidency, disapproves of the policy of Government in abolishing high schools when, compared with other countries, they spend very little money upon the education of the people of India, and requests Government to kindly give up their present policy, as, in its opinion, private educational enterprise is sure to fail in the absence of model Government schools.]

Satisfactory result of the First B.A. Examination of students in the Sind Arts College and a suggestion to open a Law Class therein.

28. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 5th December, writes:—We heartily congratulate the Sind Arts College upon the result of the First B. A. Examination. Seven out of eight candidates, who were sent up for it, have passed. Credit is due as much to the Professors as to the students themselves. After such a brilliant result there should be no difficulty in getting the College affiliated to the Bombay University up to the M. A. Examination, and also in opening a Law Class. A class to enable students to keep their law terms is essentially necessary, as otherwise the advantage of having a College in Sind will be scarcely appreciable since every student desirous of qualifying himself for the LL.B. Examination must pass three years in Bombay. We are also glad to have an opportunity of congratulating Dr. Jackson and Mr. Pádsháh, both of whom have been working very hard for the College.

PART III.—*Municipalities.*

A complaint against the Poona Municipality.

29. The *Poona Vaibhav* (54), in its issue of the 9th December, complains of the insanitary condition of the city of Poona and of the difficulty experienced by the rate-payers in getting their grievances redressed, strongly condemns the conduct of the municipal commissioners who voted one thousand rupees from the municipal coffers to the local Gáyan Samáj, considers it shameful to the people of Poona that there should be a difficulty regarding quorum in every municipal meeting, and remarks:—When Government are thinking of abolishing the high schools and stopping education, when the Indian National Congress is about to be called a disloyal body, when thousands of cows are butchered every day, when everybody is engrossed in the difficulty of getting his midday meal, when many industries are dying for want of funds,—will anybody consider the action of the municipal commissioners in Poona in giving one thousand rupees to the useless Gáyan Samáj as becoming human beings? Even though the British people are foreigners they do not waste money openly in this manner, and when these commissioners, who are from amongst us, thus deceive us for their own luxury's sake, will not the people prefer to be deprived of the right of local self-government? The rate-payers should remember these men at the time of the next election.

Complaint regarding the dirty condition of the town of Broach.

30. The *Anonymous* (95) of Broach, in its issue of the 9th December, says that a former member of His Excellency the Governor's Council has, on the occasion of his visit to that town, truly remarked that Broach is the dirtiest of all the places he has seen in India, that the large number of ditches in the town injuriously affect the health of the people, and that this state of things is disgraceful to the local municipality. It adds that the municipal privies are not well-built and properly looked after, and that dirty places like the Kangálpuri ditch should be well attended to, and hopes that the authorities concerned will remedy the complaint, which, it says, they can easily do.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Sorrow expressed for the weakness of His Highness the Nizám's Government.

31. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th December, writes:—After all the disgraceful exposure of the treachery of Abdul Hak, it is disheartening to learn that the Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizám has become reconciled to him. This must evidently be due to official pressure of a most imperative character. How can we otherwise account for this strange and regrettable step of the Diwán? In what a ludicrous and contemptible position have the authorities of the Nizám's Court been placed by this weakness! Alas for our Native States!

Appointment of Mr. Inteájhali as Diwán of Bhopál.

32. In noticing the appointment of Mr. Inteájhali, the well-known pleader of Lucknow, in place of Colonel Ward, as Diwán of Bhopál, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 13th December, says:—Her Highness the Begam

of Bhopál was much displeased with the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin towards her, and finding herself placed in an awkward position on account of Colonel Ward being a *protégé* of, and being given to execute, Sir Lepel's bidding, desired that Colonel Ward should be removed from the Diwánship and another person should be appointed in his place. The Government of India did not, however, accede to her prayer, apparently on account of the opposition made to the proposal by Sir Lepel. Now that Sir Lepel is away from his office, the Government of India have thought it right to comply with the Begam's request, but if they had done so when the public supported it they would have done well. The very fact that Government have done now what they refused to do before places them in a false position. It is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne will avoid an exhibition of such weakness on the part of his administration.

A complaint against some State officials in Pálanpur.

33. The *Praja Mat* (126), in its issue of the 8th December, refers to a recent theft in the house of one Mánka Mehta residing in Pálanpur by one Sherkhán Dádu, who has been arrested, and observes that it is stated that several members of the accused's family commit thefts, that they appear to be assisted by some State officials, that some State officials have a share in the property stolen, and that the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, should enquire into the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th December 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 15th December 1888.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

- Coasting steamers: Grievances of passengers by the — of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter 14
- Indian National Congress:
  - Agriculturists in India and the — 12
  - Comments, both favourable and unfavourable, on the speech of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta:
    - The *Gujarát Gazette* 11
    - The *Indu Prakásh* 9
    - The *Mahrátta* 10
  - Mr. Maclean's attempt to put down the — 6
- Judicial matters: Necessity for appointing an Assistant Judge at Shikárpur 14
- Poverty of India: The — and a suggestion to the people for remedying it 12
- Provincial contracts: The Provincial Finance Conference at Calcutta and the Bombay Government 12
- Public utterances:
  - Approval of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:
    - The *Mahrátta* 7
    - The *Rást Goftár* 7
  - Censure of the conduct of Lord Salisbury for calling Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a "black man":
    - The *Gujarát Gazette* 6
    - The *Indu Prakásh* 5
    - The *Rájyabhakt* 5
    - The *Rást Goftár* 6
  - His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's reply to the address presented to him by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce commented upon 7
- Shrievalty of Bombay: Appointment of Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik to the — approved 13
- Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Crawford, C. S.:
  - Approval of the way adopted by the Bombay Government in the Crawford case 12
  - Remarks on the action of some of the Bombay High Court Judges in connection with the Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case and a suggestion to the Bombay Government in the matter:
    - The *Phœnix* 13
    - The *Pratod* 13
- Viceroy of India:
  - An ironical address to His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin ... 9
  - His Excellency Lord Dufferin's administration and benefits derived from it 8
  - Remarks on the career of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin as— 8
  - The people of India alleged to be glad at the departure of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin from their country ... 9

Part II.—*Education*—

- Retrenchment in the educational expenditure:
  - Abolition of posts like that of the Director of Public Instruction instead of high schools in the Bombay Presidency recommended 15
  - Illiberal policy of Government in the reduction of high schools and comments thereon:
    - The *Indu Prakásh* 15
    - The *Sudhárak* 14

Page.

PART II.—*Education* (continued)—

Sind Arts College: Satisfactory result of the First B.A. Examination of students in the — and a suggestion to open a Law Class therein ... 16

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Broach: Complaint regarding the dirty condition of the town of — ... 16
Poona: A complaint against the — Municipality 16

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Bhopál: Appointment of Mr. Inteájhali as Diwán of — 16
Hyderabad (Deccan): Sorrow expressed for the weakness of His Highness the Nizám's Government 16
Pálanpur: A complaint against some State officials in — 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH DECEMBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Remarks on His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's career as Viceroy of India.

1. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 13th December, says that His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin has done many good things during his diplomatic administration of India, and that the people would have had no cause to find fault with him if he had acquainted himself with the real demands and aims of the Indian National Congress before delivering his speech at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta.

Remarks on His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 10th December, writes :—The Anglo-Indian newspapers will heartily rejoice over the post-prandial speech of the retiring Viceroy at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta. The torrent of the anti-Congress tide has at last discharged itself against the Congress, its doings and its secretary and sympathisers. The whole lot has been accused of taking a 'big jump into the unknown.' It is one good thing that the retiring Viceroy has freely given out his mind about the Congress business and has unmistakably identified himself with those who do not conceal their disapprobation of the Congress movement. To the chapter of dislike of the present Viceroy constituted by the Burmah war, the income-tax and the increase in the salt-duty, will be added a fresh page on account of his unfeigned denunciation of the Congress and its supporters. But it will be a mistake to suppose that with all the influence which a Viceroy of India necessarily possesses, the Congress will suffer in any way. The retiring Viceroy will stand out as an example of a mind liberalised by education and possessing the best opportunities of gauging the political aspirations of a rising generation, chilled by the baneful influence of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy.

A request to Government to gradually entrust Native Princes of India with more and more responsible work.

3. While approving of the Government resolution regarding the utilization of the armies of Native States by Government, the *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 7th December, requests Government to gradually entrust Native Princes with more and more responsible work and to make them the real pillars of the British rule in India which they are now in name only.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th December 1888.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 51 OF 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 22nd December 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitră	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Do.	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
19	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
29	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Karnátak Mitră	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
42	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
44	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
45	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
46	„ Maháráshtră Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
47	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Do.	Weekly	250
48	„ Maháráshtră Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

CON 1208—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
50	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
51	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
52	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
53	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
56	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
57	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
58	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
59	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
60	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
61	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
62	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
63	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
64	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
65	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
66	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
67	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
68	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
69	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
70	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
71	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
72	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
73	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
74	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
75	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
76	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
77	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
78	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
79	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	...
81	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
82	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
83	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
84	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
85	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
86	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
87	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
88	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
89	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
90	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
91	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
92	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
93	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
94	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
95	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	...
96	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
97	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
98	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
99	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
100	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
101	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
102	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
103	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
104	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
105	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
106	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
107	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
108	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
109	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
110	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
111	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
112	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
113	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
114	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
115	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
116	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
117	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,431
118	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
119	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
120	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
121	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
122	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
124	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
125	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Weekly	490
127	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
128	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
129	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
130	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
131	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
132	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
133	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
134	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
135	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
136	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
137	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
138	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
139	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
140	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
141	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
142	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
143	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
144	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
145	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
146	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
147	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
148	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
149	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
150	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
151	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
152	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
153	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
154	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Do.	400
155	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
156	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
157	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
158	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
159	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
160	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
161	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
162	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
163	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
164	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
165	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
166	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
167	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
168	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
169	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the remark of Lord Salisbury with reference to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and advice to educated Natives in the matter.

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (54), in its issue of the 16th December, says:—The English people are our rulers and we are their subjects. Our colour is black and theirs is white. Yet both indisputably belong to the same species. Though the English are our rulers, Her Majesty the Queen has given us a promise that she will give us the same privileges without distinction of colour. This promise has, however, been disregarded by the English people. It appears that at every step they have one set of laws for themselves and another for us. This plainly shows that the promise above referred to was only intended to allay the disturbance of 1858 and to give the English people a firm footing in this country again. Notwithstanding this patent fact, some of us call the English people just and impartial. An incident has lately occurred to undeceive them. Hitherto many of our people have fancied that once we got admission into the British Parliament, all our inconveniences would be removed and we should become happy; and with a view to accomplish this object some patriotic men like Mr. Dádábhái Navroji are trying hard, both mentally and physically, to enter it. But all his labour has not only been fruitless, but has on the contrary served to show us clearly how ill-disposed the English people are towards us. In a recent speech Lord Salisbury, the Premier of England, made a remark in passing that Mr. Dádábhái was a "black man." The adjective "black" here does not only refer to colour, but signifies that our deeds are black. Lord Salisbury is not an ordinary man, but is the representative of the large British Empire and has the reins of its Government in his hands. He has powers which even the British Queen does not possess, and if such a great man has given us the distinction of "black-faced," it clearly shows how the whole English nation is disposed towards us. We understand that it is not Lord Salisbury alone but the whole British nation that is responsible for the disrespect and indignity which His Lordship has thrown upon us. Mr. Dádábhái Navroji is labouring in England not to redeem his private estate, but for the sake of all of us, and if he has been disrespected with such insulting language by the Premier, it is plain that all the natives of India have been disrespected. Though it is true that the Premier has used such foul language towards us under the conviction that enfeebled and dependent upon the English people as we are, we can do him no harm; yet His Lordship ought to have remembered that his language would fill up considerably the cup of that sin of the English people which is disaffecting the minds of the Natives. This gentleman is not a poor missionary, a sailor or a soldier, but the Premier of England, and if his utterances are so filthy, a rough estimate can easily be made of his common sense and shrewdness. It may be in the recollection of many that some time ago our modern educated people got a poor learned man of the old school (a *Shástri*) punished with imprisonment for having used the word *kále* (black) with reference to a man surnamed *Gore* (white). In that case the poor man had disrespected only one individual as every one knows, and yet for that our educated men girded up their loins to make him undergo an atonement. Now in the present case Lord Salisbury has insulted the whole nation by using the word "black," and we hope that our educated and the so-called leading men will not certainly be idle, but will have themselves avenged and show their spirit to the world. In the same way the utterance of Lord Salisbury ought to give a lesson to those who still rely upon the word of Englishmen. We have also to respectfully tell the English people that if they wish that their rule in this country should be firm and that all the British subjects, whether black or white, should have the same happiness, it is wise of them not to excite the minds of the Native people by insulting them through their Premier. They should remember that though we do not believe that the minds of all Englishmen are such, yet the use of such language by a great man like Lord Salisbury is likely to create such a belief. [The *Pratod* (57), in its issue of the 17th December, while writing about the Indian National Congress, refers to the remark of Lord Salisbury with reference to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, and observes:—The Premier of England is opposed to the Indian National Congress as the whipping he has administered to Mr. Dádábhái convincingly proves. According to the manner of public administration

in England, the Premier is virtually the ruler of the country, and he having expressed his displeasure with reference to the agitation in India, his subordinate officers are under an obligation to follow his example. It is therefore true that some officers will give us unusual trouble; but unless they do so our grievances will remain unnoticed and we shall not have the necessary spirit created in us. It is well-known to readers of mythology that the greater the discouragement Karna received at the hands of Shalya, his charioteer, while fighting with his enemies, the greater was the zeal and the fiercer the spirit kindled in him. In short, the more the obstacles Government officers put in the way of our National Congress, the more will be the zeal and heroism roused in us.]

Lord Salisbury's remark about Mr. Dádábhái Navroji commented upon.

2. Referring to Lord Salisbury's remark about Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and the criticisms of several Native and upright English newspapers upon it, the *Arunodayă* (21), in its issue of the 16th December, says:—We are not at all surprized at the remark. India is at present under a foreign rule, and if the foreign ruler were to treat his step-child kindly would anybody call him a foreigner? Everybody looks to his own happiness and Europeans naturally do the same. The promise given by the British Government in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 that they will hand over to us the administration of the country as soon as we are able to manage it and that they themselves will retire from it was either given with a view to deceive us or was a political trick for which they cannot altogether be blamed. Would a person who had an opportunity of plundering a house be believed if he said that he would only take away as much property as could be taken away at a time? To say that the British people rule over India with the object of lessening her debt and making the subject-people happy is tantamount to saying that a Márwári lends money to a Kunbi in order to free him from debt. They have not come all the way to India to rule over us for our happiness. They have come to benefit themselves and we must be satisfied with what good they indirectly do us. What more could be expected from a foreign rule? But what do Europeans mean by boasting that they are most just, impartial, self-denying, virtuous and open-hearted? We think these professions to be quite false. The British rule over India is an ordinary one. Those Natives who feel for their country will actually shed tears on hearing of the disrespect done to Mr. Dádábhái by one of the sons of Albion, who had once to take off their shoes and to make obeisance to the natives of India before entering their assembly. Lord Salisbury's action shows that Englishmen are not so shrewd, just and impartial as we think them to be. They will not hesitate to sit upon another's breast and to torture him when the time is favourable to them and to take off their shoes and to lie prostrate before him when it is otherwise. The conduct of Englishmen in calling us "black" is in accordance with the times, and we are much mistaken in being so submissive to them and getting such a reward in return. [The *Shubh Suchak* (67), in its issue of the 14th December, says that Mr. Dádábhái Navroji is held in high esteem by the people of India, that he has devoted his life to their regeneration and that disrespect done to him is disrespect done to the whole country, and asks what could be more mean than the slight shown to such a popular and revered patriot by an English gentleman, who entertains high respect for patriotism.]

3. The *Pársi Punch* (125), in its issue of the 16th December, contains a cartoon in which Her Majesty Queen Victoria is represented as embracing and kissing Indiana, while Lord Salisbury stands behind alarmed. The letter-press runs thus:—" Save us from this pollution!" *Lord S-l-sb-ry*—" I am astonished, Gracious Queen, at your honouring that black woman. In the words of Lord Chatham, let me call upon the honour of Your Majesty to reverence the dignity of your ancestors, and to maintain your own. I call upon the spirit and humanity of my country to vindicate the national character." (" In a speech which he delivered at Edinburgh, Lord Salisbury referred to the candidature of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji for Central Finsbury, and spoke of Mr. Dádábhái as a black man, expressing his doubts whether things had yet got to the point when the English electors had sufficiently overcome their prejudices to return a black man to Parliament."—*Telegram.*)

4. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—The Liberal papers in England are, it is said, making capital out of the foolish speech made by Lord Salisbury. The *Daily News* speaks of the regrettable incident as a "national calamity." This is a ridiculously exaggerated view of the matter, and, so far as we can judge, the Native press in India has not attached much importance to His Lordship's uncalled for attack. His Lordship is not known as a very cautious speaker. Evidence of his being liable to lose his temper and self-command has come before the public, and we need not look upon His Lordship's unguarded remark as in any way reflecting the opinion of the English public with regard to the natives of India.

Mr. Gladstone praised for censuring Lord Salisbury for applying an offensive epithet to the people of India.

5. In noticing the censure passed by Mr. Gladstone in his speech at Limehouse on Lord Salisbury for having applied an offensive epithet to the people of India, the *Jáme Jamshed* (114), in its issue of the 18th December, says:—The sympathy shown by Mr. Gladstone with the people of India in this matter is highly appreciated by them and they are much obliged to the head of the Liberal party for advising Lord Salisbury to withdraw the offensive expression used by him. Still more grateful are the Indian people to Mr. Gladstone for properly representing to the English nation the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress and for counteracting the bad results produced by Lord Dufferin's mistaken views of this national political association of which great hopes are formed by them. The National Congress, however, should take care not to be carried away by the encouragement held out to it by England so as to outstep the bounds of moderation that so conspicuously characterizes its demands in the direction of the political progress of the people. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94) of the 19th December expresses similar sentiments.]

Political agitations on behalf of India in England and in this country and the starting of a National Fund in Bombay for that purpose.

6. A correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—I hear that the Native public of Bombay has once more come together and has agreed to bury for a while at least all differences of caste, creed and sect. The object for which this most desirable, yet most difficult, unity is to be brought about is a noble one. It is no less than the raising of a large fund, called the Bombay National Fund, for the purpose of meeting the various items of expenditure Natives have to incur in creating, sustaining and bringing to a successful issue political agitations in England and in India on lines laid down by prudence, caution and moderation. I do not know how far my information is correct, but if fortunately it is so, then I have every reason to thank the leaders of Native society, who are now-a-days showing signs of inactivity and inability and whose public spirit and honesty of purpose have been brought into considerable disrepute. The present movement, therefore, if taken up in right earnest and continued with unflagging zeal and energy, will be a sufficient comment upon the criticism passed by the anti-Native Anglo-Indians as well as upon the attitude of the detractors of our Native leaders. I have not as yet come to know the particulars as to the collection and management of this National Fund and therefore I cannot say anything on the point. I wonder how you have not up till now taken any notice of this all-important movement.

Home Rule for Ireland and the agitation of Irish affairs in India.

7. The *Jáme Jamshed* (114), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—We have received copies of a few small pamphlets setting forth the complaints and grievances of the people of Ireland and the attempt they are making to get Home Rule, chiefly written by Mr. O'Brien. The object of disseminating these pamphlets in India seems to be that the attention of the people of India should be drawn to the Irish question and that their sympathy with it should be secured. But this aim is not likely to be achieved. It is represented that the concession of Home Rule to Ireland will be followed by many advantages to India, but this hope is chimerical. Home Rule is not suited to India, whose condition and requirements vastly differ from those of Ireland. There is no evidence to show that the Irish party has ever manifested sympathy for India. The Irish members of Parliament have at times

lent their support to Indian questions, but that is more through party-feelings than through any sympathy for the Indian people. If the people of Ireland feel for India, why should their leaders oppose the attempts made by Mr. Dádábhái Navroji for being returned by one of the English constituencies? Whether Ireland has or has not sympathy for India, the latter ought not to meddle with Irish questions. However, India heartily desires that Ireland should get proper advantages and that she should soon regain her former peace and prosperity. Should Mr. O'Brien venture to come to India to give an expression to his feelings against His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, he should rest assured that he will meet with a cold reception from the people.

The Indian Administration Act of 1858 needs several changes.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 19th December, says :—One of the shortcomings of the Indian administration is that the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors have to retire after serving for five years. They have for a long time after their appointment to trust to their Councillors for guidance. By the time they gain sufficient knowledge and experience to be of use, their term of office is about to expire, and they are precluded from bringing forward a policy of their own at the close of their administration, and the government of the country continues to run in set grooves formed by the Councillors. To remove this defect the period of office of the Councillors should be shortened. The Home Government has frequently given assurances to remove this anomaly, but it is to be regretted that nothing has yet been done in the matter. The Indian Administration Act of 1858 needs several changes suited to the present times.

Corrupt European officers in India and the duty of Government.

9. The *Pratod* (57), in its issue of the 17th December, says :—If the big case of corruption which is under trial at Poona ends as we have already predicted, corruption will be rife in this country and will utterly ruin the subject-people. In the matter of bribery Government has become blind and the law has gagged the mouths of the people, and consequently corrupt officers are having a merry time of it. The present case has plainly shown what a large flag of corruption has been unfurled in the Revenue Department. The Natives being great fools in the sight of the rulers, nobody need take notice of their corruption. Even highly civilized and moral Europeans holding posts of great responsibility are said to be very familiar with bribery. But what should be done? The Government cannot see them, though the people can. There being, however, no power to raise an outcry, one has only to be quiet and stand still. If with great difficulty a case of bribery of a European officer is brought to the front, a Commission is appointed to enquire into it. The Commission consists of Europeans and it will not do to have a Native on it. The bargain of bribery is always and at all places effected clandestinely and not in the presence of half a dozen men. This must be known to the members of the Commission. The proof of bribery is always circumstantial, but the Commissioners want direct evidence. If some such evidence be produced, it is considered absurd to credit it on the ground of its having been given by Natives, and those holding subordinate positions to boot. In short, it is extremely difficult to prove bribery against European corrupt officers, and supposing it to be proved somehow or other, there are people in England who are ready with a firm determination to protect them. It is simply a farce to take up a case of bribery against European officers, and Government are obliged to perform it with a view to silence the people. This contrivance being well-known to the Natives, they are compelled to sit quiet out of helplessness. The rulers of the country being Europeans, nobody ventures to complain of bribery against them. Similar has been the state of things in the present Crawford case. When Government became ready to prosecute him the people came forward to adduce evidence against him, and it is said that if Government similarly gird up their loins against other corrupt European officers, many of them holding high positions will in no time come into trouble. But these Europeans being relations of Government, the latter cannot persuade themselves to take up cases against them, but are, on the contrary, favourably disposed towards them, which is impossible in the case of Natives. There is no difficulty in proving bribery against a Native officer. As soon as Government receive information against

him, he is taken through all the preliminary ceremonies and brought as an accused person before a Magistrate, and though the evidence be weak it becomes strong, or at any rate sufficient, for his conviction. The investigation of a case against a Native requires neither European Commissioners, nor European Barristers, nor European Secretaries to prosecute him. It is sufficient if there be a *patewála* (peon) as a complainant, supported by a Native officer acting under the inspiration of a European working behind the scenes. The long and short of the whole thing is that the law causes no inconvenience in the case of a Native as it does in the case of a European, the consequence being an increase in the number of corrupt European officers. If, therefore, Government do not consider this, the ruling class, *i.e.*, our protectors, will turn out our plunderers, and they will raise a disturbance which will result in the total ruin of poor Natives.

Comparison between the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Dufferin and that of Lord Ripon.

10. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—If Lord Ripon's administration had been eminently popular, that of Lord Dufferin has been imperial. The one looked at his Viceroyalty as a trust reposed in his hands by England to be discharged in the interests of England, while the other looked at his responsibility as a trust to be discharged in the interests of both England and India. This radical difference in the attitude of these statesmen has caused a corresponding divergence in their modes of action and in their achievements. Lord Ripon came to India with antecedents of peace and good-will and he remained here discharging his duties with an even temper and calm judgment, having his eyes steadily fixed on one goal, viz., the good and prosperity of the people entrusted to his care. His policy was an eminently domestic one. He did not so much trust for the safety of this country from foreign attacks to armaments and frontier defences as to the love of the people in the country itself. He tried to substitute the hearts of the people of the country in place of the bayonets of the British regiments, and we are sure that had any danger arisen from foreigners during his term of office, all the people, from the peasants to the nobles, would have been ready to sacrifice their lives for him. He inaugurated an era of confidence which at once opened to him the hearts of his subjects and freed him from the necessities of maintaining costly military establishments. But Lord Dufferin followed quite another sort of policy. He did not so much care for the confidence of the people, but tried to make himself strong by walls and cannons. He has been brilliant no doubt, but his brilliancy has the characteristic of the brilliancy of a Dalhousie. He has erected strongholds on the frontiers, he has increased our armaments, and he has made a large addition to our territories. These achievements have no doubt made his name great with a class of people who look upon serving their own interests as the sole duty of an Indian Viceroy. Lord Dufferin has ruled India certainly very well in the interests of England. He has discouraged the policy of Lord Ripon of buying almost all stores in this country. He has won for England a large and virgin territory which will give great scope to the capital of English merchants and will offer fresh fields for England's crowded sons. He has not only abstained from doing anything whereby the influence of Anglo-Indians might be reduced, but has positively discouraged the growing aspirations of the natives of the soil. All these achievements are made in the interests of England, and we are not surprised at all to see him belauded here and in England as a very able Viceroy. But where is the poor Native in all this barter of praise and adulation? He was the central figure in the picture painted by Lord Ripon, while with Lord Dufferin he is entirely in the background. This is the real defect in Lord Dufferin's administration. Otherwise we have no doubt that it has been very energetic and strong. But we cannot congratulate ourselves or our rulers upon that energy and strength very little of which is devoted to the internal prosperity of the country. We do not so much want conquering heroes who fill the land with the clanking glitter of armaments and carry annexation wars over the frontiers. What we want is a peaceful ruler who will be vigilantly watching the growth of our wealth, comfort, industries, education and political aspirations. Judged by this standard, we are constrained to say

that Lord Dufferin will be found wanting. But apart from this, we have no hesitation in saying that the reign of His Lordship was all that could be desired by England. Although it must be confessed that to judge of the ultimate effects of his government the time is not yet ripe, yet it cannot be denied that Lord Dufferin's administration has failed to evoke any appreciable response from the people. Were he to stake, like Lord Ripon, his reputation upon the verdict of the natives of this country, it is very doubtful if Lord Dufferin would have obtained the same emphatic approval. He has pleased the Anglo-Indian class most, and he has pleased a certain section of the Indian population next best. But he has not pleased at all the Natives generally. He has, moreover, created by the tendencies of his administration a sort of gulf between the two large sections of the Indian people. Instead of encouraging Native aspirations he has discouraged them, and instead of inspiring confidence he has thrown the people back into that sullenness from which they had been taken out by Lord Ripon. A measure of his which will hamper the progress of the country and which Lord Dufferin has seriously advocated is the withdrawal of State agency from high education—a measure which cannot by any amount of sophistry be explained away. Thus in domestic politics Lord Dufferin has been as much a failure as he has been a success in foreign policy. Look in any direction of domestic reform and you find no growth and no advance. He has not watered the noble seed planted by Lord Ripon, while he has directed our resources into channels where they would be of no use to us. However, it must be confessed that, notwithstanding the defects we have above pointed out and in spite of a certain shortness of temper which betrayed him at times into grievous errors, Lord Dufferin has always charmed all who came into his presence. A past master in the art of speaking and of diplomacy, he has invariably pleased even while he has cut. There can be no doubt that he is one of the most distinguished sons of England and will always achieve great things for his country if used in proper and suitable positions. Judged by comparison with Lord Ripon he looks to great disadvantage, but there can be no doubt that he has been one of our most energetic and strong Viceroys.

11. The *Dnyánodaya* (11), in its issue of the 20th December, writes:—The administration of Lord Dufferin has not moved the sympathies of the people as did that of Lord Ripon, but problems devolved on Lord Dufferin very different from those which devolved on Lord Ripon, and it may prove that the less popular may have yet accomplished as much for the interests of India as his popular predecessor. A better estimate of his career can be made in the future.

12. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 17th December, writes:—The expectations entertained of Lord Dufferin have not been, we must confess, so far as the Native community is concerned, fully realized. We have indeed no sympathy with that class of critics who set down Lord Dufferin as a mischief-maker and condemn his administration *in toto.* We would gladly give him credit for the best of intentions. We believe that he was throughout animated by generous instincts, that he has acted with sympathy and forbearance towards our people, and that he has in a great measure kept up the liberal temper of Lord Ripon's administration. In any case his policy has not been retrogressive. His attitude towards local self-government has certainly been friendly and sympathetic as he has himself claimed it to be. He has kept up the policy of consulting public opinion on proposed measures of reform, and though there is no substantial measure of domestic reform which could be pointed to as distinctly of his creation, it must be said of him that he has striven hard to act fairly, to protect conflicting interests, and to help on the wave of progress set a-rolling by his illustrious predecessor. Of any specific and tangible measure of domestic reform his administration must indeed be pronounced to be barren; but if he has failed in this, he has failed probably not from any lack of desire to initiate reform, but because other matters were more absorbing. One great drawback of his *régime* is that it has been throughout darkened by the gloomy cloud of financial embarrassments. Deficit and increased taxation hung upon the whole of his administration like an oppressive nightmare, and it is to this dark cloud, this nightmare, that Lord Dufferin owes his unpopularity and the comparative barrenness of his administration. It is on this account that we say Lord Dufferin's administration has been a disappointment. With qualities of head

and heart of a superior order, with a brilliant record of past career, with the people here already well-disposed and ready to be pleased, and himself inspired with the best of intentions, His Lordship, whether from misfortune or his own doing, has fallen short of the popular ideal, and the one reason of his failure is the falling short of his resources. He has had constantly to face deficits and increased demands, and his attempts to replenish the treasury have resulted in great dissatisfaction. That such is the popular feeling may be judged from the passive indifference with which the people at large have viewed His Lordship's departure. The contrast of popular feeling in 1884 on the departure of Lord Ripon with that on the present occasion will not be lost upon the most superficial observer. The people do not forget that Lord Dufferin has essayed to do a great many good things such as the Public Service Commission, the Finance Committee and so forth, but they have not yet seen any good resulting from them. Hence the popular feeling is one not of hostility as in Lord Lytton's case, nor one of enthusiasm as in that of Lord Ripon, but one of placid apathy—a feeling not a little strengthened by the words of "warning and advice" uttered at Calcutta in respect of the Indian National Congress.

13. The *Gujaráti* (84), in its issue of the 16th December, writes :—Lord Dufferin came to India with the best intentions in the world and with the most conscientious desire to promote the true interests of India. We are perfectly convinced that he worked very hard and conscientiously during the term of his Viceroyalty, but his energies were mostly absorbed by Imperial and other unexpected difficulties which left him very little time for probing some of the deepest sores in the administration of this vast continent. The essentially imperial character of his work makes it very difficult to pronounce a final verdict upon his Viceroyalty, and we quite agree with him in the opinion that it is the future alone that can disclose the effect of a ruler's actions or gauge the breadth and depth of the foundations he may have laid for further improvement. At the same time there cannot be the slightest doubt that while Lord Ripon was able to touch the heart of the whole Indian nation by his magnanimity and forbearance, Lord Dufferin has been more of a cautious, calculating and *sensitive* diplomatist, whose very constitution, both moral and intellectual, made it nearly impossible for him to attract the heart of a nation towards him. His latest utterances—which betray the inner man—are marked by a sense of lurking disappointment, narrow sympathies and an ungenerous spirit of retaliation which will most certainly distress the whole nation. If Lord Dufferin's rule has not been appreciated by the very people who will for ever continue to honour and to revere the name of Lord Ripon, the future historian alone will be in a position to assign the *true* reason to the attitude of the nation towards the illustrious statesman who has just left our shores. In the meanwhile, though we are much grieved by the tone and spirit pervading his latest brilliant speeches, we are quite willing to pay our tribute of gratitude for whatever abiding good Lord Dufferin has done to our countrymen.

Departure of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin from India.

14. The *Pársi Punch* (125), in its issue of the 16th December, contains a cartoon in which the Marquis of Dufferin is represented as starting on his return home, while figures emblematic of the income-tax, the salt-duty, the kerosine-tax, the frontier defences, Burmah, European planters, and the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* newspapers lament and shed tears at his departure from India. The letter-press is as follows :—Departure of Lord Dufferin. The parting tears of his favourites. In some verses on the subject, all the above-named favourites of the Marquis bewail his departure, as they will now be helpless and ask for mercy.

Bestowal of the freedom of the City of London on His Excellency Lord Dufferin for his Indian services disapproved.

15. In noticing a Reuter's telegram that the freedom of the City of London will be presented to the Marquis of Dufferin on his return to England in recognition of His Lordship's distinguished services while Viceroy of India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 17th December, says :—The majority of the London Corporation belongs to the Conservative party, which has of late come under the influence of the Anglo-Indians. The policy followed by Lord Dufferin in

India being in accordance with the Conservative policy and beneficial to the interests of the Anglo-Indians, it is not at all surprising that a resolution should have been arrived at to present the ex-Viceroy with the freedom of the City of London. Lord Dufferin's administration having dissatisfied the natives of India, they have kept themselves aloof from doing more honour than they thought he deserved. Seeing this the Conservative party has come forward to make a movement to counteract the result of the failure of the policy adopted by the ex-Viceroy. The policy of the Liberal party headed by Mr. Gladstone is the best for the progress of the Indian people.

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne praised for a considerate act of his.

16. The *Rájyabhakt* (128), in its issue of the 18th December, praises His Excellency Lord Lansdowne for asking the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to invite Native gentlemen to a gathering recently held at Calcutta, and remarks that if His Excellency were to continue to act thus with a generous heart, he would secure the love of the people.

Bestowal of titles by the Government of India for agricultural improvements approved.

17. The *Gujaráti* (84), in its issue of the 16th December, writes :—We are glad that the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Behechardás Vehárídás has been created a Sardár by the Government of India for services rendered in connection with agricultural improvements. The expensive experiments that he has been patiently making in connection with the cultivation of tobacco in the Nadiád District have not as yet been attended with very hopeful results. But even if the actual results have fallen short of the expectations that were formed at the outset, the patience and industry with which the work is being prosecuted deserve some recognition in the interests of Indian agriculture, and this fresh recognition on the part of Government of the utility of his endeavours will be appreciated by all who know anything about the various difficulties that beset the path of all pioneers of new industries. [The *Hindusthán* (113) of the 16th December approves of the grant of titles by Government for agricultural improvements and of the Honourable Mr. Behechardás Vehárídás being created a Sardár.]

Comments on the circular recently issued by the Government of India prohibiting Government servants from raising money for political objects.

18. Referring to the circular recently issued by the Government of India prohibiting Government servants from raising funds for political objects, the *Shubh Suchak* (67), in its issue of the 14th December, says that it is evident that the circular is meant to prevent Government servants from raising money for or otherwise helping the Indian National Congress movement, that it is impossible that Native Government servants who dare not attend a meeting of the Congress or any public meeting convened to protest against the levy of any tax by Government will collect money for the Congress, that it is most unjust to prevent Natives from helping the Congress when European Government servants lend every support to the Patriotic Association of Sir Syed Ahmed, which is also a political body, and that it is most shameful to Englishmen, who are known for their love of liberty and self-sacrifice in the cause of their country, to deprive Native Government servants of their individual rights and liberty.

Indian reformers and their defects.

19. The *Arunodayă* (21), in its issue of the 16th December, refers to the speech of Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., in which he declared his unflinching devotion to the cause of India, bewails the want of dogged perseverance and firmness of character in Indian reformers, attributes the present feeble condition of the people of India to want of sufficient and nourishing food, though infant-marriages and enforced widowhood have a small share in it, and observes :—What wonder is there if people do not like reforms which are started without the least regard to the condition of the starving population ? The stringent forest laws and the heavy land revenue assessment have deprived the peasants of their bread and the land has lost its fertility. The numerous liquor-shops opened with a view to increase the revenue are making people vicious. England is draining away money from India in various ways. The import duty on European cotton goods has

been abolished, while the export duties continue to be levied in order that the Indian trade may be ruined. There are no true representatives of the people in the Indian Legislative Councils. Our so-called representatives are always engaged in procuring honours for themselves by upholding the Government. This has led to increased taxation. India is plunged into debt head over ears on account of the increasing greediness of our rulers to acquire fresh territories. The time will soon come when the entire revenue of India will be required to pay the interest on the public debt. If our reformers, regardless of this state of things, raise their cry against evils which only affect a very small portion of the people, be called selfish and be not considered their leaders, who can gainsay it? If our leaders want to be considered reformers, they should be as resolute of purpose as Mr. Bradlaugh and should carry out political reforms. Then and then only will they secure public approbation.

Comments on His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's speech about the Indian National Congress.

20. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—Lord Dufferin, in his postprandial speech on the occasion of the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta, referred to the Indian National Congress movement and made certain references to the pamphlets and writings of Mr. Allan Hume, the General Secretary of the Central Congress Committee, on the general question. We are ourselves, along with Mr. Hume, afraid that Lord Dufferin must have spoken in the way he did under a good deal of misapprehension. It was in the first year of his administration that the Congress movement was started, and subsequently it received considerable encouragement from His Lordship. This fact must not be lost sight of. And though His Lordship did speak somewhat impulsively on the question, we trust the advice he has given will be thankfully received and acted upon as far as possible. [The *Bakul* (23), in its issue of the 16th December, refers to the same speech and remarks:—His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin has gone the length of calling Mr. Hume a mutineer! If persons like Mr. Hume, who has honestly served Government for about thirty years and is trying to strengthen the foundation of the British rule in India, are to be called disloyal, who is loyal then—Lord Lytton, Sir Richard Temple, or Sir Lepel Griffin?]

The Indian National Congress and the interest evinced in it by the peasants in the Sátára District.

21. In a news-letter from Sátára, the *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 16th December, says:—A crowded meeting of the Sátára public was held last Sunday at the local theatre to elect delegates to represent this city at the next National Congress. The meeting was attended by representatives of almost all communities and all castes. The most happy and healthy feature of the meeting was certainly the hearty and honest co-operation the Mahomedans gave to their Hindu brethren for the national cause. A leading Mahomedan gentleman of the city, Mr. Najundin Kamarudin, gave at the close of the meeting *pánsupári* and *attar* to the people assembled. Not only at Sátára was a meeting held for the election of delegates, but they were held even at several important táluka places in the district, where people, mostly cultivators of the soil, assembled in sufficiently large numbers to choose their representatives for the Congress. Mr. Balvantráo Kolhatkar, an old gentleman of exemplary energy and experience, visited, at the request of the Sátára Sárvajanik Sabha, Wái, Karád, Pátan, Tásgaon and Islámpur, called meetings at these places, distributed Congress pamphlets in Maráthi to the people assembled, and gave them very instructive lectures on the Congress. About 50 delegates are going to Allahabad from the Sátára District. The meeting that was held on the 25th ultimo at Islámpur to elect delegates to the Congress was undoubtedly a very important and interesting event of the day for this district. It is said that about three thousand people had assembled in a *maidán* before the temple of the chief village deity to hear what Mr. Kolhatkar had to say about the Congress movement. Representatives from 40 to 50 villages in the táluka had gone to attend the meeting at Islámpur. An assembly of three thousand people, mostly of the peasant class, in a place like Islámpur, containing a population of 8,949 souls, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congress, is a fact worth noting. Meetings

like the one at Islámpur are encouraging evidence that this Congress movement with political education is rapidly and regularly growing in breadth and intensity.

An anti-Congress meeting of the Mahomedans at Akola, and an anonymous and objectionable Maráthi pamphlet.

22. The *Káside Mumbai* (118), in its issue of the 21st December, publishes an account of an anti-Congress meeting of Mahomedans recently held at Akola, Berár. The meeting was convened by Háji Sheik Haider, a member of an association called the Mufid-i-Islám, and was attended by tálukdárs, jághirdárs and others, the number present being about 1,500. A large portion of the audience consisted of Mahomedans. The chair was taken by Khán Bahádur Nawáb Mahammad Salamkhán, a jághirdár. One of the anti-Congress speakers, Háji Sheik Haider, lectured strongly against the Indian National Congress, quoted passages from the Korán and produced an anonymous pamphlet published in Maráthi, and read a translation of some paragraphs of that pamphlet, observing that the author thereof had committed a great mistake and had instigated a rebellion against the Government. The entire meeting was against the Congress.

Contemplated extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the Ratnágiri District shown to be imprudent and impolitic.

23. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 16th December, writes :—The extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the district of Ratnágiri is reported to be contemplated by Government. We cannot indeed see the propriety of this measure. Credit is, however, due to Government for the caution with which they are dealing with the subject. Reports have been called for from different authorities, investigation has been made into the condition of the agriculturists, and opinions have been asked from private individuals who are likely to be well informed on the subject. From our knowledge of the district we say that the relations between the *sáwkárs*, if any, and the *rayats* of the Ratnágiri District are not such as to necessitate Government interference. The rate of interest in the district in question is exceedingly low. In very few cases *rayats* are proprietors of land. Out of about 1,300 villages, 1,200 are held under *khoti* tenure, and in most cases the Khots belong to classes other than those whose interests seem to become a matter for special anxiety with Government. Unless we are mistaken, the district revenue and judicial authorities are opposed to the extension. The results of investigation too will relieve Government of their anxiety for the Ratnágiri *rayats*. We do not know what the private individuals referred to on the matter have said. But we feel pretty certain that no one well acquainted with the circumstances of the district will go against facts. Under these circumstances, apart from the general and radical absurdity of the enactment so well demonstrated by such a high authority as the Honourable Sir Raymond West, it is a question whether, if Government be pleased at all to extend the Act to the Ratnágiri District, the measure cannot be adequately described otherwise than as imprudent and impolitic.

Decision arrived at by the Marine Court of enquiry with reference to the loss of the coasting steamer *Vaitarna*.

24. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94), in its issue of the 18th December, says :—The decision arrived at by the Marine Court of enquiry with reference to the loss of the coasting steamer *Vaitarna* is satisfactory. The various recommendations made by the Court for the safety of the coasting trade deserve the early attention of Government. The Meteorological Department of Bombay that was recently subjected to a reduction ought to be better manned than it was before, and telegraphic communication with the important sea-ports on the north of Bombay should be opened up in order that signs of approaching cyclones and storms may be duly communicated. [The *Yajdán Parast* (144), in its issue of the 16th December, says that Government should attend to the valuable suggestions made by the Marine Court of enquiry. The *Gujarát Darpan* (82), in its issue of the 20th December, observes that it is necessary that a Marine School should be established for the benefit of seamen, and that if nobody takes up the matter, the Cutch, Porbandar and other Native States bordering on the sea should supply this want.]

25. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 16th December, writes :—We are glad that the Marine Court which sat to inquire into the circumstances

attending the loss of the s. s. *Vaitarna* has called the attention of Government to the want of a proper system of meteorological observations and storm-warnings on the coasts of India. It is most painful to be told that, if a proper system had been in force, intimation of the approaching cyclone could have been conveyed in time to the ports along the coast and the ill-fated vessel with its hundreds of souls on board would not have perished in the storm. We hope that Government will take warning from this great disaster, and reconsider the propriety of reducing the value and *status* of the Meteorological Reportership of Western India to little more than a clerkship. The proposal emanated from the Finance Committee, but heaven defend us from economy such as this!

Appointment of Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik to the shrievalty of Bombay approved and Government requested to nominate him to the Bombay Legislative Council.

26. The *Indu Prákash* (13), in its issue of the 17th December, writes:—His Excellency Lord Reay has given another proof of his sincere desire to recognise the merits and services of competent and public-spirited Natives by appointing our well-known citizen, Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar, to the shrievalty of Bombay for the next year. Mr. Javerilál has been one of our prominent public men, and the active interest which he has always taken in Indian political questions, especially in the municipal affairs of this city, is too well-known to need any mention here. He has been working quietly and unobtrusively and has made a name for himself as one of our ablest writers and scholars. As a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on which he has served ever since that body came into existence, as a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, as a writer on municipal and land tenure questions, and as one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, he has distinguished himself by his industry and independence, and it is gratifying to find that His Excellency Lord Reay has after all recognised his merits and services. It is not so much the individual who has been honoured as the Government which has honoured him that should be congratulated in the present case, for, we think, Mr. Javerilál's services ought to have been recognised long ago. More than once has the Native press recommended his elevation to the local Legislative Council. We hope one day Mr. Javerilál will receive that honour too at the hands of Government. [Many other Native papers express satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik to the shrievalty of Bombay, and some of them recommend him for appointment to the Bombay Legislative Council.]

27. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—Mr. J. U. Yájnik is one of the soundest politicians of Bombay and has a reputation for solving problems which are by no means easy to grapple with. He did yeoman's service when Mr. Peile introduced an amendment of the land revenue laws; had he been in the Legislative Council then, his assistance to the legislators would have been invaluable. Mr. Yájnik is also a specialist, we believe, in political economy, and his speech at the Fawcett Memorial meeting, which gave so much offence to the *Times of India*, is, we think, not yet forgotten. His capacity for public speaking is also not mean, and altogether Mr. Yájnik is a man of whom Bombay has every reason to be proud. The bestowal of the shrievalty of Bombay forms, we hope, a prelude to his entry in the Legislative Council.

Appointment of Mr. Javerilál U. Yájnik to the shrievalty of Bombay approved and Dr. Blaney, the retiring Sheriff, recommended for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council.

28. The *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar has our congratulations on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay for the next year. He is about the best man that could be found among Gujaráti Hindus for the post. He is a useful citizen and has shown his aptitude as a practical politician by making a special study of land assessment. He ought to be proud to succeed in this honourable office some very distinguished men, not the least among whom is his immediate predecessor, our respected townsman, Dr. Blaney. The really wonderful energy of our retiring Sheriff has during the last quarter of a century and more shown itself in a variety of good causes tending to the happiness and welfare of the

city. As one of the municipal reformers who fought hard against old abuses, and who had a hand in obtaining for us the present constitution, he has earned the gratitude of the inhabitants. He is an instance of what an Englishman of his earnestness and active sympathy with the people can do, and while complimenting him on the singular honour of being twice appointed to the shrievalty of Bombay, we hope the Government will further mark their appreciation of his public services and turn his varied knowledge and experience of public affairs to account by nominating him a member of the Legislative Council.

The shrievalty of Bombay and the honorarium attached to it.

29. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—The proposal to do away with the remuneration of about Rs. 10,000 per annum received by the Sheriff of Bombay is neither inappropriate nor unjustifiable. The honour of the office itself is too high to need any pecuniary inducement for its acceptance, and several respectable persons would desire it even though it were shorned of its monetary attraction. Hitherto the office has been conferred on rich as well as poor persons, and nothing has ever gone wrong as regards the pecuniary responsibility resting on the Sheriff so as to make remuneration an indispensable adjunct of the office. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (117) of the 16th, the *Ahmedabad Times* (92) of the 18th and the *Satyavakta* (132) of the 21st December also approve of the shrievalty of Bombay being made an honorary appointment. The first two papers urge also the abolition of the post of Deputy Sheriff, Bombay, on the ground of its inutility. The *Kaiser* adds that the Sheriff's Department ought to be revised.]

Hanmantráo alleged to have made a confession about the corruption of Mr. Crawford before a high official at Poona.

30. Under the heading "Fresh Intelligence," the *Gujaráti* (84), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—We have heard from a reliable source that Hanmantráo Jághirdár, who is well-known from the Crawford case as Mr. Crawford's agent, has made a very important confession. In it he has stated in detail from whom, when and for what reasons Mr. Crawford took bribes. He has also stated therein what use Mr. Crawford has made of the money, where he sent it and to whom he gave it. How Mr. Crawford took bribes is openly stated therein. Hanmantráo has made this confession before a very high official in Poona and it will be produced before the Commission by the Advocate-General at the last moment. No inducement whatever has been held out to Hanmantráo for making this confession.

The action of the Bombay High Court in regard to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case and the Bombay Government.

31. With reference to the recommendation made by Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine to Government about the Mámlatdárs in the Crawford case, the *Rást Goftár* (89), in its issue of the 16th December, observes:—Sympathy with one of the highest and most brilliant officials who is reduced to a painful position is natural. But some of those who commiserate his lot really lose sight of claims of public justice and morality which they profess to serve, when they cry out for vengeance against persons who, if their story were to be believed, were for the most part only the victims of an organized system of corruption. If they were to be consistent in their demand for justice, they would wait till the Commission made its report upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. Crawford. We cannot but sympathise with the Government of Lord Reay, which has been encountering an unreasonable opposition in a matter which ought to have obtained for it the moral support of all sensible and right-thinking men.

Mr. Pendse and his conduct with regard to persons who have given bribe to Mr. Crawford.

32. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (29), in its issue of the 13th December, says:—Mr. Pendse cannot be blamed for not playing the part of an informer. The only thing to be considered with respect to him is whether he recommended to Mr. Crawford or otherwise assisted the persons who, he knew, had given bribe to Mr. Crawford. It is the duty of public writers to expose corrupt officers, but they are unable to do so

for want of necessary proofs even when they are aware of their corruption. How could then subordinate men be expected to expose their superiors?

Mr. M. H. Hakim recommended for appointment as a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay.

33. The *Kásid-e Mumbai* (118), in its issue of the 19th December, observes that it is said that one of the Judges of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, will retire from the service on pension from the beginning of next year and that there is no Mahomedan Magistrate or Judge in Bombay, and recommends the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to appoint Mr. Muhammad Husen Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, to the vacancy that will occur on the bench of the Small Cause Court. It remarks that Mr. Hakim is fit for the post, thinks that his appointment will not be objected to from any quarter, and adds that justice will be done to the Mahomedan community by his nomination.

Administration of justice by law courts in Hyderabad, Sind.

34. A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad (Sind) to the *Phœnix* (3) in its issue of the 15th December, says:—Hyderabad is very unlucky in the matter of its criminal courts. Karáchi and Shikárpur have both a local City or Town Magistrate. But in Hyderabad there is no such Town Magistrate and the people are consequently put to a good deal of trouble. The subordinate criminal courts here are the Subdivisional Magistrate's court and the two second class Magistrates' courts (*i.e.*, the courts of the Mukhtyárkar and the Head Munshi). All these courts are revenue courts, and on account of the pressure of revenue work the criminal work is not properly attended to. Unfortunately at present there is no separate Subdivisional Magistrate here and the work is allotted to the Subdivisional Magistrate of Halla, who is on circuit now. Fancy for a moment the Hyderabad cases being tried at Mirpur Khás, a town 42 miles distant from this place, all the witnesses and the parties moving after the roving camp of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Halla, who is one day at Mirpur Khás and the next at Shahdádpur; and fancy the trouble and annoyance caused to all the parties concerned. The Mukhtyárkar has been absent from this place for the last fifteen days. Our only criminal court at present is the court of the Head Munshi. But very few people like to go to this court. Although a Magistrate of the second class, the people have not a very high opinion of the present Head Munshi. It is not a little strange that Government should entrust the responsible duties of a second class Magistrate, with the powers to imprison for six months and to inflict a fine of Rs. 500 to a man who hardly draws Rs. 40 or 50 a month. The principle that power and position should go hand in hand is completely ignored in the case of those Head Munshis who are entrusted with second class magisterial powers. To say the truth, these Munshis are hardly fit to be vested with third class powers. I do not know how many blunders and mistakes must be meeting the eyes of the Judge of the Sadar Court when he examines their records annually. I hope the Sadar Court, when on circuit this time, will closely inspect the records of the subordinate Magistrates of this class and see that they have dispensed justice satisfactorily. Leaving the court of the Head Munshi out of consideration, there is practically no criminal court here to attend to the criminal work. "Cheap justice," "next-door justice" and "impartial justice" of Mr. Hume are nowhere denied to the people so much as they are here.

The Bombay Government requested to attend to complaints against Mr. Gopálshankar Venishankar, Magistrate, Kapadvanj.

35. The *Satyavakta* (132), in its issue of the 21st December, regrets that Government should have paid no heed to the complaints repeatedly made by it against Mr. Gopálshankar Venishankar, Magistrate, Kapadvanj, says that it will be seen from several aggrieved persons coming to Bombay from Kapadvanj to get redress from the Bombay High Court and their intention to produce several respectable Government officers as witnesses on their side that the people of Kapadvanj have real cause for complaint, and adds that a petition to Government in favour of Mr. Gopálshankar is being got up by some of his flatterers, some of the signatures to it being secured on false representations.

Revision survey settlement report of the Khálápur division of the Thána District and remarks thereon.

36. The *Bakul* (23), in its issue of the 16th December, says:—The revision survey settlement report of the Khálápur division of the Thána District has been recently published which, as usual, shows an increase of about 20 thousand rupees in the revised land revenue assessment. The population and the number of houses, cattle, carriages, ploughs, &c., have increased, but it is wrong to infer therefrom that the *rayat* is prospering. Government officers see the increase in the number of carriages, but they do not know that the families which were formerly well-off have now to go without sufficient food. The number of the deeds of sale and mortgage of lands from 1881 to 1886 given in the report clearly show how the agriculturists have been ruined.

Suspension of Mr. Jamiatrái, a supervisor in the Public Works Department, Hyderabad.

37. A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad (Sind) to the *Phœnix* (3) in its issue of the 15th December, says:—Some stir has been caused here by the sudden suspension of Mr. Jamiatrái, a supervisor in the Public Works Department. He is reported to be a very honest men, honesty being rather an exception than the rule in that department. It is strange that he should have been suspended without any inquiry, on the mere report of the Assistant Engineer and without any explanation from himself, and, stranger still, by a mere word of mouth from the Superintending Engineer. Mr. Jamiatrái was liked very much for his integrity and honesty by the various Executive Engineers under whom he has served. I hope the higher authorities will do justice to Mr. Jamiatrái, who has been in the service for 18 years. They say there is something rotten in this department, and the sooner it sees the light the better for the public and the Government.

Necessity for prohibiting the use of indecent language in public.

38. With reference to the deputation of the Sunday School Teachers that recently waited upon His Excellency Lord Reay, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (29), in its issue of the 13th December, says that all newspapers and public associations should declare their opinion on the question of the necessity for preventing the use of indecent language in public, thinks that singing obscene songs and uttering indecent words in public should necessarily be prevented, and that *Tamásha* performances which are full of obscene songs and indecent gestures and which have infatuated the Poonaites should first be put a stop to. [Several other papers also wish that the use of indecent words in public should be stopped.]

Alleged increase of crime in Bombay.

39. In noticing the explanation rendered by Superintendent Brewin to Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, in answer to a question whether it was true that crime was generally on the increase in Bombay, the *Bombay Sámáchár* (98), in its issue of the 21st December, says:—The explanation is satisfactory. Mr. Brewin was correct in attributing the recent sensation among the people to the absence of information as to the number of cases detected by the police. If such information is supplied by the police to the newspapers every week, it will contribute largely to stopping such false alarms.

A complaint against the Bombay police.

40. The *Rájyabhakt* (128), in its issue of the 18th December, complains of the police having stopped the carriages of Mr. Badrudin Tyabji and a Native Prince from proceeding to the Apollo Bandar on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency Lord Dufferin from Bombay, as they came there a little after 4-20 P. M., the time fixed by the police for stopping carriages from going up to the Bandar, while a hack conveyance containing a European was allowed a little while after to go up to the Bandar. It says that Mr. Badrudin walked up the distance, but the Rája had to turn back, and that this difference in the treatment of Europeans and Natives is detestable.

More policemen wanted in Anklesvar and Hánsot, district Broach.

41. The *Anonymous* (95), in its issue of the 16th December, says that there are only nine policemen in Anklesvar, which has a population of 15,000 souls, that this number is quite inadequate, and that the prevalence of thefts in the town and their remaining untraced is due to this

cause, and draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the matter. [A correspondent writes from Hánsot to the *Broach Mitrá* (99) of the 19th December to say that the Mahomedans there are a mischievous class of people, and that the number of policemen there, which is seven, is inadequate.]

PART II.—*Legislation.*

Efforts made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to get the British Factory Acts applied to Indian cotton mills disapproved.

42. In noticing the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association convened for the purpose of protesting against the endeavours of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to hamper the cotton industry of Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 21st December, says:—The Lancashire mill-owners intended to injure the Indian cotton industry by getting the Indian import duties on Europe cotton goods abolished, but by the grace of God the intended injury has been averted, though the duties have been repealed. The Manchester Chamber has now devised the plan of bringing the Indian mills under the provisions of the British Factory Acts, expecting that by curtailing the working hours of the mill-hands the outturn will be lessened and the Indian mills will have to retire from competition with them. But here it is much mistaken. The crowded meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association has accurately and properly described the evil that will overtake the Indian industry in case the British Factory Acts are made applicable to the cotton factories here. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will duly consider the subject. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (114), in its issues of the 19th and 20th December, expresses similar sentiments, remarking however that the mill-hands ought to get every Sunday as a holiday, and that they should not be made to begin work before 7 A.M.]

PART III.—*Education.*

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne requested to stop retrenchment in the educational expenditure.

43. The *Anonymous* (95), in its issue of the 16th December, disapproves of the application of the shears to the educational expenditure begun by the Government of Lord Dufferin, says that the step is most unbecoming, draws the attention of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to the matter, and recommends the Indian National Congress to impress upon the new Viceroy the necessity for discontinuing such a policy.

The educational policy of the Bombay Government condemned.

44. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (94), in its issue of the 22nd December, says:—The policy recently adopted by the Bombay Government as regards public education threatens to be highly disastrous. In Bombay the primary schools have been made over to the municipality. The four prosperous middle-class schools have been amalgamated, checking thereby their further progress, and the fee in the amalgamated institution has been increased. The school-fee in the Elphinstone High School is about to be increased. It is said that the high schools at Poona, Ahmednagar, Surat and several other places are to be abolished. The fee of the Deccan College, Poona, has been doubled. All these indiscreet measures have been taken in the name of encouragement to private enterprise that has not as yet achieved sufficient success to stand upon its own legs, and are certain to materially check the educational progress of the people. It behoves the people of this presidency to submit a respectful protest to the authorities, and, if need be, to prefer an appeal to the India Office against the suicidal policy of the Bombay Government.

45. The *Shri Shiváji* (66), in its issue of the 14th December, refers to the proposal of the Bombay Government to effect retrenchment in the educational expenditure by abolishing several high schools in the presidency, and says:—It would have been a different thing if His Excellency Lord Reay had been forced by the Supreme Government to follow the present educational policy, but such is not the case. No Governor is determined like him to give a severe blow to

education. He has invented this new way of ruining the people of this presidency. It is the misfortune of this country that an educationist-Governor should think of checking the spread of education. Has there been so much progress in this presidency during the last five years that Government should force the municipalities to bear the burden of the expenditure on high schools? It is shameful to His Excellency to practise such oppression at the close of his administration. If it is quite necessary to curtail expenditure in this department, we have already suggested that Government should abolish one of the posts of Educational Inspectors and should appoint Natives to the others.

46. The *Vengurla Vritt* (72), in its issue of the 13th December, says:—Government seem to repent for their having imparted education to the people of India which has enabled them to hold public meetings to discuss political subjects and to ask for more rights, and that in order to strike at the root of all this agitation they are either abolishing their high schools or transferring them to the control of municipalities, which are heavily in debt and which find it very difficult to bear the burden of primary education recently thrown upon them. In short, the Government, it seems, intend to ruin the municipalities, the high schools and primary education. One ruler gives a certain right to the people and another tries to deprive them of it on the pretext that they are not fit to enjoy it! This shows that Government are suspicious about us. Such conduct is not good and will create dissatisfaction among the people. But what do the Government care?

Increase in the Elphinstone High School and Deccan College fees.

47. In alluding to the report that the school-fee in the Elphinstone High School is to be increased, and that the fee in the Deccan College has been doubled, the *Jáme Jamshed* (114), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—It is better that the high school fees should be slightly increased than that Government should give up their connection with secondary education. If the monthly fee of the Elphinstone High School is raised by a rupee and the number of free and reduced-fee studentships is increased, the change will not be felt by the well-to-do and middle classes. The increase in the fee in the Deccan College is not large and is preferable to making over the institution to a private agency like the Deccan Education Society. High education is very costly and it is but fair that the Deccanis should pay for it rather than that Government should be compelled to support it at a sacrifice of the education of the masses. It is to be hoped that rich men will come forward and found a few scholarships for the benefit of poor students attending high schools and colleges.

State of education in Sind and the increase in the fees in the Hyderabad High School.

48. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—A correspondent writes that the first standard in the Hyderabad High School has been abolished and under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction the Head-Master will considerably raise the fees. The prospects of education in Sind are rather gloomy. Compared with the presidency proper Sind is educationally very backward, and the schemes of reduction contemplated in Bombay should not be applied here. Cannot Mr. Jacob appeal to the Director of Public Instruction for a special concession to Sind? If Sind must share in the general scheme of reduction, private enterprise should at all events be given a free and fair field. Even then we cannot help thinking that the State is gradually, but surely, withdrawing from the cause of education. This must be protested against.

Rumoured abolition of the Broach High School.

49. The *Anonymous* (95), in its issue of the 16th December, says that it is almost certain that the Broach High School will be abolished, and that it is highly necessary that the High School should not be done away with as Broach has no other strong school, advises the people of Broach to memorialize Government on the matter and to collect subscriptions for founding a fund for imparting education as is done in Ahmedabad, and recommends Mr. Sayáni, the Head Master of the High School, to ask Government to continue it.

Several Gujaráti gentlemen recommended for appointment as Fellows of the Bombay University.

50. The *Gujaráti* (84), in its issue of the 16th December, complains of the injustice hitherto done to the Gujarátis as regards the appointment of Justices of the Peace and of Fellows of the Bombay University, says that it is not creditable to the University that such learned men as Pandit Gatulálji, poet Dalpatrám Dáyábhái and the late poet Narmadáshankar should not have been nominated its Fellows, and recommends the following gentlemen for appointment as Fellows, viz., Messrs. Mansukhlál Mugatlál Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Tápidás Dayárám, M.A., Vice-Principal of the Baroda High School, Nandshankar Tuljáshankar, Assistant to the Joint-Administrator, Rájpipla State, and Manibhái Jasbhái, Náib-Diwán, Baroda. [In a contributed article the *Gujarát Mitră* (85) of the 16th December recommends the following gentlemen:—Surgeon-Major Girdharlál Ratanlál Daftari, L.M., M.D., Ráo Sáheb Kálábhái Lallubhái, Pleader, Surat, Messrs. Mansukhlál M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., and Chimanlál Harilál, B.A., LL.B., Professors Manilál Nabhubhái and Gajjar, Mr. Dámubhái Dáyábhái Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., and Ráo Bahádur Nandshankar Tuljáshankar. The *Rájyabhakt* (128) of the 18th December says that it is surprising that the Gujaráti Fellows of the Bombay University should only number 16 out of a grand total of 302, and recommends the following five names, viz., Messrs. Mansukhlál M. Munshi, Chimanlál Harilál Shetálvad, B.A., LL.B., Ráo Sáheb Kálábhái Lallubhái, and Professors Tribhowandás Kalyándás Gajjar and Manilál Nabhubhái Dwiwedi. The *Hitechchhu* (86) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 20th December, also gives a list of Gujaráti gentlemen whom it thinks worthy of being nominated Justices of the Peace, Fellows of the University, members of the Legislative Council and to other honourable posts.]

The Hyderabad High School and the advanced political opinions held by some of its students.

51. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—There is a storm in a tea-pot at the Hyderabad High School. In an essay set to the boys by Mr. Jacob, the Educational Inspector, they have made a confession of their political creed. The present form of government does not commend itself to the juvenile politicals and they speak with pride of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and the Indian delegates. Sedition in a Government school forsooth! Mr. Jacob has very naturally taken the boys to task for holding such pronounced opinions at a premature age and their master is in an uncomfortable position. We think that the master is not to blame if his boys are found so well saturated with sedition. Probably they have imbibed their notions at the reading rooms. These must be closed, as Professor Hairat of the Elphinstone College would say. Political faith is unpardonable in schoolboys, for it turns them into a brood of vipers at an advanced age. We hope that Mr. Jacob will not make a mountain of a mole-hill.

Accommodation for the resident students of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

52. The *Bombay Samáchár* (98), in its issue of the 17th December, says:—The resident students of the Elphinstone College will be put to much inconvenience as they have now been called upon to vacate the old College building at Byculla. The attention of Government was drawn to the subject before the removal of the College to the new building in the Fort, and it was promised that suitable quarters would be erected on the vacant plot of ground adjoining the building occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. No progress seems to have been made in this direction, and the resident students will have now to experience much inconvenience from having to seek quarters in the town. It is to be hoped that Government will take immediate steps in the matter.

Resignation of Mr. J. A. Dalál, Principal of the Gujarát College.

53. The *Káthiáwádi* (87), in its issue of the 18th December, writes:—We hear that Mr. J. A. Dalál, M.A., LL.B., the popular Principal of the Gujarát College, has resigned his post of Rs. 500, having secured an appointment in the Baroda State. The College owes its present prosperity chiefly to the unwearied zeal and industry of this able and public-spirited man. But for his fostering care the College would not have attained its present *status*, and his resignation will, we think, leave a gap that will not

easily be filled up. He was not paid according to his deserts and so we hear he has resigned. He certainly deserved more. But where Rs. 500 was grudgingly allowed, how could he possibly expect to get more? This is a fair sample of the sort of justice that is often meted out to deserving Natives. An Englishman with half his talents would be paid Rs. 800 without a demur, but for a Native of his abilities the sum is too large. [The *Gujarát Darpan* (82) of the 16th December also regrets the severance of Mr. Dalál's connection with the Gujarát College and considers it a great loss to it.]

PART IV.—*Railways.*

Abolition of intermediate classes suggested by the Railway Conference disapproved.

54. The *Native Opinion* (15), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—One of the results of the recent Railway Conference is a proposal to abolish the intermediate class on railway lines in the north—a proposal most certainly prejudicial to the convenience and comfort of middle-class passengers who cannot afford to pay a higher rate of fare. We hope that the threatened abolition will not only not be carried out, but that, on the contrary, that class will be introduced on all other railways. We hope that the new Viceroy will have leisure to veto any railway reform that may tend to diminish the convenience and comfort of third class passengers. The proprietorship of railways is being gradually transferred to Government, and the latter should leave no ground to the people to say that in this matter the moral of the fable of the frogs and their king was all the more evident.

PART V.—*Native States.*

Alleged misbehaviour of a Native Prince and a warning to him.

55. The *Shri Shiváji* (66) of Poona, in its issue of the 14th December, says:—Of late many complaints have reached us against a big Native Prince. He takes great pleasure in ill-treating his attendants and rejoicing over their distress. It is said that it is customary with him to whip his servants and to make them stand on the points of bayonets for hours together and to rejoice while they are crying in agony. Some of his servants left him in disgust, but the Prince sent his men in pursuit of them, who ill-treated them even in British territory. It is said that these men are about to be prosecuted. The Prince has even in British territory tried to imprison some of his servants and has threatened them with sound beating, but some of their relatives and friends protected them with some legal assistance. The Prince has not yet come to his senses. We have written this as a warning to him, but if he does not improve his conduct in time, he will have to repent, for several persons are ready to expose him.

His Highness the Mahárája Holkar charged with the perpetration of some unlawful things in British territory.

56. The *Poona Vaibhav* (54), in its issue of the 16th December, says that His Highness the Mahárája Holkar or his officers unnecessarily kept some people in wrongful confinement, made some others stand in pits at the point of the bayonet, searched the houses of others by ousting out their wives and children, belaboured some with sticks and did many such unlawful things in British territory as alleged in the *Shiváji* newspaper, and requests the Mahárája to amicably settle the matters in such a way that no blame may attach to the people of Poona.

Political Agents in Native States, the necessity for having appeals against their decisions heard by trained judicial officers, and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter.

57. In writing about the petition to Government of Náráyan Báwa of Varos in Sávantvádi, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 16th December, writes:—The Bombay Government at present is so well constituted on its judicial and political side that it will without doubt look into the allegations of the petition and dispose of the case on its true merits even in spite of the charge of sedition, though it seems to assort ill with the perfectly open conduct of the accused on all occasions. There is one question of public importance which this case serves to raise. Up to within the last

decade the conduct of affairs of all Native States, large and small, was subject to the direct control of Government; but when the third Divisional Commissionership, temporarily created during the famine of 1876-78, was made permanent in the following year, the smaller States were made subordinate, like British districts, to the Commissioners. One object was to reduce the work of the Bombay Secretariat. We do not know how far this object has been gained; but the arrangement has made possible allegations known as the Bhor and Akalkot cases before the Crawford Commission. This is, however, by the way. The question we wish considered has relation to the *judicial* administration of the States on which its bearing is evident. The Divisional Commissioners are executive officers without judicial training or experience in dealing with and sifting the truth from amidst conflicting evidence, or judicial habits of mind which the Judges only as a rule possess. They are not, therefore, qualified to supervise the administration of justice, and yet this is what they are required by the present arrangement to do as regards the Native States under their charge. In the case under notice, Náráyan Báwa appealed against the judgment of the Political Superintendent of Sávantvádi to the Commissioner, S.D. The latter officer begins his decision with the remark that "there are many points connected with this case which are not perhaps as clear as they should be, and I cannot help saying that the great delay that occurred between the dates of the alleged offences and the commencement of proceedings by the authorities tends in some measure to weaken the case for the prosecution"; and he concludes with confirming the conviction and sentence in their entirety! Surely, if the evidence justified the conclusion, the opening remark was not called for, and if that remark was well-based, a change in the sentence at least was demanded by justice. Yet the fact seems to be that the Commissioner is not so inconsistent with himself as guided by a mistaken notion of the duty required of him as an appellate judge; for he lays down (the italics in the extract are ours): "In my opinion *a Court of Appeal*, being fully aware, as it must be, that officers who actually hear the witnesses in a case before them are far better able to judge of the evidence given than any one who merely peruses the record, *is not warranted in upsetting a conviction unless it is convinced that the evidence altogether fails to establish the charge.*" This is reversing the sound maxim of law, which is that a charge *ought to be established completely without any reasonable doubt in the mind of the superior Judge*, and that the benefit of such doubt ought to be given to the accused and not to the prosecutor. From the *dictum* of the Commissioner, S. D., just quoted, one of these three conclusions must follow, viz., either justice must miscarry, except by chance, the Court of first instance must be presided over by noodles, or the safeguard of an appeal is a needless redundancy, if not a mockery. We say this without reference to the merits of the present case, in which the Commissioner says he is satisfied with the evidence for the prosecution, and which we have not discussed. The blame attaches not to the Commissioner, but to the arrangement which throws upon him a duty for which he is not trained. We beg to invite the attention of the Honourable Sir Raymond West to the anomaly, and respectfully ask whether it is not time to make some change which would entrust the supervision of the administration of justice in Native States—which, from many causes, is losing its old simplicity and is getting more complicated and technical—to a judicial officer strictly so called. It is believed that the late lamented Sir M. Melvill seriously contemplated some such reform, and we may fairly expect it from the judicial knowledge and experience of his eminent successor. We submit that the subjects of Native States have as much claim to sound administration of justice as those of our own districts to the extent that it is brought under the control of the British Government.

The Bombay Government praised for its intention to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Political Department and the Native States in Káthiáwár.

58. The *Rájyabhakt* (128) of the 18th December hears from a reliable source that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay intends to enquire into the complaints made by it about the Political Department and the Native Princes in Káthiáwár and the hardships suffered by the people in that province after the termination of the Crawford case, approves of the persons who, it hears, are to be deputed to make the enquiry and of the intention of

His Excellency Lord Reay to visit Káthiáwár in order to see the real state of things there, praises the Government for its love of justice, and remarks that the Bombay public supports His Excellency Lord Dufferin in the confidence reposed by him in the Bombay Government and that the endeavours made by His Excellency Lord Reay to give satisfaction to the people and to redress their grievances will add to his honour.

Mr. Lely's administration of the Porbandar State found fault with.

59. The same newspaper writes:—Government commit a mistake in allowing Mr. Lely, the Joint Administrator, to act as he pleases in Porbandar. He has not up to this time introduced reforms worth speaking of, but has on the contrary done harm. He has done injury to the town by the demolition of the fort. We now hear that he intends to impose new taxes on the people, who are already heavily taxed. He has not been able to do away with the detestable tax on marriages. The people are alarmed at his order directing the use of stamped paper for any representation they may have to make to him. He has done an act more tyrannical than the above by ordering that all new houses should be built of white stone. The poor men, whose houses fell down during the recent storm, are, therefore, unable to build them anew. He is carrying out several useless works at the expense of the State and we fear that it will suffer. We think it necessary that he should be prevented from behaving arbitrarily. Government did injustice to the Rána of Porbandar in order to secure the happiness of his subjects, but when their own officer harasses them, what opinion would they form of Government? Mr. Lely ought to look to the comfort of the people and ought not to act according to his own views of things. It is necessary that Government should enquire into the complaint.

His Highness the Thákor of Wadhwán and the dispute between him and the local Mahájan.

60. In a contributed article the same newspaper refers to the dispute between His Highness the Thákor of Wadhwán and the Wadhwán Mahájan (trading community), complains of the Thákor being supported by European Government officers, and says that Colonel Phillips, First Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, beat the petitioners numbering about one thousand with a stick and drove them away when they went to the Political Agent's camp at Wadhwán to petition him in the matter. The State has, observes the writer, incurred a debt of one lákh of rupees, though the State treasury held nearly three lákhs of rupees at the time of the death of Thákor Dájiráj. The State does not pay its creditors. If Government were to appoint Messrs. Lee-Warner and Naylor to examine the State accounts and to allow the writer to be present at the time, it would be found that thousands of rupees had been spent on Europeans. If the Native Princes in Káthiáwár do not spend large sums of money for the gratification of Europeans, the latter do injustice to them. Justice disappears before bribery, and owing to the impure conduct of Political Agents mismanagement prevails. Though Government pretend to make an enquiry, they in fact evade it.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
31st December 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 22nd December 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Coasting steamers: Decision arrived at by the Marine Court of inquiry with reference to the loss of the coasting steamer *Vaitarna*:
    The *Akhbáre Sodágar* 14
    The *Rást Goftár* 14
Corruption of Government servants: Corrupt European officers in India and the duty of Government 8
Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act: Contemplated extension of the — to the Ratnágiri District shown to be imprudent and impolitic ... 14
Home Rule for Ireland: Agitation of Irish affairs in India and — ... 7
Indian Administration Act of 1858: The — needs several changes ... 8
Indian National Congress:
    An anti-Congress meeting of the Mahomedans at Akola and an anonymous and objectionable Maráthi pamphlet 14
    Comments on His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin's speech about the — 13
    The — and the interest evinced in it by the peasants in the Sátára District 13
Indian reformers: The — and their defects 12
Judicial matters:
    Administration of justice by law-courts in Hyderabad, Sind ... 17
    Mr. M. H. Hakim recommended for appointment as a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay 17
    The Bombay Government requested to attend to complaints against Mr. Gopálshankar Venishankar, Magistrate, Kapadvanj ... 17
Land revenue: Revision survey settlement report of the Khálápur division of the Thána District and remarks thereon... 18
Police:
    A complaint against the Bombay — 18
    Alleged increase of crime in Bombay 18
    More policemen wanted in Anklesvar and Hánsot, district Broach ... 18
Political agitations: Starting of a National Fund in Bombay for the purpose of — on behalf of India in England and in this country ... 7
Public honours: Bestowal of titles for agricultural improvements approved 12
Public subscriptions: Comments on the circular recently issued by the Government of India prohibiting Government servants from raising money for political objects 12
Public utterances:
    Comments on the remark of Lord Salisbury with reference to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and advice to educated Natives in the matter 5
    Mr. Gladstone praised for censuring Lord Salisbury for applying an offensive epithet to the people of India 7
    Lord Salisbury's remark about Mr. Dádábhái Navroji commented upon:
        The *Arunodaya* 6
        The *Mahrátta* 7
        The *Pársi Punch* 6
Public obscenities: Necessity for prohibiting the use of indecent language in public 18
Public Service: Suspension of Mr. Jamiatrám, a supervisor in the Public Works Department, Hyderabad 18
Shrievalty of Bombay:
    Appointment of Mr. J. U. Yájnik to the — approved and Government requested to nominate him to the Bombay Legislative Council:
        The *Indu Prakásh* 15
        The *Phœnix* 15
    Ditto and Dr. Blaney, the retiring Sheriff, recommended for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council 15
    The — and the honorarium attached to it 16

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Suspension of, and proceedings against, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S.:
  Hanmantrao alleged to have made a confession about the corruption of Mr. Crawford before a high official at Poona ... 16
  Mr. Pendse and his conduct with regard to persons who have given bribe to Mr. Crawford 16
  The action of the Bombay High Court Judges in regard to the Mámlatdárs concerned in the Crawford case and the Bombay Government 16
Viceroy of India:
  Bestowal of the freedom of the City of London on His Excellency Lord Dufferin,—, for his Indian services disapproved ... 11
  Comparison between the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Dufferin and that of Lord Ripon:
    The *Dnyánodayá* 10
    The *Gujaráti* 11
    The *Indu Prakásh* 10
    The *Native Opinion* 9
  Departure of His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin,— ... 11
  His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, the new —, praised for a considerate act of his 12

Part II.—*Legislation*—

Factory legislation for India: Efforts made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to get the British Factory Acts applied to Indian cotton mills disapproved 19

Part III.—*Education*—

Broach High School: Rumoured abolition of the — 20
Bombay University: Several Gujaráti gentlemen recommended for appointment as Fellows of the — 21
Educational expenditure: His Excellency Lord Lansdowne requested to stop retrenchment in the — 19
Educational policy of the Bombay Government: Condemnation of the —
    The *Akhbáre Sodágar* 19
    The *Shri Shiváji* 19
    The *Vengurla Vritt* 20
Elphinstone College, Bombay: Accommodation for the resident students of the— 21
Gujarát College: Resignation of Mr. J. A. Dalál, Principal of the — ... 21
Hyderabad High School: The — and the advanced political opinions held by some of its students 21
School-fees:
  Increase in the Elphinstone High School and the Deccan College fees 20
  State of education in Sind and the increase in the — in the Hyderabad High School 20

Part IV.—*Railways*—

Intermediate classes: Abolition of — suggested by the Railway Conference disapproved 22

Part V.—*Native States*—

Indore:
  Alleged misbehaviour of a Native Prince and a warning to him... 22
  His Highness the Mahárája Holkar of — charged with the perpetration of some unlawful things in British territory... ... 22
Native States:
  Political Agents in —, necessity for having appeals against their decisions heard by trained judicial officers, and a request to the Bombay Government in the matter 22
  The Bombay Government praised for its intention to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Political Department and the — in Káthiáwár 23
Porbandar: Mr. Lely's administration of the — State found fault with ... 24
Wadhwán: His Highness the Thákor of — and the dispute between him and the local Mahájan 24

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND DECEMBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do.	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár	Do.	Do.	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Monthly	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi	Akola	Weekly	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur	Do.	150

Alleged corruption of some officers in Berár.

A correspondent of the *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—A Tahsildár had reported tampering with treasury accounts, which pointed out dishonesty, if not defalcation, on the part of his subordinate, but instead of the discovery being acknowledged, the Tahsildár merited only the abuses and displeasure of the Deputy Commissioner. Lately, I hear, an officer was openly accused of exacting charity, if not bribes, from some poor people, who could carry on their trade only upon securing the favour of the officer. He has nevertheless earned promotion and a high post. Are not these and like instances sufficient precepts for youths to unlearn their moral lessons? I do not understand why Mr. Howell should so much care for the moral training of boys in schools when he cannot stop them being immoral after they have left them and entered the service. I think that success of a single immoral man can do more harm to society than the good which may be done by extolling honesty and moral excellence. Remember that a single drop darkens the whole paper. It is our bounden duty to see that immorality does not succeed, lest people may catch it.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
31st December 1888.

CON 1209

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 52 of 1888.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 29th December 1888.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Phœnix	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	...
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Poona	Quarterly	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly	250
6	„ Workman and Economist	Bombay	Weekly	300
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
7	The Bodh Sudhákar	Sátára	Weekly	275
8	„ Din Bandhu	Bombay	Do.	1,550
9	„ Din Mitrá	Poona	Monthly	...
10	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Do.	Weekly	1,200
11	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
12	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Daily	500
13	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
14	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
15	„ Native Opinion	Bombay	Do.	600
16	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
17	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
18	„ Sudhárak	Poona	Do.	...
19	„ Telagu Mitrá	Bombay	Do.	700
20	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
	MARÁTHI.			
21	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
22	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
23	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
24	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
25	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
26	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
27	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
28	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
29	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Holkar Sarkár Gazette	Indore	Do.	...
37	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
40	„ Karnátak Mitrá	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
42	„ Katáksh	Poona	Do.	...
43	„ Kesari	Do.	Do.	4,400
44	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
45	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
46	„ Maháráshtrá Kokil	Sátára	Monthly	...
47	„ Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Do.	Weekly	250
48	„ Maháráshtrá Vritt	Do.	Do.	...

CON 1220—1

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
49	The Manovihár	Sholápur	Weekly	...
50	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
51	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
52	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
53	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
54	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
55	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
56	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
57	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
58	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
59	„ Rághava Bhushana	Yeola	Weekly	...
60	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Do.	225
61	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
62	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Weekly	200
63	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
64	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
65	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
66	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
67	„ Shri Shiváji	Poona	Do.	200
68	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
69	„ Sudhákar	Pen	Do.	...
70	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
71	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
72	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
73	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
74	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
75	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Do.	200
76	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
77	„ Vrittadhára	Dhár	Weekly	...
78	„ Vrittamála	Sátára	Do.	...
79	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Do.	325
80	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
81	„ Vyápárottejak	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
82	The Din Mani	Broach	Weekly	300
83	„ Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Do.	264
84	„ Gujarát Darpan	Surat	Bi-weekly	...
85	„ Gujarát Gazette	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
86	„ Gujaráti	Bombay	Do.	1,536
87	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
88	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
89	„ Káthiáwádi	Wadhwán	Do.	...
90	„ Káthiáwár Times	Rájkot	Bi-weekly	...
91	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Weekly	1,786
92	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
93	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
94	The Ahmedabad Times	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
95	„ Akhbáre Khambáyat	Cambay	Do.	...
96	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
97	„ Anonymous	Broach	Weekly	500
98	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Bombay	Monthly	394
99	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
100	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
101	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
102	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
103	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
104	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
105	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
106	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
107	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
108	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
109	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
110	„ Duniyádád	Nadiád	Weekly	...
111	„ Fursad	Bombay	Monthly	350
112	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly	550
113	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
114	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
115	„ Hindusthán	Ahmedabad	Weekly	...
116	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
117	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
118	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
119	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,431
120	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly	1,500
121	„ Kelavni	Baroda	Monthly	...
122	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Weekly	...
123	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
124	„ Manaranjak	Surat	Do.	...
125	„ Nityánand	Do.	Do.	750

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
126	The Nure Elam	Bombay	Monthly	400
127	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
128	„ Pakhvádyáni Majáh	Bombay	Fortnightly	...
129	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Weekly	225
130	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490
131	„ Praja Mitră	Surat	Do.	950
132	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Do.	...
133	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár	Godhra	Do.	100
134	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
135	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
136	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
137	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
138	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
139	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
140	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
141	„ Stri Sadbodh Ratnă	Do.	Do.	...
142	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
143	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
144	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
145	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
146	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
147	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
148	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
149	„ Zalawadi	Wadhwan	Do.	...
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
150	The Kannadă Suvarte	Bombay	Weekly	920
	KA'NARESE.			
151	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
152	„ Havyak Subodh	Bombay	Do.	100
153	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	310
154	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Do.	300
155	„ Satyă Vritt	Do.	Do.	...
	ANGLO-SANSKRIT.			
156	The Girvánă Tarangini	Dhárwár	Fortnightly	...
	HINDI.			
157	The Bhárată Bhráta	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
158	„ Bráhma Patrika	Poona	Do.	400
159	„ Ratnaprakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
160	„ Sugrihini	Do.	Monthly	...
	URDU.			
161	The Akhbáre Ratan Prakásh Ratlám	Ratlám	Weekly	...
162	„ Charkhári Akhbár	Rewáh	Fortnightly	...
163	„ Dhár State Gazette	Dhár	Weekly	...
164	„ Eh-ti-shamul Akhbár Jhowra	Jhowra	Do.	...
165	„ Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	350
	PERSIAN.			
166	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
167	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
168	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
169	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
170	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Monthly	...
	SINDI.			
171	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi	Karáchi	Weekly	360
172	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
173	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Indian art industries and causes of their ruin.

1. The *Arunodayă* (21), in its issue of the 23rd December, refers to the letter from Sir George Birdwood, author of the "Industrial Arts of India," to Mr. Evans Bell, in which he has expressed his views about the present condition of Indian art industries, and remarks:—The letter is such as every Indian ought to study. Everyone except an obstinate man will admit that the best art industries once existed in India. But when we consider the injury done to them since India, through her good fortune if you like to say so, went under a foreign rule, it seems that the disadvantages accruing from the foreign rule outweigh the advantages derived from it. The present system of education, says Sir George Birdwood, is the cause of the ruin of Native art industries, but the chief cause of it is the treatment accorded to us by our rulers being similar to that accorded to step-children. The selfish and mean order of Government abolishing the duty on (cotton) goods imported into India while it is levied on articles exported from it has discouraged Native art industries. Native newspapers have long been complaining against the present system of education in India, but no reform has yet been effected in it. The education that is at present imparted to our boys does not inspire their minds with love for their own country, but teaches them that Shiváji was a thief, a plunderer, and a rascal, that the present rule is the best, that the ancient rulers of India had no administrative talent in them, and that everything good is found under the present rule. The present educational system should be reformed after the manner suggested by Sir George Birdwood. But we should not expect such a reform at the hands of foreign rulers.

Mr. Gladstone's Limehouse speech applauded.

2. The *Gujaráti* (86), in its issue of the 23rd December, expresses satisfaction with the speech made by Mr. Gladstone at Limehouse in which he censured Lord Salisbury for calling Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a black man, sympathized with the Indian National Congress movement and praised the natives of India for their loyalty, and says that Mr. Gladstone has by this speech done a great service to India and inspired her people with the hope that when he will come again into power he will not fail to do justice to them. He has, observes the paper, made Lord Dufferin understand that he does not approve of his speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta. Those who are favourably inclined towards the Congress will be greatly delighted with Mr. Gladstone's speech, for they now clearly see that they will not be deprived of the privileges of an independent public press and liberty of speech at public meetings, which they at present enjoy, as long as Mr. Gladstone is alive. The Congress has now acquired so much publicity in England that it is likely that the people of India will be granted in a short time some rights asked for by it. All this is undoubtedly due to the inimical feelings entertained towards India by Lord Salisbury, Lord Dufferin, Sir Auckland Colvin and Messrs. Maclean and Co. [Several other papers also write approvingly of Mr. Gladstone's speech in question and praise him.]

Approval of the censure passed by Mr. Gladstone on Lord Salisbury for calling Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a "black man" and remarks in connection therewith.

3. The *Arunodayă* (21), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—Mr. Gladstone is right in censuring Lord Salisbury for calling Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a "black man." The people of India are neither foolish nor asleep, but are fully alive to their treatment by others. The natives of India are undoubtedly aware of the fact that being dependent they have to put up with overbearing and insulting utterances of men like Lord Salisbury. Although arrogant people like Mr. Maclean and Lord Salisbury do not allow us to have a hand in the administration of our country, we are not very sorry on that account, for we can console ourselves by saying that their actions are actuated by a desire to fill their bellies. But we are very sorry at the disrespect done to 25 krors of the population of India and to a person who would have occupied the same position as that of Lord Salisbury if the relations between England and India had been the reverse of what they are. The people of India

are not likely to soon forget this insult. Mr. Gladstone was quite right when he said that they are very loyal, and it is because of their loyalty that they have quietly put up with the disrespect shown to them by Lord Salisbury and others. But it is very mean that people like Lord Salisbury should take advantage of the people's forbearance. The people of India have not yet lost their patience, but it is not good to put it to trial. Men like Lord Salisbury cannot be ignorant of the result which will follow if the people of India lose their temper, which we heartily wish should not be for at least a few years to come. If, however, unfortunately anything of the kind turns up, the result will be something disastrous. We hope that Lord Salisbury will still retract his words and pacify the minds of the Natives.

Remarks in connection with the epithet applied by Lord Salisbury to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji.

4. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 19th December, writes:—Lord Salisbury's offensive language in respect of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji has been condemned by the entire press here and by the Liberal press in England. Some writers propose that the noble Lord should be disgraced throughout the whole civilized world as this is not the first time that he has offended the Natives, and that his utterances in 1883 should be dragged out to prove that he has no manners. Others accuse him of observing an execrable distinction which has been abolished by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in her memorable Proclamation of 1858. Amid this display of bitter feelings, the incidents of party-warfare in years long gone by, recited by the *Bombay Gazette*, afford pleasant reading. It is true that His Lordship's utterances would not have been noticed if they had been used with regard to an English candidate, nor would such language have excited indignation if it had come from the Conservative opponent of Mr. Dádábhái, for then it would have been considered in the light of a personal question between the two combatants. But in Lord Salisbury it is unpardonable. Out of evil, however, cometh good, and if Lord Salisbury's incautious words have damaged the cause of his candidate, we have every reason to rejoice. At any rate, as a straw shows which way the wind blows, so this speech may be taken to be an index of the desperate position of the Conservative candidate whom Lord Salisbury can find no better method of supporting. The dinner at which the National Liberal Club proposes to entertain Mr. Dádábhái as a mark of its sympathy will not only prove that Englishmen have no prejudice against the colour of the skin, but will also greatly help the cause which Lord Salisbury has unconsciously forwarded.

Memorial of the Madrás Chamber of Commerce to the Supreme Government praying for certain reforms in the Indian administration approved.

5. The *Jáme Jamshed* (116), in its issue of the 27th December, says:—India is sincerely grateful to the Madras Chamber of Commerce for the memorial recently submitted by it to the Supreme Government praying for certain reforms in the Indian administration. The memorial prays that the Home charges should be curtailed, that the representative element should be introduced into the Legislative Councils of the country, that the Indian budget should be submitted for discussion to the Viceregal Legislative Council, and that the import duty on Europe cotton goods should be re-imposed. There can be no question that these prayers are just and appropriate, and yet when the same prayers were made by the Indian National Congress some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers condemned the Congress as disloyal! If the memorial of the Madras Chamber had reached Lord Dufferin before the day of St. Andrew's Dinner, the Congress would have escaped the unjustifiable attack made on its intentions and aims by His Lordship on the occasion.

Approval of the conduct of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in privately interviewing leading Native gentlemen in Bombay.

6. The *Phœnix* (3), in its issue of the 19th December, writes:—It is pleasing to learn that His Excellency Lord Lansdowne made good use of his brief stay in Bombay. He invited several leading Native gentlemen of Bombay to private interviews. Messrs. Mehta, Telang, Badrudin Tyabji, Sayáni, Yájnik and M. G. Ránade had each the honour and privilege of a separate private conversation with the Marquis of Lansdowne. Such interviews cannot but be

productive of good. The new Viceroy is evidently anxious to learn Native opinion at first hand, and he could not have done better than sound representative gentlemen personally. If His Excellency Lord Lansdowne always try to acquaint himself with Native opinion in this way, without relying too much upon the officials surrounding him, we think that much of that misconception that exists between the rulers and the ruled will disappear. We are indebted, we believe, to His Excellency Lord Reay for bringing about these interviews.

Gratefulness to Lord Dufferin for his speech on the Indian National Congress delivered at Calcutta.

7. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (12), in its issue of the 23rd December, writes:—In the programme of reforms advocated by the Indian National Congress the reform of our Legislative Councils deservedly occupies the foremost place; and in respect of it we now learn that Lord Dufferin has sent up proposals to the Home Government. We are inclined to think that the Congress party ought to feel grateful to His Lordship for the substantial service he has rendered to the advancement of the national cause, and ought not to allow itself to be irritated by some adverse remarks here and there in His Lordship's recent Calcutta speech,—remarks which, we should think, were directed against the manner of doing particular things and *not* against the particular things themselves. There is also another reason why we should feel grateful to His Lordship for the notice he was pleased to take of the Congress party and its aspirations. The Viceroy's notice of the movement is the best advertisement that it can ever have hoped to secure, because the obvious result of such a prominent notice of the movement by His Lordship must certainly be to direct the eyes, not only of the whole of India, but of the Home authorities, the British Parliament and the British nation, towards the proceedings of this year's National Congress.

British rule over India and the Indian National Congress.

8. The *Dnyán Ságar* (30), in its issue of the 24th December, says:—If Englishmen desire that their rule over India should be permanent, they should try to keep the Hindus contented. If in disregard of this they will stop the Indian National Congress, the Hindus will be very m[redacted]ssatisfied, and they will then find it very difficult to administer the country.

The Indian National Congress and the enthusiasm displayed in the mofussil on the occasion of the departure of the selected delegates for Allahabad.

9. The *Gujaráti* (86), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—It appears that the Indian National Congress movement and its aims and objects are well-known in the Deccan, Gujarát, Káthiáwár and other places. In the districts so much enthusiasm is shown for it that its like is scarcely met with in large presidency towns. Every district has selected its delegates to the Congress, who have started for Allahabad. We have in this week received letters from several towns giving particulars of the enthusiasm displayed by the people on the departure of their delegates to the Congress. In some places processions were formed in their honour, and they were taken to the railway station to the accompaniment of music, banners and the letting off of crackers. [In a news-letter from Anklesvar, the *Anonymous* (97) of the 23rd December states that a gathering was held at that town in the *bungalow* of Mr. Vithaldás Desái on the occasion of the departure of its delegate, Ráo Sáheb Keshavrám Káshirám, Government Pleader and Chairman of the local municipality, for Allahabad, that he was taken in a procession from the *bungalow* to the railway station with a native band playing in front, that flowers were presented to him by the leading citizens, and that the train started amidst cries of success for the Congress and the sound of music.]

The advanced classes of Natives and their attitude towards the Shudras or the cultivators in educational and other matters.

10. The *Din Bandhu* (8), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—The Government wishes to educate its subjects and thereby to strengthen itself, and it has accordingly taken steps in that direction for some years past and some people have by their education been enlightened as to what they should do. But these educated people look to their own interests and the object of the Government is not gained to the extent it desires. This is very painful to some Europeans and Natives. The few people who have been educated are making light of the authority of Government and exerting themselves for their own aggrandisement, and this is naturally a source of uneasiness to Government

authorities. The Government wishes for the prosperity of the country and therefore it is that it has set about educating the people. But the subject-people do not get that education. The cultivators, upon whom mainly depends the elevation of the country, are still groping in the dark as a class. They have no taste for education and it is to create it that their so-called educated countrymen and the European officers of Government must use every possible means in their power. They do not, however, do so, but, on the contrary, try to keep them as far from education as possible. The Government authorities have appointed teachers and their superintendents from out of these men, who consider farmers to be beasts or their slaves and it is hopeless that these men will bring about the spread of education amongst them. We have been proclaiming to Government for the last twelve years continuously that the cultivating class can never get education from those men who are proud of their superior caste and we have no hesitation in saying that our outcry has not reached the ears of Government. If the door through which it is to reach the ears of Government, the Reporter on the Native Press, is guarded by a member of the class above referred to, there is no hoping that the cultivators will be educated and that thereby the country will attain to prosperity. Are not then the officers of our strong and impartial Government to blame in the matter? While the peasantry, so necessary for the prosperity of the country, is steeped in ignorance, the *Pándharpeshas* or the white-costumed classes, who feed fat upon the labour of others and who depend upon the agriculturists for their feed and protection, have become reckless by reason of their education and are hindering Government by establishing institutions like the Indian National Congress. On account of the loquacity of this handful of men the Government has begun to withdraw from the spread of education by thinking of closing its high schools at different places under some excuse or other and by ordering an increase in the school and college fees. Is not the talkativeness of our wiseacres the cause of all this? To show their displeasure the officers of Government are boring holes in the ears of our people. Bear this in mind and take a lesson therefrom and make exertions for the elevation of your countrymen. Be aloof from political agitation. Give the farmers the rights which they want and then beg of Government. Remove the prejudice that a Bráhman is polluted by the touch of a Shudra, but not by that of a beast or bird. The cultivators have the same desire as yourselves for high posts and education and its fulfilment is in your hands. Bring it about first and then busy yourselves with plans for obtaining privileges from Government by holding National Congresses. In every branch of the Government service and in Railway and other departments the majority of officers is from the white-costumed classes. And cultivators, if fortunately there be any of them qualified enough, get no entrance and are nowhere. Is not this partiality? Do away with it first and then claim your privileges from Government. It is contrary to justice that impartiality should make its way where there is partiality. First therefore adore your goddess of justice and then turn to others.

The Native newspapers and Government.

11. While writing about the Native newspapers and Government, the *Pratod* (57), in its issue of the 24th December, expresses its approval of the proposal of the Bengal Native press that the sections of the Indian Penal Code about defamation should not be applicable to newspapers, as in the interests of the public they have often to write about matters which they cannot legally prove in courts of justice, and suggests that in order to secure fit journalists to represent public opinion and to criticise the measures of public officers Government should, at the time of giving permission to start papers, satisfy themselves by enquiries about the *status* and qualifications of the intending journalists and take similar other measures with a view that the press may remain in the hands of educated men alone who will not abuse their liberty of writing.

Government resolution on the police administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887 commented upon.

12. In noticing the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the annual reports on the state of crime and working of the police in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887, the *Bombay Samáchár* (100), in its issue of the 25th December, says:—The district police, being weak in the detection of crime and sometimes given to treating poor persons harshly, does not command the

good opinion of the public. Last year's defective police administration has justly called forth condemnation on material points in the Government resolution. Government ought not to stop here, but should insist upon its officers removing the several defects pointed out by it, and should see that improvement in this direction is satisfactorily carried out.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Candy to the Bombay High Court bench.

13. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 24th December, writes :— The Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, one of the most popular Judges of the High Court, having taken a year's furlough, the Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. E. T. Candy, District Judge of Poona, to act for him. The selection is excellent and will, we have no doubt, command general approval, because Mr. Candy is regarded by the legal profession as one of the ablest, most painstaking and conscientious judicial officers of this presidency. Wherever he has served as a Judge, he has distinguished himself not only by his industry and legal acumen, but also by a strong desire to maintain a high standard of judicial uprightness in the administration of justice. His decisions are marked by a clear and incisive style and terse reasoning, and have often been highly spoken of both by the bench and the bar of the Bombay High Court on its appellate side. He will, we are sure, prove a very valuable acquisition to the High Court bench, and we congratulate so worthy an officer on the lift he has deservedly obtained.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd December, writes :— In Mr. Candy we have a worthy successor to Mr. Justice Birdwood. Both belong to families that have taken root in the soil of India and have spread their branches thereon. They are both alike by training, if not by temperament, and both are actuated by the same love of justice and fairplay. Last year Mr. Candy narrowly missed coming to our High Court. He is therefore the more welcome this time.

15. The *Phœnix* (3) of Karáchi, in its issue of the 19th December, writes :— The vacancy in the High Court of Bombay, caused by Mr. Justice Birdwood's departure on leave to England, has been filled by the nomination of Mr. Candy as his successor. The friends of Mr. Crawford might think that Mr. Candy's promotion is due to his finding Mr. Hanmantráo guilty. It is well-known, however, that promotion to a High Court Judgeship is regulated not by seniority, but by ability. Mr. Candy was once the Judge of the Sadar Court here, and is known for giving his whole time and attention to his duties. Mr. Justice Parsons also, a short time ago, stepped over his seniors, because perhaps, besides being conspicuous by his learning, he combined in himself the double qualification of a Civilian and a Barrister-at-law. Looking to seniority, Mr. S. N. Tágore was the proper postulant, and it would have been peculiarly graceful if there had been two Native Judges on the High Court bench. Mr. Badrudin Tyabji's name was also once mentioned in connection with a High Court Judgeship, but we suppose there is already a full complement of Barristers-at-law on the bench. We, however, looked upon Mr. Macpherson as likely to be promoted to the High Court, for he is the oldest Civilian in the Judicial Department and has been the permanent Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind, and the Sadar Court Judgeship has been always considered as a stepping stone to a High Court Judgeship. We believe that Mr. Macpherson was once offered and that he declined a seat on the High Court bench. If that be so, no blame can attach to Government, though the public would be curious to know his reasons for refusing a post which is so much coveted by the judicial service. Mr. Macpherson is perhaps very modest ; but if he has been passed over, what can be the reason of it ?

Alleged disregard of the claims of Mr. Tágore in appointing Mr. Candy as an Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court.

16. The *Kalpataru* (39), in its issue of the 23rd December, refers to the appointment of Mr. Candy as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, says that it is very much surprised to see the claims of Mr. Tágore, District Judge of Sholápur-Bijápur, a highly spoken of District Judge, overlooked for the third time and that it does not believe that His Excellency Lord Reay, who is very popular and impartial, and the Bombay High Court, which is called the Supreme Court of Justice, make so much distinction between black and white men as to set aside

the claims of Mr. Tágore, and hopes that on a reconsideration of the matter his claims will be duly recognised.

Approval of the action of the Bombay Government in abandoning the idea of appointing Honorary Magistrates in Bombay.

17. The *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 24th December, writes:—We are very glad to learn that after all the Government of Bombay, acting on the advice of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, have abandoned the idea of appointing Honorary Magistrates in this city. From the beginning we strongly opposed the proposal, because we knew that it would not work well, and we felt that the time had not come for transferring judicial work to unpaid men, wanting in the requisite amount of legal training. Certain writers, who would like to see concessions made to our people whether they deserved them or not, have tried to make out that the system of Honorary Magistrates has succeeded in Poona, but, as we have often had occasion to point out, the experiment has not succeeded in Poona. It is a great satisfaction to us to find that wiser counsels have prevailed so far as Bombay is concerned, and this city is rightly spared the embarrassments that would have been caused by the trial of criminal cases by unpaid Magistrates, selected for merits other than those required for their proper investigation.

Mr. Justice Scott's decision in a case of child-marriage among the Pársis approved.

18. In noticing the judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott in the suit brought by Peshotan Hormasji Dastur against his wife Meherbái for repudiation of his marriage with her, the *Bombay Samáchár* (100), in its issue of the 25th December, says:—The decision is in accordance with the law and custom, and commands the hearty approval of the Pársi community. Most Pársis disapprove and have ceased to follow the practice of infant-marriages, but the custom is still followed by many, and if Mr. Justice Scott's judgment had repudiated the marriage in dispute simply because it was an infant-marriage, the decision would have injuriously affected the rights of numerous Pársi families and encouraged several Pársi young men to come forward to repudiate their infant-marriages. Mr. Justice Scott's decision has avoided these disastrous results and restored peace to the Pársi mind. It is very inconvenient that the special court provided for the Pársis should not have jurisdiction for the trial of such a case as the above, that had to be tried on the civil side of the High Court, and it behoves the leaders of the Pársi community to ascertain the views of the people in regard to this and several other shortcomings of the Pársi Matrimonial and Divorce Act against which they have been complaining for some time past and to get the law duly altered. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (116) of the same date and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (96) of the 26th December express similar sentiments.]

The use of indecent language in the mofussil and a recommendation to the Bombay Government in connection with it.

19. The *Kesari* (43), in its issue of the 25th December, says that the use of obscene language in public streets and theatres is very prevalent in Poona and other places in the mofussil, and that therefore the changes in the Police Act which His Excellency the Governor has promised to get made in compliance with the memorial of some missionaries on the subject should be made applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency instead of confining them to the city of Bombay. The paper considers the police department as at present constituted to be unable, by reason of want of education in its constabulary, to distinguish between the decent and the indecent, and proposes that the work of exposing and bringing to account defaulters in this matter should be undertaken by associations to be formed for the preservation of public morality.

Fire in a pile of kerosine oil cases stored at Gunpowder Works Bandar at Mázgaon, Bombay.

20. In alluding to the recent fire amongst a pile of kerosine oil cases that were stored at the Gunpowder Works Bandar at Mázgaon, the *Bombay Samáchár* (100), in its issue of the 29th December, says:—As it was found impossible to put out the fire with water, and as there was no other convenient agency to do the work, it is indispensable that underground warehouses should be built apart from any buildings for storing kerosine cases in with a view to avoid damage being done to valuable property. It is to be hoped that the subject will receive the early attention of the authorities.

Rumours about oppression practised on accused persons by the police at Karád.

21. The *Chitragupta* (27) of Karád, in its issue of the 20th December, in its local columns, says that the rumours about the oppression practised by the local police on accused persons are very thick, and that if they be true it would be better for the police to take a warning from them.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

The Indian Railways Bill and want of privies in third-class carriages.

22. In alluding to the suggestion made by the Honourable Rája Durgácharan Lál that before referring the Indian Railways Bill to the Select Committee a provision should be made in it for retiring accommodation for third-class passengers, the *Bombay Samáchár* (100), in its issue of the 24th December, says:—The great inconvenience suffered by this class of passengers in the absence of privy accommodation has been frequently brought to the notice of the authorities, and the urgent necessity for removing the grievance has been pointed out by the vernacular press as well as other agencies, but it is to be regretted that the complaint has remained unattended to up to this day. The British Indian Association made a representation in the matter to the Railway Conference that recently met at Simla, and the public expected that the grievance would be at once effectually removed, but the matter was passed over by the Conference. The Honourable Rája Durgácharan has done well in directly laying before Government this complaint of the travelling public, and since Natives can realize to themselves the hardships of this grievance better than Europeans, it is to be hoped that Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit, who is on the Select Committee, will not neglect to press the point upon the notice of the Committee, but will have due provisions made for supplying retiring accommodation in third-class carriages. It is also to be hoped that memorials on the subject will be submitted to the Supreme Government by the people. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (116) of the same date and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (96) of the 25th December express similar sentiments.]

Disapproval of the proposal of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to extend the English Factory Act to India.

23. The *Arunodaya* (21), in its issue of the 23rd December, refers to the recent meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to protest against the so-called philanthropic proposal of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to extend the English Factory Act to India, and remarks that by making the Act applicable to India Lord Salisbury will place himself in the rank of Manchester labourers and that this step will make people think that there is nothing like real justice to India, that everything is intended to deceive the people, and that there is no difference between the present rulers and the Mahomedan Emperors who formerly invaded India with the object of plundering it.

Part III.—*Education.*

Comments on the policy of Government regarding public education in India.

24. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd December, writes:—The nobly conceived fabric of State education in British India seems destined to topple down before it has risen very much higher than the plinth, unless the policy now being adopted is reconsidered early. It was only in 1856 that the great education despatch of the Court of Directors, which was hailed as India's charter of intellectual freedom and basis of moral advancement, was issued, promulgating a well-considered and beneficent policy on the subject, the drift of which was that a small number was to be given a high European culture, and by means of their agency, and through the vernaculars, the ignorance of the masses was to be removed. Yet in little more than 30 years—just a generation later—what a spectacle we have to witness? The work done during the interval has not perhaps tended to fulfil expectations. One reason is that our educated classes are not so leisured as elsewhere. The economical and social condition of the masses also is another obstacle in the same direction. There was thus ample ground for instituting an inquiry into

the matter, and Lord Ripon, true to his statesmanly instinct, did institute one, and that an exhaustive one too. The result should have been re-arrangement and modification, but it threatens to be a *bouleversement* of the entire edifice of State education; for under the contemplated measures, high education may perhaps be maintained by private agencies though in a mangled form, but primary education, the means of enlightenment of the masses, must starve except it may be in the presidency towns. We may go into the details of this view hereafter. Our present business is with the justification for the new policy. And what is that? A deficiency in the finances. And what is the share of the State revenues which has heretofore been devoted to education? Why, not even one per cent., but just three-quarters of one, and even a portion of that is to be sacrificed to the financial exigencies of the State! Does this become a great and enlightened Government which boasts of discharging its duties to a fifth of the human race "in the eye of God and before the face of civilization," and which has an annual income of nearly 70 krors of rupees? Does this become a wise, civilized and stable Government like ours? Internal peace and external safety are cared for by the most selfish of rulers; ours have heretofore taken and been freely allowed just credit for their gift of education as the one boon which has cast a cover on many shortcomings; and yet it is this very gift which is to be withdrawn to save a trifle. Why, after this, retain the costly Director of Public Instruction and Educational Inspectors? One single officer to tabulate returns from subordinates of what would remain of 'Public Instruction' in the immediate future ought to suffice. When about three and twenty years ago the Educational Department under Mr. E. I. Howard was severely criticised in the public press, he was facetiously styled the Director of Public Destruction. Is the joke to turn out a grim reality in our own day? But we are digressing. Our concern is with the cause of the financial deficit to which this dire result is ascribed. Who, then, caused it? Not the Indian people, whose salt is taxed and whose education is to be crippled or starved to make it up. It is the conquest of Burma and the extension of the North-West Frontiers which are answerable for it. The policy of the former originated in the quarrel of the Burma Trading Company and was formed by the European merchants of Rangoon and the Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain; while the wisdom of stretching beyond our natural borders on the north-west is opposed to military and civil opinion of value. There would be sense in the forward policy and the international problem of Burma and Afghánistán were there no *Ultima Thule* on either side, but such is not the case. The same problem is mainly pushed over our natural borders by these strides which are dictated by British commercial and political enterprise, if not greed, and India is too poor and not justly liable to pay for the whole. A stronger and clearer case cannot exist for asking England to bear half the charges. If it were Ceylon or the Straits Settlement instead of India, and the former were acquired in the same way as the latter, and even at one time formed parts of it—the whole charges would, we fancy, be met by England. India surely can claim at least a half of them. Our Local Government and their subjects would then breathe a little freely; the ¾ per cent. grant to education might be left undisturbed, if it be not increased; medical relief reprieved from strangling; the new burden on the *rayats'* salt taken off; and many other public needs provided for from the legitimate source, the provincial revenues, thus legitimately conserved. Here is serious work for those who would speak on behalf of our voiceless millions.

Remarks on the reduction in the Educational Department and a suggestion to the Indian National Congress to protest against such a policy.

25. In writing about the Indian National Congress, the *Indu Prakásh* (13), in its issue of the 24th December, says:—The question of education, high or elementary, is assuming a most threatening aspect. The policy of retrenchment which Government has entered upon is making its unpleasant effects felt first upon education. Retrenchment of expenditure is itself a most desirable reform and one which we were among the first to welcome. But the scope for that reform was, in our opinion, to be sought in overgrown departments by abolishing superfluous offices and cutting off high-paid salaries, and by reorganization and amalgamation. The Educational Department is already too much starved, and to make any reductions in it means simple ruin to the people. Education

is like mother's milk, and cutting off its supply in the infant condition of our people cannot fail to be harmful in the highest degree. To make a proper provision for education is as beneficial to the Government as to the governed. The attempt to throw the burden of supplying education on the people's shoulders is the surest way of crippling it and eventually of cutting it off. It must therefore be resisted tooth and nail by all constitutional means, and the Indian National Congress is the best place for organizing a movement all over the country for agitating the question. In its details it is essentially a question of provincial administration, and it is in the provinces that the chief fight must be made. But the Congress might well consider the general educational policy of the Government of India and record its emphatic protest against the short-sighted parsimony which seems to find favour in those quarters. Education to our mind is a subject of more absorbing interest than even representative councils, and no time should be lost in giving an unequivocal expression to public opinion on it.

Remarks on the educational policy of the Government of Bombay.

26. The same newspaper writes:—While England with all her wealthy educational endowments and her wealthy people is thinking of providing free State education, what a contrast does the policy of our own Government present? Our people are notoriously poor. There are few endowments worth the name. The sum already devoted to education is admittedly small. And here is our paternal Government going to reduce even that small sum! The Government of India has declared that Government should withdraw from State education in favour of private effort as soon as practicable, and that local expenditure on roads, schools and hospitals should be curtailed in order to meet the deficits of the Government of India. How far this advice has been followed in other provinces we do not yet know. But our own Local Government has fixed upon the Educational Department as the first object of its solicitations in its endeavour to make good the demand of twenty lakhs of rupees made upon it by the Government of India. What was only vaguely feared some two years ago has now actually come to pass. Not only the Poona High School and the Ahmednagar High School, but all the high schools in the presidency are, we are grieved to see, more or less doomed. The Poona High School is now beyond rescue. The Government action in regard to it cannot be too severely condemned. The fees of the school paid its cost except a sum which is variously stated at Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 7,000 per annum. This sum, we are told, the Poona Municipality offered to make up. But the Government is not satisfied with that. It wants Rs. 15,000, that is, a sum which will not only pay the deficit on the High School, but will also pay the grants the Government pays at present to the New English School and the Native Institution in Poona! It is difficult to adequately characterize such action. The Ahmednagar High School has been transferred to the Native Education Society of the place on certain terms of payment which are by no means remarkable for generosity. In the case of all the other mofussil high schools the local municipalities have been invited to contribute some percentage of the cost. In the event of the municipalities being unable to pay, either the fees will be increased or the schools will be abolished. The mofussil municipalities are notoriously impecunious. There is already a complaint that some of them have allowed to fall into considerable arrears the salaries of teachers in primary schools. If this further burden be put upon them, the result may well be imagined. The inevitable outcome of this policy will be to seriously cripple high education throughout the presidency. If those who perceive the result conclude from it that Government consciously desires to check high education, there is, we apprehend, little reason to blame them. We ourselves do not believe that Government has any such conscious desire, but it could not take a surer means of carrying it out if it did entertain it. The Government of Bombay is, we understand, anxious to throw the responsibility of this retrenchment on the shoulders of the Government of India, but the Local Government can hardly escape the censure so long as it has not shown that all other scopes for retrenchment have failed. The Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, however meritorious it has been in other respects, will always be associated with the abolition of high schools in this presidency, and by that association His Lordship's administration will ever be handed down as an unpleasant memory.

27. The same paper, in its Maráthi columns, observes:—The British Government thinks that the natives of India have become clever and have begun to advise it because it has given them education, and that therefore it should now check the spread of education amongst them. Almost all sensible men are now convinced that the proposal to abolish the Government high schools, the withdrawal of Government support from the Fergusson College, Poona, the creation of a new School Final Examination qualifying for admission into Government service and the increase in school-fees are the offspring of this policy. This policy will give rise to feelings other than those of love between the people and the Government. We have been much benefited by the British rule and we are sure that if the same rule continues there will be greater benefits. It is education that has led us to think so of the British rule, and it is therefore suicidal for Government to withdraw from public instruction. Was there a single educated man among the followers of the notorious dacoit, Vásudev Balvant Phadke of Poona? If the educated people had disliked the British rule and considered it harmful, would not their actions and thoughts have taken a different turn? It is certain that we shall not stop where we are at present, but will advance in spite of all attempts to the contrary. Sooner or later, and with ease or with difficulty, we shall reach our destination. This is as certain as the succession of day and night. We therefore suggest to Government the advisability of following the path sanctioned by all Shástras, viz., that of doing good to one's self by always trying to do good to others.

Disapproval of the proposed abolition or transfer to the municipalities of several high schools in the Bombay Presidency.

28. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd December, writes:—The Government of Bombay contemplates the abolition or the transfer to private or municipal bodies of several high schools in this presidency—that is the rumour which has persistently spread itself among the people, and it is said that it has substantial basis. It is hard to believe that His Excellency Lord Reay's Government will contemplate a measure likely to cause great consternation and to call forth much opposition. Everywhere a strong protest is being entered against this policy and we think the public view of the matter is not to be slighted. The public rightly complains that the place supplied by the Government high schools cannot all at once be taken up by private institutions. Moreover, in many cases these private institutions being started by men whose primary aim is to provide themselves with a means of maintenance until such time as may be necessary for them to obtain some other permanent means of livelihood, either by entering Government service or by entering some of the learned professions, many schools rise up in a day, flourish for a time and sink with equal rapidity. The people have no confidence in such schools. In others again which have made a name for themselves by their long standing or their efficiency or the devotion to their task of the teachers therein, the want of funds is felt most severely. It cripples them and renders the measure of their usefulness very small indeed. In these days the pressure of work on the high schools is increasing and the work itself is becoming more complex and scientific. It is only Government high schools where the necessary means can be had to enable the teachers to discharge their enlarged duties in a satisfactory and efficient manner. Under these circumstances we cannot but feel that the policy of Government is calculated to do harm to the cause of secondary education. Of course advanced cities like Bombay and Poona may not be seriously affected. But in the mofussil the harm done will be simply irreparable. Our objection applies with equal force to both the methods of dealing contemplated by or attributed to the Government. Transfer to the municipalities means as much mischief as abolition. These bodies have not the requisite funds to take the responsibility of secondary education on their shoulders, and the high schools will not be efficiently supervised. We hope, therefore, that His Excellency Lord Reay will give the leaders of Native public opinion an opportunity of placing their views before him. To hold a conference for such a purpose would not be a bad measure.

Disapproval of increase in the fee in the Deccan and the Science College at Poona.

29. The *Shri Shiváji* (67), in its issue of the 21st December, says:—Government seem determined to make high education very expensive. The fee in the Deccan and the Science Colleges, Poona, has been raised to Rs. 10. Looking to the condition of the people in this part of the

country we do not consider it right to increase the College fees so much. That the monthly fee in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, is Rs. 10 is advanced as an argument in favour of the increase in the fee in the Deccan College, but the number of Professors for teaching different subjects and other arrangements for imparting instruction in the former are its best refutation. Besides the financial condition of the students in the Elphinstone College being much better, they do not consider it a burden to pay ten rupees as fee. There ought to be a college for middle-class students where the fee is comparatively less. Although the people of India are becoming poorer and poorer day by day, yet it is necessary to give the best sort of education to all classes of them. If Government had considered all these things they would not have sanctioned the increase in fee. They will do well to reconsider this matter.

Criticisms on the Bombay Matriculation Examination of 1888.

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (100), in its issues of the 26th, 27th and 29th December, in criticising this year's Matriculation Examination of the local University, says:—It is the practice of the examiners under instruction from the University authorities, not to examine the answers in other subjects of the candidates who have failed both in the written and oral examination in English, as they are to be considered not fit to pass the Matriculation even if they gained passing marks in the other subjects. This is evidently an injustice to the plucked candidates, as they are debarred from knowing how they did in the different subjects of the examination other than English, and this defect ought to be removed. It is not proper to have different examiners for different candidates by dividing the answer papers in English among a number of examiners, as one examiner happens to be more strict or lenient than his coadjutors. It will be better to revert to the old practice of dividing the question-paper in English in four or more parts, assigning the examination of each part to one examiner. Examiners of oral in English will be good enough to bear in mind that the ear of the candidate is not accustomed to Englishmen's pronunciation, and will, it is hoped, treat the candidates leniently and devote at least ten or more minutes in place of three or four as at present to the oral examination.

PART IV.—*Native States.*

Alleged intention of the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Political Department and the Native States in Káthiáwár, and the readiness of a newspaper correspondent to expose a European officer.

31. The *Nyáyadarshak* (127), in its issue of the 24th December, observes:—As it is stated in the newspapers that the Bombay Government intend to enquire into the mismanagement prevailing in the Political Agency Department in Káthiáwár, our correspondent in that province writes to us to say that in that case he will be able to adduce proofs about the adulterous conduct of a European officer, the outrage on the modesty of strange women by him, of his corruption and of the *girds* and money he had presented to his kept mistresses by Native States, &c., &c. If Government hold an enquiry, our correspondent is prepared to furnish them with the name, address and place of the officer in question, if privately asked by them to do so. [The *Praja Mat* (130) of the 22nd and the *Ahmedabad Times* (94) of the 25th December approve of the contemplated appointment of a commission of inquiry into the Political Department and the Native States in Káthiáwár and the hardships suffered by the people in that province, as stated by the *Rájyabhakt* newspaper.]

Mr. Sims, State Engineer, Bhávnagar, alleged to have deceived the Bhávnagar Darbár in the name of His Excellency Lord Reay.

32. The *Rájyabhakt* (132), in its issue of the 25th December, publishes a rumour which it has heard to the effect that Mr. Sims, Engineer, Bhávnagar State, recently bought at Poona for the Bhávnagar Darbár a horse and carriage owned by His Excellency Lord Reay for Rs. 3,000, that this sum has been paid to Mr. Sims but that the carriage has not yet reached Bhávnagar, and that some rumours are current in the circle of the State officials and in Bombay in connection therewith. The paper draws the attention of His Excellency to this rumour and requests him to make an enquiry and to publish its result, remarking that the rumour, even if false, is likely to create a bad opinion among the people

about him. The *Rájyabhakt* is quite convinced that it would be difficult to find an honest, independent and benevolent Governor like Lord Reay, but it thinks it its duty to warn His Excellency in case some scheming men be practising deceit in his name. Mr. Sims has, observes the paper, become very powerful in Bhávnagar. He frequently goes on political business to Poona, Rájkot and Bombay, and with a view to increase his influence he boasts that he is a favourite with Mr. Lee-Warner and with His Excellency Lord Reay. Some designing persons deceive ignorant people and serve their own mean object after having a conversation with His Excellency the Governor or attending his *levée*. Rumours to this effect are now rife about Mr. Sims. He is a gentleman, and, extravagant as he is, stands in need of money and has borrowed it from some Bhávnagar merchants, but he will not act illegally. It is to his interest to publicly contradict the rumour in question. From its experience of Native States the paper thinks the rumour to be a serious one. It is an ordinary affair to take money from Native States in the way stated in the rumour. His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar is powerless and is deceived by many. It is rumoured that he recently drew Rs. 40,000 for the purification and re-admission into her caste of one Kaiser Náika (a dancing girl). What can then be said of the sum of Rs. 3,000 in question? The paper hopes that the State authorities will contradict the rumour and requests the Diván of Bhávnagar to publish an explanation regarding the matter.

Remarks on the conduct of the British Government in taking compensation for a small portion of land required by the Kolhápur State for the State Railway.

33. The *Dnyán Ságar* (30) of Kolhápur, in its issue of the 24th December, in its local columns, disapproves of the conduct of the British Government in making the Kolhápur State pay compensation for land required from two villages in the Tásgaon Táluka for the State Railway when only a couple of years ago pressure was brought to bear upon the State and the latter along with many Jághirdárs in the Southern Marátha Country was obliged to part with much of its land required for the Southern Marátha Railway without any compensation.

G. M. SATHE,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th January 1889.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 29th December 1888.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: Memorial of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Supreme Government praying for certain reforms in the — approved 8
Educated Natives of India: The advanced classes of Natives and their attitude towards the Shudras or the cultivators in educational and other matters 7
Fires: Fire in a pile of kerosine oil cases stored at Gunpowder Works Bandar at Mázgaon, Bombay, and a suggestion in the matter ... 10
Indian Art Industries: The — and causes of their ruin 5
Indian National Congress:
  British rule over India and the — 7
  Gratefulness to Lord Dufferin for his speech on the Indian National Congress delivered at Calcutta 7
  The — and the enthusiasm displayed in the mofussil on the occasion of the departure of the selected delegates for Allahabad ... 7
Judicial matters:
  Alleged disregard of the claims of Mr. Tágore in appointing Mr. Candy as an Acting Judges of the Bombay High Court ... 9
  Approval of the appointment of Mr. Candy to the Bombay High Court Bench:
    The *Indian Spectator* 9
    The *Indu Prakásh* 9
    The *Phœnix* 9
  Approval of the action of the Bombay Government in abandoning the idea of appointing Honorary Magistrates in Bombay ... 10
  Remarks on the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott's decision in a case of child-marriage among the Pársis 10
Native Press: The — and Government 8
Police:
  Government resolution on the — Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887 commented upon 8
  Rumours about oppression practised on accused persons by the — at Karád 11
Public obscenities: The use of indecent language in the mofussil and a recommendation to the Bombay Government in connection with it. 10
Public utterances:
  Approval of the censure passed by Mr. Gladstone on Lord Salisbury for calling Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a "black man" and remarks in connection therewith 5
  Mr. Gladstone's Limehouse speech applauded 5
  Remarks in connection with the epithet applied by Lord Salisbury to Mr. Dádábhái Navroji 6
Viceroy of India: Approval of the conduct of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, —, in privately interviewing leading Native gentlemen in Bombay 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Factory legislation for India: Disapproval of the proposal of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to extend the English Factory Act to India 11
Indian Railways Bill: The — and want of privies in third-class carriages. 11

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Criticisms on the — Matriculation Examination of 1888 15
Educational expenditure:
  Comments on the policy of Government regarding public education in India 11
  Remarks on the reduction in the Educational Department and a suggestion to the Indian National Congress to protest against such a policy 11

PART III.—Education—continued.

Educational policy of the Bombay Government:

Disapproval of the proposed abolition or transfer to the municipalities of several high schools in the Bombay Presidency ... [illegible]
Remarks on the — ... ... [illegible]
School-fees: Disapproval of increase in the fee in the Deccan and the Science College at Poona ... ... [illegible]

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Káthiáwár: Alleged intention of the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Political Department and the Native States in —, and the readiness of a newspaper correspondent to expose a European officer 15
Bhávnagar: Mr. Sims, State Engineer, —, alleged to have deceived the Bhávnagar Darbár in the name of His Excellency Lord Reay ... 15
Kolhápur: Remarks on the conduct of the British Government in taking compensation for a small portion of land required by the — State for the State Railway 16

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH DECEMBER 1888.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	" Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	" Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	" Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	" Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Disapproval of the draft of the scheme prepared by the Government of India for reforming the judicial administration in Berár.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 22nd December, refers to the draft of the scheme for reforming the judicial administration in Berár prepared by the Government of India and sent to the local officers for their opinion thereon, and says that the draft in question does not make any changes for the better, that no attention has been paid to the chief demands of the people about the separation of the judicial and the executive functions of officers and the prevention of the practice of the courts going on circuit, and that the local Sárvajanik Sabha and the pleaders should try to have the draft vetoed, for it would be very difficult to make any alterations in it when it has once been passed into law.

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. E. Marshall as Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berár.

2. The same newspaper writes:—We learn that Mr. E. Marshall has been appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berár and has been posted to the Buldana District vice Mr. H. S. King transferred to Quetta as Treasury Officer. Mr. Marshall was a clerk in the Foreign Office of the Government of India on Rs. 170 per mensem, and was for some time with the Boundary Commission. We know nothing more of his antecedents. He may be competent enough to discharge the functions of his new post, but we are sorry to see the claims of local men disregarded. We cannot properly understand what claims Mr. Marshall has upon the Berár Commission. The nomination may be justified on the ground that Mr. King has been sent to the frontiers and that his place must be given to one from that part. But this is no argument at all. For if it had been so regarded, during the last ten years about twenty-five men would have been invited from this province to fill up places in outside provinces from which several of our present Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildárs, Police Inspectors, &c., have been imported. We did not at all expect that "patronage system" would be continued even under the *régime* of Mr. Howell.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th January 1889.

CON 1221